## Berman Jewish DataBank

## United States Jewish Population, 2019



## Edited by

Arnold Dashefsky
University of Connecticut
Sergio DellaPergola
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Ira Sheskin
University of Miami

## Published by

Berman Jewish DataBank
in cooperation with


BERMAN JEWISH DATABANK

## Berman Jewish DataBank

A project of The Jewish Federations of North America in collaboration with

The Berman Jewish Policy Archive @ Stanford
The Center for Judaic Studies and
Contemporary Jewish Life at the
University of Connecticut
and
The Mandell and Madeleine Berman Foundation

## UCONN <br> UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

The Jewish Federations

- he Jewish of North america


## UNIVERSITY

## DataBank Staff:

Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Director
Ron Miller, Senior Research Consultant
Arnold Dashefsky, Director Emeritus and
Senior Academic Consultant

## Graphic Designer:

Carla Willey

## Berman Jewish DataBank

The Jewish Federations of North America
Wall Street Station
PO Box 157
New York, NY 10268

Web: www.jewishdatabank.org
Email: info@jewishdatabank.org


Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life

# UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION, 20 19 

Ira M. Sheskin<br>University of Miami<br>Professor, Department of Geography and Regional Studies<br>1300 Campo Sano Building, Suite 115<br>Director, Jewish Demography Project<br>Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies<br>Coral Gables, FL 33124<br>isheskin@miami.edu<br>UNIVERSITY<br>OF MLAMI<br>U

and

## Arnold Dashefsky

University of Connecticut
Doris and Simon Konover Chair of Judaic Studies
Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology
Director Emeritus and Senior Academic Consultant, Berman Jewish DataBank 405 Babbidge Road, Unit 1205, Storrs, CT 06269 arnold.dashefsky@uconn.edu

Recommended Citation:

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky. "United States Jewish Population, 2019," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira M. Sheskin .(Editors) The American Jewish Year Book, 2019, Volume 119 (2019). Cham, Switzerland: Springer, pp. 135-231 (as found at the Berman Jewish DataBank: www.jewishdatabank.org).

## The American Jewish Year Book 2019

The Annual Record of the North American Jewish Communities Since 1899
This Report derives from Chapter 5 of the American Jewish Year Book, 2019.
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, 2019
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.

Table of Contents from the American Jewish Year Book, 2019

## Part I: Review Articles

1. Jews in the United States and Israel: A Comparative Look upon Israel's 70th Anniversary (Uzi Rebhun, Nadia Beider, and Chaim I. Waxman)
2. The Presidential Voting of American Jews (Herbert F. Weisberg)
3. American Jews and the Domestic Arena: Focus on the 2018 Midterm Elections J. J. Goldberg
4. American Jews and the International Arena (August 2018 - July 2019): The US, Israel, and the Middle East (Mitchell Bard)
5. United States Jewish Population, 2019 (Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky)
6. Canadian Jewish Population, 2019 (Charles Shahar)
7. 2018 Survey of Jews in Canada: Executive Summary (Robert Brym, Keith Neuman, and Rhonda Lenton)
8. World Jewish Population, 2019 (Sergio DellaPergola)

## Part II: Jewish Lists

9. Local Jewish Organizations: Jewish Federations; Jewish Community Centers; Jewish Human Service Agencies (Jewish Family Services, Jewish Vocational Services, Jewish Free Loans); Directories of Synagogues, College Hillels, and Jewish Day Schools; Israeli Embassies and Consulates (Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, and Sarah Markowitz)
10. Jewish Museums and Holocaust Museums, Memorials, and Monuments (Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, and Sarah Markowitz
11. Jewish Overnight Camps (Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, and Sarah Markowitz)
12. National Jewish Organizations (Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, and Sarah Markowitz)
13. Jewish Press: National Jewish Periodicals and Broadcast Media; Local Jewish Periodicals (Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, and Sarah Markowitz)
14. Academic Resources: Programs in Jewish Studies, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Israel Studies, Professorships of Israel Studies, and Jewish Social Work; Major Books on the North American Jewish Communities; Academic Journals in or about the North American Jewish Communities; Scholarly Articles on the Study of the North American Jewish Communities; Websites and Organizations for Research on North American Jewish Communities; Major Judaic Research and Holocaust Research Libraries (Arnold Dashefsky, Ira M. Sheskin, and Pamela J. Weathers)
15. Transitions: Major Events, Honorees, and Obituaries (Ira M. Sheskin, Arnold Dashefsky, Ben Harris, Roberta Pakowitz, and Pamela J. Weathers)

AJYB 2019 was produced with the generous support of:

- The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Connecticut (Interim Dean Davita Silfen Glasberg and Dean Juli Wade)
- Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life at the University of Connecticut (Sebastian Wogenstein, Interim Director and Avinoam Patt, Director)
- The Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies (Haim Shaked, Director) and its Jewish Demography Project (Ira M. Sheskin, Director); and The George Feldenkreis Program in Judaic Studies (Haim Shaked, Director)
- College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Miami (Dean Leonidas Bachas and Senior Associate Dean Kenneth Voss)
- Provost's Office at the University of Miami (William Scott Green, Senior Vice Provost and Dean of Undergraduate Education)
- Mandell "Bill" Berman (z"I) and the Mandell and Madeleine Berman Foundation

We acknowledge the cooperation of:

- Berman Jewish DataBank, a project of The Jewish Federations of North America (Mandell Berman (z"I), Founding Chair; Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Director).
- The Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry (Leonard Saxe, President)

For more information about the American Jewish Year Book:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American jewish year book http://www.springer.com/series/11193

## Citing this Report

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

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky. "United States Jewish Population, 2019," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira M. Sheskin. (Editors) The American Jewish Year Book, 2019, Volume 119 (2019). Cham, Switzerland: Springer, pp. 135-231.

# UNITED STATES JEWISH POPULATION, 20 19 

Ira M. Sheskin<br>University of Miami<br>Professor, Department of Geography and Regional Studies<br>1300 Campo Sano Building, Suite 115<br>Director, Jewish Demography Project<br>Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies<br>Coral Gables, FL 33124<br>isheskin@miami.edu<br>UNIVERSITY<br>OF MLAMI<br>U

and

## Arnold Dashefsky

University of Connecticut
Doris and Simon Konover Chair of Judaic Studies
Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology
Director Emeritus and Senior Academic Consultant, Berman Jewish DataBank 405 Babbidge Road, Unit 1205, Storrs, CT 06269 arnold.dashefsky@uconn.edu

Recommended Citation:

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky. "United States Jewish Population, 2019," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira M. Sheskin .(Editors) The American Jewish Year Book, 2019, Volume 119 (2019). Cham, Switzerland: Springer, pp. 135-231 (as found at the Berman Jewish DataBank (www.jewishdatabank.org).

## Acknowledgments

The authors thank the following individuals and organizations:

- The Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) and former staff members at its predecessor organizations (United Jewish Communities and Council of Jewish Federations), including Jim Schwartz, Jeffrey Scheckner, and Barry Kosmin, who authored the $A J Y B$ US Jewish population chapters from 1986 to 2003. Some population estimates in this report are still based on their efforts;
- Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Senior Director of Research and Analysis and Director of the Berman Jewish DataBank at The Jewish Federations of North America;
- Amy Lawton and Maria Reger, Editorial Assistants, Pamela Weathers, Program Assistant, and Kezia Mann, Student Administrative Assistant, all at the Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life at the University of Connecticut, for their excellent assistance;
- Chris Hanson and the University of Miami Department of Geography's Geographic Information Systems Laboratory for assistance with the maps; and
- Joshua Comenetz for the new estimates for Jewish population in Hasidic communities.


## Table of Contents

Page
Section 1: Population Estimation Methodology ..... 5
Source One: Scientific Estimates ..... 5
Source Two: US Census Bureau Estimates ..... 6
Source Three: Informant Estimates ..... 6
Source Four: Internet Estimates ..... 7
Other Considerations in Population Estimation ..... 7
Section 2: Changes and Confirmations of Population Estimates ..... 8
Section 3: National, Regional, State, and Urban Area Jewish Population Estimates ..... 9
National Jewish Population Estimates ..... 9
Recent US Jewish Population Estimates ..... 13
Regional Jewish Population Estimates ..... 14
State Jewish Population Estimates ..... 14
Urban Area Jewish Population Estimates ..... 20
Section 4: Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population, 1980-2016 ..... 25
National Level Changes ..... 25
State Level Changes ..... 25
Regional Level Changes ..... 26
Section 5: Local Jewish Community Studies ..... 33
Detroit, MI (2018) ..... 33
Section 6: Comparisons Among Jewish Communities ..... 39
Political Party ..... 39
Political Party by Age ..... 39
Political Party by Jewish Identification ..... 40
Registered to Vote ..... 40
Registered to Vote for Respondents Under Age 35 ..... 40
Section 7: Atlas of American Jewish Communities ..... 45
New England ..... 47
Middle Atlantic ..... 50
Midwest. ..... 55
South ..... 60
West ..... 67
Section 8: Conclusion ..... 71
References ..... 71
Author Biographies ..... 75
Appendix ..... 76

## List of Tables

Page
Table 1: Jewish population by Census Region and Census Division, 2019 ..... 16
Table 2: Jewish population by State, 2019 ..... 17
Table 3: Jewish population in the top 21 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 2019 ..... 22
Table 4: Jewish population in the top 21 Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs), 2019 ..... 23
Table 5: Jewish population of Jewish Federation Service Areas with 20,000 or more Jews, 2019 ..... 24
Table 6: Changes in Jewish population by state, 1980-2019 ..... 30
Table 7: Changes in Jewish population by Census Region and Census Division, 1980-2019 ..... 32
Table 8: Political party, community comparisons ..... 41
Table 9: Percentage Republican by age, community comparisons ..... 42
Table 10: Percentage Republican by Jewish identification, community comparisons ..... 43
Table 11: Registered to vote, community comparisons ..... 44
Table 12: Registered to vote under age 35, community comparisons. ..... 44
List of Figures
Figure 1: Growth of the US Jewish Population ..... 10
List of Maps
Map 1: Census Regions and Divisions of the United States ..... 15
Map 2: Jewish Population, 1980 ..... 27
Map 3: Jewish Population, 2019 ..... 28
Map 4: Changes in Jewish Population, 1980-2019 ..... 29
Map 5: Jewish Population by County ..... 46
Map 6: Jewish Communities of Southern New England ..... 48
Map 7: Jewish Communities of Northern New England ..... 49
Map 8: Jewish Communities of New Jersey ..... 52
Map 9: Jewish Communities of New York ..... 53
Map 10: Jewish Communities of Pennsylvania ..... 54
Map 11: Jewish Communities of the Midwest-Part 1 ..... 57
Map 12: Jewish Communities of the Midwest-Part 2 and Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma ..... 58
Map 13: Jewish Communities of Ohio ..... 59
Map 14: Jewish Communities of the South ..... 63
Map 15: Jewish Communities of Maryland, Delaware, DC, and Northern Virginia ..... 64
Map 16: Jewish Communities of Florida ..... 65
Map 17: Jewish Communities of Texas ..... 66
Map 18: Jewish Communities of the West ..... 69
Map 19: Jewish Communities of California ..... 70

# United States Jewish Population, 2019 

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky

The 2019 American Jewish Year Book (AJYB) cumulative estimate for the US Jewish population is 6.97 million and is based, as in previous years, on the aggregation of more than 900 local estimates. More than three-quarters of the 6.97 million is based on scientific sample surveys of US Jewish communities. The above number compares to the estimate of 5.92 million in $1980 .{ }^{1}$ For an explanation of the difference between our estimate and the estimate provided by Sergio DellaPergola in Chapter 8 of this volume, see Section 3 below.

One difficulty facing researchers seeking to provide an accurate assessment of the nature of the American Jewish population is estimating the number and percent of Jews of Color. ${ }^{2,3}$ Kelman et al. (2019) highlighted this issue in a recent report focusing on Jews of Color. The authors undertook a meta-analysis of various Jewish national and local Jewish community studies to determine the size of the population of Jews of Color. They summarized their "educated guess" as follows: "We can approximate that Jews of Color represent at least 12-15\% of American Jews" (2019, p. 2). They also reported that "more younger people identify as nonwhite than older people do." Consequently, they stated that "with cohort replacement, this means that the future of American Jewry is diverse" (2019, p. 2).

The "at least $12-15 \%$ " estimate by Kelman et al. (2019) is substantially higher than the Pew estimate of 6\% (Pew Research Center 2013, p. 46). ${ }^{4}$ The 6\% Pew figure is just about equal to the $7 \%$ found in the 1990 National Survey of Religious Identification (NSRI) (Kosmin and Bachman 1991, p. 7) and the 5\% from the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey (Kotler-Berkowitz et al. 2003), which indicate that the percentage nationally (with the

1 "The best guidance to this complicated field [Jewish demography] is to be found in the annual volumes of the American Jewish Year Book, which publishes analytical articles, summaries of surveys of Jewish population, and estimates of Jewish population by state and community" (Glazer 1989/1972/1957, p. 189).
${ }^{2}$ The term "Jews of Color" refers to individual Jews who may possess African, Asian, Hispanic or Latinx, or Native American heritage and derive their Jewish identity by having been raised as Jews or by conversion. Ironically, in the early part of the twentieth century, American Jews were regarded as less than "white" (Brodkin 1998) because their "Yiddishkeit" made them different.
${ }^{3}$ We would like to thank Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Senior Director, Research and Analysis and Director, Berman Jewish DataBank at The Jewish Federations of North America and Bruce A. Phillips, Professor of Sociology and Jewish Communal Service at Hebrew Union College for reviewing this section on Jews of Color .
${ }^{4}$ The $12-15 \%$ mostly relies on the estimate made by the American Jewish Population Project (Kelman et al. 2019).
possibility of undercounts as in the US Census) does not appear to have increased between 1990 and 2013 . $^{5,6}$ This is particularly surprising given that the percentage of all Americans who are non-Hispanic white has decreased from $75.6 \%$ in 1990 to $63.7 \%$ in 2000 and $60.6 \%$ in 2017.

Note that the 6\% in the Pew 2013 study is comprised of 2\% black (non-Hispanic), $3 \%$ Hispanic, and $2 \%$ other/mixed races. (This adds to $7 \%$ due to rounding.) These data are consistent with Pew surveys of religion among both blacks and Hispanics (www.pewforum.org).

But, as intermarriage (Phillips 2018) continues among American Jews at high levels, the share of Jews of Color in the Jewish population may increase. Such an increase may also occur as Jews adopt children who may be "of Color" and as non-Jewish persons of color decide to identify as Jewish. ${ }^{7}$

The Jews of Color report brings attention to two of the larger local Jewish community studies to support the "at least 12-15\%" finding. The 2017 San Francisco Bay Area Jewish community study (Cohen et al. 2017) shows that $13 \%$ of Jews in the 10county Bay Area are Jews of Color.

The 2011 New York Jewish population study (Cohen et al. 2011) shows that 12\% of Jewish households are multiracial. This does NOT mean that $12 \%$ of Jews are Jews of

[^0]Color. Also, in some multiracial households, it could be that it is a non-Jew who is the person of color.

It should also be noted that many Jews who might identify as Hispanic are, in fact, Ashkenazi and are much less likely to be "of Color." For example, in Miami, about $60 \%$ of Hispanic Jews consider themselves Ashkenazi (Sheskin 2015a). In many cases, these are Jews whose parents or grandparents fled the Holocaust to places like Cuba and Argentina and then settled in the US. A similar argument can be made against assuming that all Sephardic and Mizrahi Jews are Jews of Color (Levin 2019). It is for this reason that Be'chol Lashon uses the term "diverse Jews" and not "Jews of Color."

While some researchers may disagree with the estimate of Jews of Color that Kelman et al. (2019) produced, Kelman and his colleagues are correct in asserting that this sub-population is relatively "invisible" to many members of the Jewish community as well as to researchers. Part of the reason for this "invisibility" may be due to Jews of Color being less likely to participate in the formal Jewish community. ${ }^{8}$

The recommendations of Kelman et al. (2019, p. 16) makes are worth considering for future studies of American Jewry:

1. Utilize more sensitive sampling frames to discern Jews of Color.
2. Employ consistency in wording across multiple surveys (a long-standing recommendation of the Berman Jewish DataBank and American Jewish Year Book).
3. Devise questions that address "self-identified race, perceived race, and known ancestry geographic origins."
4 Adopt consistent weighting schemes for future national and local Jewish community surveys.
4. Utilize federal guidelines in regard to race and ethnicity to create consistency with Decennial Census data and the American Community Survey.

Our conclusions are that the percentage of Jews of Color is probably closer to 6\% nationally than to "at least 12-15\%" and that this percentage has not increased significantly since 1990 but is likely to do so in the future. The many methodological issues in trying to estimate this population are covered well in Kelman et al. (2019). Regardless of the true percentage, we think readers would likely agree that, whether the true percentage is around $6 \%, 9 \%$, or $12-15 \%$, the Jewish community needs to make certain that all Jews are made to feel welcome.

Advocates for Jews of Color also make a case for equitable representation in Jewish organizations, communal policy making, and in the distribution of resources. Some signs of recognition of this diversity and the need to be inclusive are evident in the American Jewish community. This subject is also highlighted by the existence of at least four national Jewish organizations devoted to advancing Jewish diversity: the Jewish Multiracial Network (https://www.jewishmultiracialnetwork.org), the Jews of Color Field Building

[^1]Initiative (Geller and Hemlock 2019) (https://jewsofcolorfieldbuilding.org), Jews in ALL Hues (www.jewsinallhues.org), and Be'chol Lashon (www.globaljews.org) (see Chapter 12). The Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism has also examined the subject (www.rac.org) and, among others, The New York Jewish Week, The Times of Israel (Ain 2019), and Moment Magazine (Pogrebin 2019) have featured recent articles on it.

The Miami Jewish community study (Sheskin 2015a) showed significant diversity: $33 \%$ of adults in Jewish households are foreign born and 3\% of adults in Jewish households are from the former Soviet Union. Fifteen percent of Jewish adults are Hispanic, $9 \%$ are Israelis, and $17 \%$ are Sephardic Jews. (These groups are not mutually exclusive.) Recognizing the ethnic and racial diversity of the Miami Jewish population, the Federation has hired an inclusion specialist. In addition, the Federation's Board of Directors recently approved a Diversity and Inclusion Statement ${ }^{9}$ to make an affirmative expression of its commitment to an inclusive and diverse community, one in which all are welcome. Even among Hispanic Jews, significant diversity exists: $24 \%$ of Hispanic Jewish adults come from Cuba, 18\% from Argentina, 16\% from Venezuela, 14\% from Colombia, 6\% from Peru, and $40 \%$ from other places.

In sum, despite our disagreement over estimates of Jews of Color, we are indebted to Kelman et al. (2019) for their research and for highlighting the significance of this diverse population for scholars and practitioners.

Given this introduction, this chapter, as in previous years, examines the size, geographic distribution, and selected characteristics of the US Jewish population. Section 1 addresses the procedures employed to estimate the Jewish population of more than 900 local Jewish communities and parts thereof. Section 2 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 21 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 1980-2019.

Section 5 presents a description of local Jewish community studies and a vignette on a recently completed community study: Detroit (MI). Section 6 presents five tables that compare local Jewish communities on political affiliation and voting registration and relate to Chapter 2 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.

[^2]
## Section 1 Population Estimation Methodology

The authors have endeavored to compile accurate estimates of the size of the Jewish population in each local Jewish community, working within the constraints involved in estimating the size of a rare population. ${ }^{10}$ This effort is ongoing, as every year new local Jewish community studies are completed and population estimates are updated. The current Jewish population estimates are shown in the Appendix for about 900 Jewish communities and geographic subareas of those communities. A by-product of this effort is that the aggregation of these local estimates yields an estimate of the total US Jewish population, an estimate that actually may be a bit too high, as explained briefly in Section 3 below and in more detail by Sheskin and Dashefsky (2006). The national estimate presented below, however, is in general agreement with the 2013 estimates of the Pew Research Center (2013) and the Steinhardt Social Research Institute at Brandeis University (see Section 3 below).

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

## Source One: Scientific Estimates

Scientific Estimates are most often based on the results of surveys using random digit dial (RDD) telephone procedures (Sheskin 2001, p. 6) or Address Based Sampling (ABS) procedures (Link et al. 2008). In other cases, Scientific Estimates are based on Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) studies. ${ }^{11}$

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, ${ }^{12}$ or to update a population estimate from an earlier RDD study. In a few cases,

[^3]a Scientific Estimate is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). ${ }^{13}$

## Source Two: US Census Bureau Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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). ${ }^{14}$ 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 140 Jewish Federations and the more than 300 Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) "network communities" were contacted via email. Responses were emailed to the authors. These informants generally have access to information about the number of households on the local Jewish Federation's mailing list and/or the number who are members of local synagogues and Jewish organizations. For communities that did not reply and for which other information was not available, estimates were retained from previous years.

[^4]
## Source Four: Internet Estimates

For some communities, we were able to update Jewish population estimates from Internet sources, such as newspaper, Jewish Federation, and synagogue websites. For example, the Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life (www.isjl.org/history/archive/index.html) has been publishing vignettes on existing and defunct Jewish communities in 13 Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Texas). These provide useful information for updating the estimates for Jewish communities in these states.

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

## Other Considerations in Population Estimation

The estimates for more than $85 \%$ of the total number of Jews reported in the Appendix are based on Scientific Estimates or US Census Bureau estimates. Thus, less than 15\% of the total estimated number of US Jews is based on the less-reliable Informant or Internet Estimates. An analysis by Sheskin and Dashefsky (2007, pp. 136-138) strongly suggests a greater reliability of Informant Estimates than was previously assumed. 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. 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 2 Changes and Confirmations of Population Estimates

This year, 314 estimates in the Appendix were either changed or confirmed. A complete accounting of the changes made between the estimates in the 2018 and 2019 Year Books can be found in the Excel version of the Appendix which will be available at www.jewishdatabank.org in the fall of 2020. New scientific studies were completed in Palm Beach County, FL. The more significant changes include:

Alabama. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Birmingham increased from 5,500 to 6,300.

California. In the San Francisco Bay Area, the Jewish Federation of the East Bay (Oakland) merged with the Jewish Community Federation \& Endowment Fund of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties. Thus, while the number of Jews in these areas did not change, the presentation of these numbers is different in this volume compared to 2018. The total for San Francisco is now 310,600 and it is now the third largest Federation service area in the US.

Connecticut. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Greenwich increased from 7,000 to 7,500.

Florida. Based on new scientific studies, the estimate of the Jewish population of South Palm Beach County was changed from 131,300 to 136,100. The estimate for West Palm Beach was changed from 124,250 from 127,200. The estimate for Martin County was changed from 3,100 to 8,200.

Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Fort Walton Beach increased from 200 to 400.

Georgia. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Augusta increased from 1,400 to 1,600.

Louisiana. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of New Orleans increased from 11,000 to 12,000.

North Carolina. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Durham-Chapel Hill increased from 6,000 to 7,500. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Raleigh-Cary increased from 6,000 to 15,000. This significant increase was reviewed and approved by Ira Sheskin and by Laurence Kotler Berkowitz of the Jewish Federations of North America.

New York. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Buffalo was decreased from 12,050 to 11,000.

Pennsylvania. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Hazleton-Tamaqua decreased from 300 to 100.

Tennessee. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Nashville increased from 8,000 to 9,000.

Texas. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Austin increased from 20,000 to 30,000.

Vermont. Based on new informant estimates, the Jewish population of Stowe increased from 150 to 1,000. The estimate for Burlington increased from 3,300 to 3,500

Washington. Based on a new informant estimate, the Jewish population of Seattle increased from 63,400 to 64,650 .

## Section 3 National, Regional, State, and Urban Area Totals

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

Figure 1: US Jewish Population 1654 to 2019


The 1960 entry of $5,531,500$ Jews is derived from the only time (1957) in the twentieth century 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; Gold 2015). Most live in New York, Los Angeles, and South Florida.

Smaller numbers of Jews have come to the US from a variety of other locations. Jewish migrants also came from the Arab world starting in 1948. Over ten thousand Hungarian Jews arrived just after the 1956 Hungarian revolution. A few thousand Cuban Jewish migrants came to Miami in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Starting in the 1970s and continuing to the present day, Jews from a number of Middle American and South

American countries have moved to Miami (Sheskin 2015a). After the fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979, Jews came from Iran (particularly to Los Angeles).

## 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 are in general agreement:

1) AJYB 2019: Based on a simple summation of local Jewish community estimates in the Appendix, the estimated size of the US Jewish community in 2019 is 6.968 million Jews, a significant increase of about 43,000 from the 2018 estimate of 6.925 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 6.968 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 2019: The Steinhardt Social Research Institute (SSRI) Brandeis MetaAnalysis estimate of 7.49 million (Tighe, et al. 2019) 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 (https://ajpp.brandeis.edu). 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) SSRl'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 "part Jewish" (who are included in the American Jewish Year Book, Pew, and SSRI totals). Thus, given our inclusion of about 1 million "part Jewish" persons (plus the 200,000 persons by which our 2019 estimate is higher than the Pew 2013 estimate) we would estimate 15.9 million Jews in the world. Therefore, according to our calculations, 43\% (6.9 million) of Jews live in the US and 42\% ( 6.7 million) in Israel.

## Regional Jewish Population Estimates

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

While only $17 \%$ of all Americans live in the Northeast, $44 \%$ 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 (1,771,000); California (1,183,000); Florida ( 644,000 ); New Jersey ( 545,000 ); Illinois (298,000); Pennsylvania (298,000); Massachusetts (293,000); and Maryland (237,000). Seven states have between 100,000-200,000 Jews: Texas (176,000); Virginia (151,000); Ohio (148,000); Georgia ( 129,000 ); Connecticut ( 118,000 ); Arizona ( 107,000 ); and Colorado $(103,000)$.

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 (9.1\%), the District of Columbia (8.2\%), New Jersey (6.1\%), Massachusetts (4.2\%), and Maryland (3.9\%).

The final column of Table 2 shows the percentage of the total US Jewish population that each state represents. The four states with the largest shares of the Jewish population -New York (25\%), California (17\%), Florida (9\%), and New Jersey (8\%) - account for 60\% of the 6.968 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 2019 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, 2019

| Census Region/Division | Jewish Population |  | Total Population |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percentage Distribution | Number | Percentage Distribution |
| Northeast | 3,074,620 | 44.1\% | 56,111,079 | 17.2\% |
| Middle Atlantic | 2,614,635 | 37.5\% | 41,257,789 | 12.6\% |
| New England | 459,985 | 6.6\% | 14,853,290 | 4.5\% |
| Midwest | 734,330 | 10.5\% | 68,308,744 | 20.9\% |
| East North Central | 591,755 | 8.5\% | 46,931,883 | 14.3\% |
| West North Central | 142,575 | 2.0\% | 21,376,861 | 6.5\% |
| South | 1,541,155 | 22.1\% | 124,753,948 | 38.1\% |
| East South Central | 45,850 | 0.7\% | 19,112,813 | 5.8\% |
| South Atlantic | 1,297,275 | 18.6\% | 65,322,408 | 20.0\% |
| West South Central | 198,030 | 2.8\% | 40,318,727 | 12.3\% |
| West | 1,618,495 | 23.2\% | 77,993,663 | 23.8\% |
| Mountain | 308,570 | 4.4\% | 24,552,385 | 7.5\% |
| Pacific | 1,309,925 | 18.8\% | 53,441,278 | 16.3\% |
| Total | 6,968,600 | 100.0\% | 327,167,434 | 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 of Jews for 2019, 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, 2018 estimates).

Table 2 Jewish population by state, 2019

| State | Number <br> of Jews | Total <br> population | Percentage <br> Jewish | \% of total <br> US Jewish <br> population |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Alabama | 10,325 | $4,887,871$ | $0.2 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Alaska | 5,750 | 737,438 | $0.8 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Arizona | 106,725 | $7,171,646$ | $1.5 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ |
| Arkansas | 2,225 | $3,013,825$ | $0.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| California | $1,182,990$ | $39,557,045$ | $3.0 \%$ | $17.0 \%$ |
| Colorado | 102,600 | $5,695,564$ | $1.8 \%$ | $1.5 \%$ |
| Connecticut | 118,350 | $3,572,665$ | $3.3 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ |
| Delaware | 15,100 | 967,171 | $1.6 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| District of Columbia | 57,300 | 702,455 | $8.2 \%$ | $0.8 \%$ |
| Florida | 643,895 | $21,299,325$ | $3.0 \%$ | $9.2 \%$ |
| Georgia | 128,720 | $10,519,475$ | $1.2 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ |
| Hawaii | 7,100 | $1,420,491$ | $0.5 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Idaho | 2,125 | $1,754,208$ | $0.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Illinois | 297,735 | $12,741,080$ | $2.3 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| Indiana | 25,245 | $6,691,878$ | $0.4 \%$ | $0.4 \%$ |
| lowa | 5,275 | $3,156,145$ | $0.2 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Kansas | 17,425 | $2,911,505$ | $0.6 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ |
| Kentucky | 11,200 | $4,468,402$ | $0.3 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| Louisiana | 14,900 | $4,659,978$ | $0.3 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| Maine | 12,550 | $1,338,404$ | $0.9 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| Maryland | 236,600 | $6,042,718$ | $3.9 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ |
| Massachusetts | 293,080 | $6,902,149$ | $4.2 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ |
| Michigan | 87,905 | $9,995,915$ | $0.9 \%$ | $1.3 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2 Jewish population by state, 2019

| State | Number <br> of Jews | Total <br> population | Percentage <br> Jewish | \% of total <br> US Jewish <br> population |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Minnesota | 45,600 | $5,611,179$ | $0.8 \%$ | $0.7 \%$ |
| Mississippi | 1,525 | $2,986,530$ | $0.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Missouri | 64,275 | $6,126,452$ | $1.0 \%$ | $0.9 \%$ |
| Montana | 1,395 | $1,062,305$ | $0.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Nebraska | 9,350 | $1,929,268$ | $0.5 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Nevada | 76,300 | $3,034,392$ | $2.5 \%$ | $1.1 \%$ |
| New Hampshire | 10,120 | $1,356,458$ | $0.7 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| New Jersey | 545,450 | $8,908,520$ | $6.1 \%$ | $7.8 \%$ |
| New Mexico | 12,625 | $2,095,428$ | $0.6 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| New York | $1,771,320$ | $19,542,209$ | $9.1 \%$ | $25.4 \%$ |
| North Carolina | 45,935 | $10,383,620$ | $0.4 \%$ | $0.7 \%$ |
| North Dakota | 400 | 760,077 | $0.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Ohio | 147,815 | $11,689,442$ | $1.3 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ |
| Oklahoma | 4,425 | $3,943,079$ | $0.1 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Oregon | 40,650 | $4,190,713$ | $1.0 \%$ | $0.6 \%$ |
| Pennsylvania | 297,865 | $12,807,060$ | $2.3 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| Rhode Island | 18,750 | $1,057,315$ | $1.8 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ |
| South Carolina | 16,820 | $5,084,127$ | $0.3 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ |
| South Dakota | 250 | 882,235 | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Tennessee | 22,800 | $6,770,010$ | $0.3 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ |
| Texas | 176,480 | $28,701,845$ | $0.6 \%$ | $2.5 \%$ |
| Utah | 5,650 | $3,161,105$ | $0.2 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
| Vermont | 7,135 | 626,299 | $1.1 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2 Jewish population by state, 2019

| State | Number <br> of Jews | Total <br> population | Percentage <br> Jewish | \% of total <br> US Jewish <br> population |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Virginia | 150,595 | $8,517,685$ | $1.8 \%$ | $2.2 \%$ |
| Washington | 73,435 | $7,535,591$ | $1.0 \%$ | $1.1 \%$ |
| West Virginia | 2,310 | $1,805,832$ | $0.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Wisconsin | 33,055 | $5,813,568$ | $0.6 \%$ | $0.5 \%$ |
| Wyoming | 1,150 | 577,737 | $0.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Total | $6,968,600$ | $327,167,434$ | $2.1 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |

See the Notes on Table 1.
${ }^{\text {a }}$ Excludes 65,000 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 Federations ${ }^{15}$ 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 50,000 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-

[^5]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 2019. Thirty-nine percent of all Americans live in the 21 largest MSAs, as do $79 \%$ of US Jews, and while Jews are only $2.1 \%$ of all Americans, they constitute $4.3 \%$ of the population of the top 21 MSAs .

The New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA MSA and Miami-Fort LauderdalePompano 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-Berkeley, CA MSAs are all 4.6-5.3\% Jewish.

Table 4 provides data for the 21 largest CSAs in 2019. Forty-seven 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 $3.8 \%$ of the population of the top 21 CSAs.

The New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA CSA is $9.8 \%$ Jewish, while the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port St. Lucie, FL CSA is 8.0\% Jewish. The Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT, Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA, Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD, and San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA CSAs are all 3.6-4.2\% Jewish.

Table 5 provides data for the JFSAs with 20,000 or more Jews in 2019. The Jewish Federation service areas with 200,000 or more Jews are New York (1,538,000), Los Angeles ( 519,200 ), San Francisco ( 310,600 ), 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),
2019

| MSA <br> Rank | MSA name | Population |  | \% <br> Jewish |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Jewish |  |
| 1 | New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA | 19,979,477 | 2,107,800 | 10.6\% |
| 2 | Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA | 13,291,486 | 617,480 | 4.6\% |
| 3 | Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI | 9,498,716 | 294,280 | 3.1\% |
| 4 | Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 7,539,211 | 75,005 | 1.0\% |
| 5 | Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX | 6,997,384 | 51,640 | 0.7\% |
| 6 | Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 6,249,950 | 297,290 | 4.8\% |
| 7 | Miami-Ft. Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL | 6,198,782 | 535,500 | 8.6\% |
| 8 | Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 6,096,372 | 283,450 | 4.6\% |
| 9 | Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Alpharetta, GA | 5,949,951 | 119,800 | 2.0\% |
| 10 | Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH | 4,875,390 | 257,460 | 5.3\% |
| 11 | Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ | 4,857,962 | 82,900 | 1.7\% |
| 12 | San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA | 4,729,484 | 244,000 | 5.2\% |
| 13 | Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 4,622,361 | 23,625 | 0.5\% |
| 14 | Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 4,326,442 | 71,750 | 1.7\% |
| 15 | Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 3,939,363 | 62,350 | 1.6\% |
| 16 | Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 3,629,190 | 44,500 | 1.2\% |
| 17 | San Diego-Chula Vista-Carlsbad, CA | 3,343,364 | 100,000 | 3.0\% |
| 18 | Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 3,142,663 | 51,350 | 1.6\% |
| 19 | Denver Aurora-Lakewood, CO | 2,932,415 | 95,000 | 3.2\% |
| 20 | St. Louis, MO-IL | 2,805,465 | 61,300 | 2.2\% |
| 21 | Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD | 2,802,789 | 115,800 | 1.9\% |
| Total Population in Top 21 MSAs |  | 127,808,217 | 5,527,280 | 4.3\% |
| Total US Population |  | 327,167,434 | 6,968,600 | 2.1\% |
| Percentage of Population in Top 21 MSAs |  | 39.1\% | 79.3\% |  |

[^6]| CSA Rank | CSA Name | Population |  | \% <br> Jewish |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Jewish |  |
| 1 | New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT-PA | 22,679,948 | 2,225,700 | 9.8\% |
| 2 | Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA | 18,764,814 | 685,575 | 3.7\% |
| 3 | Chicago-Naperville, Elgin IL-IN-WI | 9,866,910 | 294,685 | 3.0\% |
| 4 | Washington-Baltimore-Arlington, DC-MD-VA-WV-PA | 9,778,360 | 414,220 | 4.2\% |
| 5 | San Jose-San Francisco-Oakland, CA | 9,666,055 | 362,500 | 3.8\% |
| 6 | Boston-Worcester-Providence, MA-RI-NH-CT | 8,285,407 | 297,863 | 3.6\% |
| 7 | Dallas-Fort Worth, TX-OK | 7,957,493 | 75,065 | 0.9\% |
| 8 | Philadelphia-Reading-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 7,204,035 | 300,090 | 4.2\% |
| 9 | Houston-The Woodlands, TX | 7,197,883 | 51,767 | 0.7\% |
| 10 | Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Port-St. Lucie, FL | 6,913,262 | 550,760 | 8.0\% |
| 11 | Atlanta-Athens-Clarke County-Sandy Springs, GA | 6,775,511 | 120,675 | 1.8\% |
| 12 | Detroit-Warren-Ann Arbor, MI | 5,353,002 | 81,250 | 1.5\% |
| 13 | Phoenix-Mesa, AZ | 4,911,851 | 82,900 | 1.7\% |
| 14 | Seattle-Tacoma, WA | 4,853,364 | 67,710 | 1.4\% |
| 15 | Orlando-Deltona-Daytona Beach, FL | 4,096,575 | 39,100 | 1.0\% |
| 16 | Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI | 4,014,593 | 44,500 | 1.1\% |
| 17 | Cleveland-Akron-Canton, OH | 3,599,264 | 85,828 | 2.4\% |
| 18 | Denver-Aurora, CO | 3,572,798 | 95,495 | 2.7\% |
| 19 | Portland-Vancouver, Salem, OR-WA | 3,239,335 | 37,900 | 1.2\% |
| 20 | St. Louis-St. Charles-Farmington, MO-IL | 2,909,777 | 61,300 | 2.1\% |
| 21 | Charlotte-Concord, NC-SC | 2,753,810 | 12,665 | 0.5\% |
| Total Population in Top 21 CSAs |  | 154,394,046 | 5,931,148 | 3.8\% |
| Total US Population |  | 327,167,434 | 6,968,600 | 2.1\% |
| Percentage of Population in Top 21 CSAs |  | 47.2\% | 85.1\% |  |
| Notes: 1) See www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineationfiles.html for a list of the counties included in each CSA; 2) Total population data are for 2018; 3) Jewish population of $5,931,148$ excludes 56,400 part-year residents who are included in CSA 10 and 15. See also the Notes on Table 1. |  |  |  |  |

Table 5 Jewish population of Jewish federation service areas with $\mathbf{2 0 , 0 0 0}$ or more Jews, 2019

|  | Community | Number of <br> Jews |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | New York | $1,538,000$ |
| 2 | Los Angeles | 519,200 |
| 3 | San Francisco | 310,600 |
| 4 | Washington | 295,500 |
| 5 | Chicago | 291,800 |
| 6 | Boston | 248,000 |
| 7 | Philadelphia | 214,700 |
| 8 | Broward County | 149,000 |
| 9 | South Palm Beach | 136,100 |
| 10 | West Palm Beach | 127,200 |
| 11 | Miami | 123,200 |
| 12 | Atlanta | 119,800 |
| 13 | Middlesex- <br> 14 Monmouth (NJ) | 122,000 |
| 14 | Northern NJ | 119,400 |
| 15 | MetroWest NJ | 115,000 |
| 16 | Rockland County <br> (NY) | 102,600 |
| 17 | San Diego | 100,000 |
| 18 | Denver | 95,000 |
| 19 | Baltimore | 93,400 |
| 20 | Ocean County (NJ) | 83,000 |
| 21 | Phoenix | 82,900 |
| 22 | Cleveland | 80,800 |
| 23 | Orange County (CA) | 80,000 |
| 24 | Las Vegas | 72,300 |
| 25 | Detroit | 71,750 |
| 26 | Dallas | 70,000 |
|  |  |  |


|  | Community | Number of <br> Jews |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 27 | Seattle | 64,650 |
| 28 | St. Louis | 61,100 |
| 29 | Southern NJ | 56,700 |
| 30 | Houston | 51,000 |
| 31 | Pittsburgh | 49,200 |
| 32 | San Jose | 39,400 |
| 33 | Portland (OR) | 36,400 |
| 34 | Orange County (NY) | 37,300 |
| 35 | Hartford | 32,800 |
| 36 | Orlando | 31,100 |
| 37 | Austin | 30,000 |
| 38 | San Gabriel (CA) | 30,000 |
| 39 | Minneapolis | 29,300 |
| 40 | St. Petersburg | 28,000 |
| 41 | Cincinnati | 27,000 |
| 42 | Milwaukee | 25,800 |
| 43 | Columbus | 25,500 |
| 44 | Upper Fairfield | 24,450 |
| 44 | County (CT) | Long Beach (CA) |
| 45 | 23,750 |  |
| 46 | New Haven | 23,000 |
| 47 | Tampa | 23,000 |
| 48 | Tucson | 22,400 |
| 49 | Sacramento | 21,000 |
| 50 | Albany (NY) | 20,500 |
| 51 | Palm Springs (CA) | 20,000 |
| 52 | Somerset (NJ) | 20,000 |
|  |  |  |

## Section 4 Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population, 1980-2019

This Section examines changes in the geographic distribution of the Jewish population from 1980 to 2019. In examining the maps, note that the dot symbols are randomly placed within each state (Maps 2-4). For additional information about the geographic distribution of American Jews over time, see the previous editions of the American Jewish Year Book and de Lange (1984), Gilbert (1985), Friesel (1990), Marcus (1990), Barnavi (1992), Gilbert (1995), Sheskin (1997), Ahituv (2003), and Rebhun (2011). For perspectives on Jewish population change in the future, see Goldscheider (2004) and DellaPergola (2011)..

## National Level Changes

Overall, the data reveal an increase of just over one million (18\%) Jews from 1980-2019 from 5.921 million in 1980 to 6.968 million in 2019. Most of the increase is clearly due to migration, including the influx of over 600,000 Jews from the Former Soviet Union (Gold, 2015), the existence of as many as 350,000 Israelis (Sheskin, 2010 and Gold 2015) in the US, and migration from Central and South America (Gold 2015) from places like Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru. But this increase in the estimate is not entirely actual growth in the Jewish population. Rather, at least some of this increase is due to improved estimates produced by local Jewish community studies. In addition, the internet was not available to researchers in 1980. Today we list many places in Appendix A that were not listed in the 1980 Year Book, having found evidence on the internet as to their existence and size. (The 1980 Year Book listed about 650 places compared to the current over 900. )

## State Level Changes

At the state level (Table 6), the number of Jews in New York decreased by 369,000 (17\%), reflecting primarily the decrease in the New York City area, from 1,998,000 in 1980 to 1,538,000 in 2019. The number of Jews in Pennsylvania decreased by 122,000 (29\%), reflecting primarily the decrease in Philadelphia, from 295,000 in 1980 to 214,700 in 2019. 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\%), West Virginia (47\%), lowa (36\%), Arkansas (35\%), and Oklahoma (27\%), 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 189,000 (42\%), reflecting increases particularly in Broward and Palm Beach Counties. ${ }^{16}$ 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, 272\%), reflecting most notably the growth in Atlanta; Texas (104,000, 143\%), reflecting largely the growth in Dallas and Houston; Virginia (91,000, 154\%),

[^7]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 (55,000, 299\%), reflecting the growth in 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 (247\%), Vermont (190\%), Utah (146\%), 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 1980-2019, to some extent, reflect the changing geographic distribution of Americans in general. The percentage of Jews in the Northeast decreased from $57 \%$ in 1980 to $44 \%$ in 2019. The $12 \%$ of Jews in the Midwest decreased to $11 \%$ in 2019. 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 $9 \%(316,000)$ from 1980-2019 and the number of Jews in the Midwest increased by $6 \%(45,000)$. The number of Jews in the South increased by $62 \%(591,000)$. The number of Jews in the West increased by $82 \%(728,000)$.

MAP 2: JEWISH POPULATION, 1980


## MAP 3: JEWISH POPULATION, 2019

$$
\text { Dot }=1,500
$$

## MAP 4: CHANGES IN JEWISH POPULATION, 2019



Table 6 Changes in Jewish Population by State, 1980-2019

| State | 1980 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | Increase/ <br> (decrease) | Percentage <br> change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Alabama | 8,835 | 10,325 | 1,490 | $16.9 \%$ |
| 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 | 118,350 | 16,315 | $16.0 \%$ |
| Delaware | 10,000 | 15,100 | 5,100 | $51.0 \%$ |
| District of Columbia | 40,000 | 57,300 | 17,300 | $43.3 \%$ |
| Florida | 454,880 | 643,895 | 189,015 | $41.6 \%$ |
| Georgia | 34,610 | 128,720 | 94,110 | $271.9 \%$ |
| Hawaii | 5,625 | 7,100 | 1,475 | $26.2 \%$ |
| Idaho | 505 | 2,125 | 1,620 | $320.8 \%$ |
| Illinois | 266,385 | 297,735 | 31,350 | $11.8 \%$ |
| Indiana | 23,485 | 25,245 | 1,760 | $7.5 \%$ |
| lowa | 8,215 | 5,275 | $(2,940)$ | $-35.8 \%$ |
| Kansas | 10,755 | 17,425 | 6,670 | $62.0 \%$ |
| Kentucky | 11,585 | 11,200 | $(385)$ | $-3.3 \%$ |
| Louisiana | 16,340 | 14,900 | $(1,440)$ | $-8.8 \%$ |
| 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, 1980-2019

| State | 1980 | 2019 | Increase/ <br> (decrease) | Percentage <br> 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 | $2,140,690$ | $1,771,320$ | $(369,370)$ | $-17.3 \%$ |
| North Carolina | 13,240 | 45,935 | 32,695 | $246.9 \%$ |
| North Dakota | 1,085 | 400 | $(685)$ | $-63.1 \%$ |
| Ohio | 144,670 | 147,815 | 3,145 | $2.2 \%$ |
| Oklahoma | 6,065 | 4,425 | $(1,640)$ | $-27.0 \%$ |
| Oregon | 10,835 | 40,650 | 29,815 | $275.2 \%$ |
| Pennsylvania | 419,730 | 297,865 | $(121,865)$ | $-29.0 \%$ |
| Rhode Island | 22,000 | 18,750 | $(3,250)$ | $-14.8 \%$ |
| South Carolina | 8,660 | 16,820 | 8,160 | $94.2 \%$ |
| South Dakota | 595 | 250 | $(345)$ | $-58.0 \%$ |
| Tennessee | 16,765 | 22,800 | 6,035 | $36.0 \%$ |
| Texas | 72,545 | 176,480 | 103,935 | $143.3 \%$ |
| Utah | 2,300 | 5,650 | 3,350 | $145.7 \%$ |
| Vermont | 2,465 | 7,135 | 4,670 | $189.5 \%$ |
| Virginia | 59,360 | 150,595 | 91,235 | $153.7 \%$ |
| Washington | 18,385 | 73,435 | 55,050 | $299.4 \%$ |
| 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 | $5,920,895$ | $6,968,600$ | $1,047,705$ | $17.7 \%$ |
| Se |  |  |  |  |

See Notes 1 and 2 on Table 1.

Table 7 Changes in Jewish population by census region and census division, 1980-2019

| Census region/division | 1980 |  | 2019 |  | Percentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Jews | Percentage distribution | Number of Jews | Percentage distribution |  |
| Northeast | 3,390,420 | 57.3\% | 3,074,620 | 44.1\% | (9.3)\% |
| Middle Atlantic | 3,003,185 | 50.7\% | 2,614,635 | 37.5\% | (12.9)\% |
| New England | 387,235 | 6.5\% | 459,985 | 6.6\% | 18.8\% |
| Midwest | 689,825 | 11.7\% | 734,330 | 10.5\% | 6.5\% |
| East North Central | 554,490 | 9.4\% | 591,755 | 8.5\% | 6.7\% |
| West North Central | 135,335 | 2.3\% | 142,575 | 2.0\% | 5.4\% |
| South | 949,735 | 16.0\% | 1,541,155 | 22.1\% | 62.3\% |
| East South Central | 40,385 | 0.7\% | 45,850 | 0.7\% | 13.5\% |
| South Atlantic | 811,005 | 13.7\% | 1,297,275 | 18.6\% | 60.0\% |
| West South Central | 98,345 | 1.7\% | 198,030 | 2.8\% | 101.4\% |
| West | 890,915 | 15.0\% | 1,618,495 | 23.2\% | 81.7\% |
| Mountain | 101,165 | 1.7\% | 308,570 | 4.4\% | 205.0\% |
| Pacific | 789,750 | 13.3\% | 1,309,925 | 18.8\% | 65.9\% |
| Total | 5,920,895 | 100.0\% | 6,968,600 | 100.0\% | 17.7\% |

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 2018, one local scientific Jewish community study with probability sampling was completed in Detroit.

## Detroit, MI (2018)

This 2018 study covers the service area of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit in Michigan. The study area includes Oakland, Wayne, and Macomb 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 2018). One thousand two 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 Detroit billing addresses. Previous scientific community studies of the Detroit Jewish population were conducted in 1989 and 2005.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 83,800 persons live in 31,500 Jewish households in Detroit, of whom 70,800 persons (85\%) are Jewish. Detroit is the $26^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community. Including Jews living in institutions, the total Jewish population of Detroit is 71,750 .

From 2005-2018, the number of Jewish households increased by 1,500 (5\%); the number of persons in Jewish households increased by 5,800 ( $7 \%$ ); but the number of Jews in Jewish households decreased by 700 (1\%). Of course, the decrease in Jews in Jewish households is within the margin of error but stands in contrast to the increase in households and persons. This is almost certainly due to the doubling of the percentage of married couples who are intermarried between 2005-2018.

The percentage of Detroit households who are Jewish remained about the same (1.9\% in 2005 and $2.1 \%$ in 2018).

In 2018, $72 \%$ of Jewish households live in the Core Area and $28 \%$, in the Non-Core Area. 22\% of Jewish households live in West Bloomfield, 15\% in Oak Park-Huntington Woods, 14\% in Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin, 11\% in Wayne County, and $9 \%$ in Farmington.

From 2005 to 2018, the number of persons in Jewish households in the Core Area increased by about 1,700 persons (3\%) from 2005-2018. The number of persons in Jewish households in the Non-Core Area increased by 4,100 persons ( $24 \%$ ). The number of persons in Jewish households increased in Bloomfield-Birmingham-Franklin (7,050, 103\%), West Oakland County ( $3,550,114 \%$ ), Macomb County ( $2,550,300 \%$ ), East Oakland County (2,000, 95\%), and Wayne County (1,450, 18\%). Significant
decreases were seen in Farmington (5,900, 45\%) and West Bloomfield (3,400, 18\%). The number of Jewish households in the City of Detroit, consistent with the significant decrease in households in Detroit in general (based on data from the American Community Survey), decreased from 1,900 households in 2005 to 800 households in 2018.

The $62 \%$ of adults in Jewish households who were born in Detroit increased from $57 \%$ in 2005 . The $62 \%$ is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Ten percent of adults in Jewish households are foreign-born. Five percent of Jewish households contain an LGBT adult.

The 4\% of new Jewish households (in residence for 0-4 years in Detroit) is the third lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 3\% in 2005. The $87 \%$ of households in residence for 20 or more years is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $88 \%$ in 2005. Thus, Detroit is a Jewish community with local roots.

Forty-nine percent of adult children from Jewish households in which the respondent is age 50 or over who have established their own homes live in Detroit, which is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

Demography. Eighteen percent of persons in Jewish households in Detroit are age $0-17 ; 23 \%$ are age $18-34 ; 15 \%$ are age $35-49 ; 23 \%$ are age $50-64$; and $21 \%$ are age 65 and over. The $23 \%$ age $18-34$ is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The $18 \%$ under age 17 decreased from $25 \%$ in 2005. The $23 \%$ age 18-34 increased from $12 \%$ in 2005 . The $15 \%$ age $35-49$ compares to $17 \%$ in 2005 . The $23 \%$ age $50-64$ compares to $22 \%$ in 2005 . The $21 \%$ age 65 and over decreased from $24 \%$ in 2005. The median age of persons in Jewish households declined from 47.1 years in 2005 to 45.7 years in 2018.

The 2.66 average household size compares to 2.60 in 2005.
Among about 35 comparison Jewish communities, the 19\% of Jewish households with only children age 18 and over at home is the third highest. Among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, the $23 \%$ of married households with no children at home is the fourth lowest. Among 40 comparison Jewish communities, the $6 \%$ of married households with no children at home age 50-64 is the second lowest.

The $57 \%$ of adults in Jewish households who are currently married is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 57\% decreased from $66 \%$ in 2005. The $26 \%$ who are single, never married is the second highest of 40 comparison Jewish communities. The $26 \%$ increased from $17 \%$ in 2005 . The $5 \%$ who are currently widowed is the fifth lowest of 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 5\% decreased from $12 \%$ in 2005.

In 1989, $61 \%$ of adults under age 35 were currently married. This decreased to $24 \%$ in 2005 and to $17 \%$ in 2018, indicating a tendency for the current generation to marry later in life. This has important implications for synagogues since most households do not join a synagogue until they marry.

The $76 \%$ of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and has increased significantly from $63 \%$ in 2005. The $76 \%$ is well above the 34\% for all American adults (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over.

Forty-four percent of adults in Jewish households are employed full time; 15\% are employed part time; 2\% were unemployed at the time of the survey; 19\% are retired; $5 \%$ are homemakers; 12\% are students; and 3\% are disabled. The 33\% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who are employed full time or part time has increased from 29\% in 2005.

The median Jewish household income of $\$ 107,000$ (in 2017 dollars) is about average and the \$135,000 median household income (in 2017 dollars) of households with children is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The $\$ 107,000$ overall median household income (in 2017 dollars) compares to $\$ 110,000$ (in 2017 dollars) in 2005.

Eight percent of Jewish households earn an annual income under \$25,000. The $2.0 \%$ 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, $18 \%$ of respondents in Jewish households report that they are "well off"; $26 \%$ "have some extra money"; $29 \%$ "have enough money"; 24\% are "just managing to make ends meet"; and 4\% "cannot make ends meet."

Jewish Connections. Nine percent of Jewish respondents in Detroit identify as Orthodox; 20\%, Conservative; 2\%, Reconstructionist; 35\%, Reform; 4\%, Humanist; and $31 \%$, Just Jewish. The 9\% Orthodox is the seventh highest, the 20\% Conservative is below average, the 35\% Reform and the 35\% Just Jewish/Humanist are about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

From 2005-2018, the percentage Orthodox changed slightly from $11 \%$ to $9 \%$. The percentage Conservative decreased by 9 percentage points; the percentage Reform remained about the same; and the percentage Just Jewish increased by 13 percentage points.

Sixty-two percent of Jewish respondents feel that being Jewish is very important in their lives; $31 \%$, somewhat important; $6 \%$, not too important; and $1 \%$, not at all important. The $62 \%$ is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $73 \%$ in 1989

Ninety-nine percent of Jewish respondents are proud to be Jewish. Ninety-one 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."

Having a mezuzah on the front door is observed by $69 \%$ of households. Participating in a Passover Seder is always/usually observed by 74\% of households and lighting Chanukah candles, by $71 \%$. Lighting Sabbath candles is always/usually observed by $22 \%$ of households. Of the $41 \%$ of Jewish households who never light Sabbath candles, 5\% always/usually do something else to observe the Sabbath. Keeping a kosher home is observed by 19\% of households and keeping kosher in and out of the home, by $13 \%$ of respondents. While $8 \%$ of respondents refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath, 18\% of households always/usually have a Christmas tree in the home (and 25\% always/usually/sometimes have one).

Among the comparison Jewish communities, Detroit exhibits average levels of religious practice, except for keeping kosher in the home and outside the home and the
use of electricity on the Sabbath, which are among the highest of the comparison communities.

The percentage who have a mezuzah on the front door decreased from $77 \%$ in 2005 to $69 \%$ in 2018. The $74 \%$ who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder decreased from $82 \%$ in 2005 to $74 \%$ in 2018. The $71 \%$ who always/usually light Chanukah candles decreased from $77 \%$ in 2005 to $71 \%$ in 2018 . The $22 \%$ who always/usually light Sabbath candles decreased from $29 \%$ in 2005 to $22 \%$ in 2018. The $19 \%$ who keep a kosher home changed from $22 \%$ in 2005 . The $13 \%$ who keep kosher in and out of the home changed from $14 \%$ in 2005 . The $8 \%$ who refrain from electrical use on the Sabbath changed from $10 \%$ in 2005. Thus, in general home religious practice has decreased from 2005-2018.

The percentage who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home increased from $15 \%$ in 2005 to $25 \%$ in 2018.

The $23 \%$ of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more and the $31 \%$ who never attend services are both about average among about 40 and 35 comparison Jewish communities, respectively.

The 30\% of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $16 \%$ in 2005. Thirty-nine percent of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are not being raised Jewish and $17 \%$ are being raised part Jewish.

Memberships. The 39\% synagogue membership of Jewish households in Detroit is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from $50 \%$ in 2005 and $52 \%$ in 1989. The lower synagogue membership rate in 2018 is likely due to the aging of the population and an increasing age at first marriage.

The $52 \%$ of Jewish households with children and the $19 \%$ of intermarried households who are synagogue members are both about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, $71 \%$ of Jewish households participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, a local synagogue; and $13 \%$ participated in or attended religious services or programs at, or sponsored by, Chabad.

The $8 \%$ of Jewish households who are members of the Jewish Community Center (JCC) located in Detroit compares to $15 \%$ in 2005. The $8 \%$ is below average among about 45 comparison JCCs. The $51 \%$ who participated in a JCC program in the past year is the third highest of about 45 comparison JCCs and compares to $45 \%$ in 2005 and $76 \%$ in 1989. Thus, while membership is low, participation is high.

The 19\% of households who are members of or regular participants in a Jewish organization (other than a synagogue or JCC) is the sixth lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from $36 \%$ in 2005.

The $45 \%$ 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 the seventh lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 64\% in 2005.

Adult Jewish Education. Of respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who were born or raised Jewish, the $81 \%$ who had some formal Jewish education as children is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities, as is the $13 \%$ who attended a Jewish day school as children among 35 comparison Jewish communities. The $13 \%$ compares to $15 \%$ in 2005.

The $51 \%$ of respondents who were born or raised Jewish who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The $51 \%$ increased from $42 \%$ in 2005. The $47 \%$ who participated in a Jewish youth group as teenagers is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The $24 \%$ 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, 31\% of Jewish respondents attended an adult Jewish education program or class; 37\% engaged in "any other type" of Jewish study or learning (on their own, online, with a friend, or with a teacher); and $57 \%$ visited a Jewish museum or attended a Jewish cultural event, such as a lecture by an author, a film, a play, or a musical performance.

Children's Jewish Education. The 63\% of Detroit's Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program (Jewish market share) is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Sixty-three percent of households with Jewish children have received children's books in the mail from the PJ Library.

Of children age 5-12 in private school, 86\% attend a Jewish day school (Jewish market share), which is the sixth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

Eighty-one percent of Jewish children age 5-12 and 49\% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education. The $82 \%$ of Jewish children age 13-17 who received some formal Jewish education at some time in their childhood is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. The 63\% of Jewish households in Detroit in which a member visited Israel is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and has increased from $58 \%$ in 2005 . The $33 \%$ of households with Jewish children age 6-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Forty-six 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 50\% of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 56\% in 2005.

Thus, the connection of Detroit's Jewish population to Israel is quite strong.
Seventy percent of Jewish respondents had conversations with other Jews in Detroit about the political situation in Israel. Forty percent of Jewish respondents who have had such conversations frequently/sometimes hesitate to express their views about the political situation in Israel because those views might cause tension with other Jews in Detroit.

Anti-Semitism. The $16 \%$ of respondents in Jewish households in Detroit who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 16\% compares to 15\% in 2005. The $13 \%$ of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a Jewish child age 6-17 experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from $18 \%$ in 2005.

The $45 \%$ of respondents in Jewish households who perceive a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the local community is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $61 \%$ in 2005.

Thus, both the experience with (among children) and perception of anti-Semitism have decreased since 2005.

Holocaust Survivors. Just 1\% (300 households) of households contain a survivor, 5\% (1,670 households) contain a child of a survivor, and 12\% (3,650 households) contain a grandchild of a survivor. Overall, 14\% (4,500 households) of households contain a survivor, and/or the child of a survivor, and/or the grandchild of a survivor. Only $0.5 \%$ (300 adults) of Jewish adults consider themselves to be survivors, 3\% (1,800 adults) consider themselves to be children of survivors, and 7\% ( 4,000 adults) consider themselves to be grandchildren of survivors. Data from Jewish Family Service suggests the estimates of the number of survivors may be low.

Media. Thirty percent of Jewish respondents in Detroit always read the Detroit Jewish News; 4\%, usually; 40\%, sometimes; and $27 \%$, never. The $34 \%$ who always/usually read the Detroit Jewish News is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish newspapers and compares to $57 \%$ in 2005.

The $28 \%$ of Jewish respondents in Detroit who visited the local Jewish Federation website in the past year is the second highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities.

Philanthropy. The $42 \%$ of Jewish households in Detroit who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased significantly from 55\% in 2005.

The $58 \%$ of Jewish households who donated to other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 68\% in 2005. The 67\% who donated to any Jewish charity in the past year is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from $78 \%$ in 2005. The $79 \%$ who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 85\% in 2005.

Twenty-seven percent of respondents age 50 and over do not have wills; $58 \%$ have wills that contain no provisions for charities; $9 \%$ have wills that contain provisions for Jewish Charities (including 2\% who have a provision for the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit); and 6\% have wills that contain provisions for Non-Jewish Charities only.

The $32 \%$ who volunteered for Jewish organizations in the past year is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and has decreased from 42\% in 2005. The $41 \%$ who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations in the past year is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to $37 \%$ in 2005.

Helping Jews locally who are in financial need and providing services for the Jewish Elderly are the two major motivations that respondents in Jewish households consider to be the most important in their decision to donate to Jewish causes.

Politics. Fifteen percent of respondents think of themselves as Republican; 51\%, Democrat, and 34\%, Independent. Ninety-seven percent of respondents are registered to vote and $94 \%$ of registered voters voted in the last presidential election.

## 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, five tables are presented: (1) political party; 2) percentage of respondents who are Republican by age; 3) percentage of respondents who are Republican by Jewish identification; 4) registered to vote; and 5) registered to vote for respondents under age 35. These tables were selected because they complement the discussion in Chapter 2 of this volume.

The comparisons among Jewish communities should be treated with caution, because the studies span a 15-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).

These tables contain relatively few references to the 45 local Jewish community studies completed since 2000. Many communities, because most studies are sponsored by the local Jewish Federation, which is a non-partisan organization, have felt a reluctance to ask a political question until recently. More communities are now recognizing that understanding political preference is important in understanding local Jewish communities.

## Political Party

Table 8 shows that the percentage of respondents who identify as Republican varies from $8-9 \%$ in Seattle, San Francisco, and Minneapolis to $31 \%$ in Houston, although most communities have percentages between $11 \%$ and $18 \%$. St. Petersburg is another "outlier" at $25 \%$. Houston's high value could be due to its location in a Republican state, but the Houston metropolitan area generally votes Democratic. And, while Nebraska is also a Republican state, only 17\% of Jews are Republican in Omaha.

## Political Party by Age

Table 9 shows political party by age. The thesis that younger Jews are more likely to be Republican receives only minimal support. The high value Republican for respondents under age 35 for Detroit and Bergen is more related to the large young Orthodox
population in those two communities, and, as will be seen in the next table, the Orthodox do tend to vote more Republican than other Jewish groups. Some tendency does exist, with the exception of Houston, Omaha, and St. Peterburg, for a low percentage of Republicans among the two older age groups (65-74 and 75 and over). A few communities do show a higher percentage of Republicans among younger respondents (Bergen, Broward, Miami, St. Paul, Minneapolis), but most of the differences are relatively minor.

## Political Party by Jewish Identification

Table 10 shows political party by Jewish identification. Note that respondents typically are asked whether they consider themselves to be Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, or Just Jewish. Such Jewish identification is a self-identification and is not necessarily based on (nor consistent with) synagogue membership, ideology, or religious practice. In fact, discrepancies between Jewish identification and practice are sometimes evident. For example, respondents may identify as Orthodox or Conservative but report that they do not keep kosher. Respondents may identify as Reform but report that they never attend synagogue services. Also, respondents may identify as Conservative and belong to a Reform synagogue, or to no synagogue at all. Thus, what is being examined here is really a philosophical position and not always a behavioral description.

The thesis that Orthodox Jews are more likely to be Republican than other groups is supported by the table. Only in Bergen and Indianapolis are Orthodox Jews not more likely to be Republican. For example, in Detroit, $40 \%$ of the Orthodox are Republican; compared to $16 \%$ of Conservative Jews, $12 \%$ of Reform Jews, and 14\% of the Just Jewish. Yet, note that in only two communities (Houston and Minneapolis) are a majority of Orthodox Jews Republican and in those cases, the percentages are just over half ( $52 \%$ and $54 \%$ ).

## Registered to Vote

Table 11 shows that very large percentages of Jewish respondents who are citizens are registered to vote, ranging form $88 \%$ in New York to $98 \%$ in Omaha. This compares to 59\% for all Americans nationwide from the US Census Bureau's 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS). Given the upcoming presidential election in 2020, note that it appears likely that whatever the percentage that adult Jews are of all American adults in a metropolitan area, their share of the vote will likely average about $30 \%$ higher than their share of the population, thereby increasing their voting power.

## Registered to Vote for Respondents Under Age 35

Table 12 shows that very large percentages of Jewish respondents under age 35 who are citizens are registered to vote, ranging form $72 \%$ in New York to $100 \%$ in Omaha. This compares to $45 \%$ for all Americans nationwide under age 35 in 2014 from the US Census Bureau's 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS). Note that in almost all cases, the percentage under age 35 is lower than the overall percentage shown in Table 11.

Only Detroit asked if registered respondents actually voted in the last presidential election (2016). About $94 \%$ of respondents under age 35 claimed to have voted.

Table 8 Political party, community comparisons
Base: Respondents

| Community | Year | Republican | Democrat | Independent | Something <br> else |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington | 2003 | $11 \%$ | 69 | 17 | 4 |
| Minneapolis | 2004 | $9 \%$ | 66 | 19 | 6 |
| St. Paul | 2004 | $13 \%$ | 63 | 18 | 6 |
| Bergen | 2001 | $11 \%$ | 63 | 19 | 6 |
| Seattle | 2000 | $8 \%$ | 63 | 25 | 4 |
| San Francisco | 2004 | $9 \%$ | 61 | 12 | 18 |
| St. Petersburg | 2017 | $25 \%$ | 56 | 19 | 0 |
| Broward | 2016 | $17 \%$ | 56 | 26 | 1 |
| Indianapolis | 2017 | $16 \%$ | 55 | 29 | 0 |
| Miami | 2014 | $18 \%$ | 53 | 21 | 9 |
| Detroit | 2018 | $15 \%$ | 51 | 34 | 0 |
| Omaha | 2017 | $17 \%$ | 51 | 33 | 0 |
| Houston | 2016 | $31 \%$ | 41 | 24 | 5 |

Table 9 Percentage Republican by age, community comparisons
Base: Jewish Respondents

| Community | Year | Under 35 | $\mathbf{3 5 - 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 - 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 5 - 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}+$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Houston | 2016 | $36 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| Omaha | 2017 | $4 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| Miami | 2014 | $21 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| Broward | 2016 | $20 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| St. Paul | 2004 | $14 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| Detroit | 2018 | $21 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| Bergen | 2001 | $22 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Minneapolis | 2004 | $17 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $3 \%$ |
| Washington | 2003 | $9 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| Seattle | 2000 | $0 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| Indianapolis | 2017 | $13 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| St. Petersburg | 2017 | NA | $10 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $29 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| San Francisco | 2004 | $12 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $13 \%$ |

Table 10 Percentage Republican by Jewish identification, community comparisons

Base: Jewish Respondents

| Community | Year | Orthodox | Conservative | Reform | Just Jewish |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Houston | 2016 | 52\% | 37\% | 26\% | 31\% |
| Omaha | 2017 | 36\% | 15\% | 12\% | 20\% |
| Miami | 2014 | 43\% | 16\% | 15\% | 16\% |
| Broward | 2016 | 40\% | 17\% | 15\% | 18\% |
| St. Paul | 2004 | 45\% | 8\% | 7\% | 14\% |
| Detroit | 2018 | 40\% | 16\% | 12\% | 14\% |
| Bergen | 2001 | 12\% | 8\% | 14\% | 13\% |
| Minneapolis | 2004 | 54\% | 7\% | 7\% | 11\% |
| Washington | 2003 | 28\% | 9\% | 12\% | 9\% |
| Seattle | 2000 | 9\% | 0\% | 1\% | 20\% |
| Indianapolis | 2017 | 14\% | 16\% | 14\% | 19\% |
| St. Petersburg | 2017 | NA | 34\% | 12\% | 30\% |
| Twin Cities | 2004 | 45\% | 8\% | 7\% | 13\% |

Note: Due to a small sample size, a combined number for Minneapolis/St. Paul is presented for Orthodox.

Table 11 Registered to vote, community comparisons
Base: Jewish Respondents

| Community | Year | $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Omaha | 2017 | $98 \%$ |
| Detroit | 2018 | $97 \%$ |
| Broward | 2016 | $96 \%$ |
| Columbus | 2013 | $96 \%$ |
| S Palm Beach | 2005 | $96 \%$ |
| W Palm Beach | 2005 | $96 \%$ |
| Washington | 2003 | $96 \%$ |
| Indianapolis | 2017 | $95 \%$ |


| Community | Year | $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| St. Petersburg | 2017 | $95 \%$ |
| Miami | 2014 | $95 \%$ |
| Houston | 2016 | $94 \%$ |
| Bergen | 2001 | $92 \%$ |
| New York | 2011 | $88 \%$ |
| US (Current Pop- <br> ulation Survey) | 2014 | $59 \%$ |

Table 12 Registered to vote under age 35, community comparisons
Base: Jewish Respondents Under Age 35

| Community | Year | \% |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Omaha | 2017 | $100 \%$ |
| W Palm Beach | 2005 | $94 \%$ |
| Washington | 2003 | $94 \%$ |
| Indianapolis | 2017 | $93 \%$ |
| Miami | 2014 | $93 \%$ |
| Detroit | 2018 | $92 \%$ |
| St. Petersburg | 2017 | $92 \%$ |
| Broward | 2016 | $87 \%$ |


| Community | Year | $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Houston | 2016 | $86 \%$ |
| Columbus | 2013 | $85 \%$ |
| S Palm Beach | 2005 | $83 \%$ |
| Bergen | 2001 | $82 \%$ |
| New York | 2011 | $72 \%$ |
| US (Current Pop- <br> ulation Survey) | 2014 | $45 \%$ |

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

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 2019, 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.


## New England (Maps 6 to 7)

Connecticut (Map 6). The estimates for Hartford (32,800 Jews), New Haven $(23,000)$, and Upper Fairfield County ${ }^{17}(24,450)$ 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 $35^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community. New Haven is the $46^{\text {th }}$ 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 $6^{\text {th }}$ 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.

For more information on the Jews of Rhode Island, see Goodman and Smith (2004).

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

[^8]


## 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 1997 RDD study in Monmouth and a 2008 RDD study in Middlesex, the now merged Jewish community, called the Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey (Middlesex-Monmouth), contains 122,000 Jews, including 70,000 Jews in Monmouth (which includes 6,000 part-year residents who live in the community for 3-7 months of the year) and 52,000 Jews in Middlesex County. MiddlesexMonmouth is the largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for $21 \%$ of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the $13^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community

Based, in part, on a 2001 RDD study updated by a 2016 Informant/Internet Estimate, 119,400 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey, including 100,000 in Bergen County, 8,000 in northern Passaic County, and 11,400 in Hudson County. Northern New Jersey is the $2^{\text {nd }}$ largest Jewish community in New Jersey, accounts for $22 \%$ of the Jews in New Jersey, and is the $14^{\text {th }}$ 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 $15^{\text {th }}$ 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 $20^{\text {th }}$ 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 $29^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community.

A 2012 DJN study estimates 20,000 Jews for the service area of the Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon \& Warren Counties, including 11,600 Jews in southern Somerset County, 6,000 in Hunterdon County, and 2,400 in Warren County. Somerset, Hunterdon \& Warren Counties is the $52^{\text {nd }}$ 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.

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

The 101,300 estimate for Rockland County is based primarily on an Informant/Internet Estimate. Rockland County is the $16^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community. The 37,000 estimate for Orange County includes an estimate of 25,300 for Kiryas Joel, based on the US Census. Orange County is the $34^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community.

The five most significant Jewish communities in upstate New York are Albany (Northeastern NY) ( 20,500 ), Rochester (19,900 Jews), Buffalo (11,000), Dutchess County ( 10,000 ), and Syracuse $(7,000)$. Northeastern New York is the $50^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community. The estimate for Rochester is based on a 1999 RDD study, updated using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). The estimate for Buffalo is based on a study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).

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

Pennsylvania (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 $6^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community.

The estimate of 49,200 Jews for Pittsburgh is based on a 2017 RDD study. Pittsburgh is the $31^{\text {st }}$ largest US Jewish community.

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


## MAP 9: Jewish Communities OF New York in 2019




## 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 $5^{\text {th }}$ 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 lowa, 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 lowa. The only other scientific estimate is for Quad Cities (450, of which 275 live in lowa), which is based on a 1990 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN) and updated with an Informant Estimate. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Kansas (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 $25^{\text {th }}$ 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 $39^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community. In addition, St. Paul has 9,900 Jews. 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 $28^{\text {th }}$ 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 $22^{\text {nd }}$ 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 $41^{\text {st }}$ largest US Jewish community and Columbus is the $43^{\text {rd }}$ largest. Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus combined account for $90 \%$ of the Jews in Ohio.

The estimates for Dayton (4,000 Jews), Akron-Kent (3,000), Toledo-Bowling Green $(2,300)$, Youngstown-Warren $(1,300)$, and Canton-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 $42^{\text {nd }}$ largest US Jewish community. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

## MAP 11: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE NE MIDWEST IN 2019



## MAP 12: JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF THE NW MIDWEST IN 2019




South (Maps 12 and 14 to 17)
Alabama (Map 14). Birmingham (6,300 Jews) is the largest Jewish community in Alabama and accounts for $61 \%$ of the Jews in Alabama. All estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

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 $4^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community.

Florida (Map 16). Based on RDD studies, 535,000 Jews, including 54,500 partyear residents, live in the three South Florida counties (Broward County, Miami-Dade County, and Palm Beach County ${ }^{18}$ ): Broward County (2016) 149,000 Jews, including 5,300 part-year residents; South Palm Beach (2018) 136,100, including 22,500 partyear residents; West Palm Beach (2018) 127,200, including 22,500 part-year residents; and Miami (2014) 123,200, including 4,200 part-year residents.

Broward County $(149,000)$ is the $8^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community, Miami $(123,200)$ is the $11^{\text {th }}$ largest, South Palm Beach $(136,100)$ is the $9^{\text {th }}$ largest, and West Palm Beach $(127,200)$ is the $10^{\text {th }}$ 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 $40^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community, Orlando $(31,100)$ is the $36^{\text {th }}$ largest, and Tampa $(23,000)$ is the $47^{\text {th }}$ 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]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 11,800 Jews (including 900 part-year residents) for Stuart-Port St. Lucie is based on a 2018 RDD study for Stuart and a 2004 RDD study for St. Lucie. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates, including Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda $(7,500)$.

For more information on the Jews of South Florida, see Greenbaum (2005).
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 $12^{\text {th }}$ 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 CovingtonNewport, which is based on an RDD study) are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Louisiana (Map 17). New Orleans (12,000 Jews), based on a 1984 RDD study, updated in 2009 (post-Katrina) with a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN) and in 2019 with an Informant/Internet estimate, accounts for 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 $19^{\text {th }}$ 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 $(7,500)$, RaleighCary $(15,000)$, Western North Carolina $(4,200)$, and Greensboro $(3,000)$ are other significant communities. With the exception of Western North Carolina, which is based on a scientific study using 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 $(9,000)$, the two largest Jewish communities in Tennessee, are based on scientific studies using another methodology (nether 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. BristolJohnson 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 $26^{\text {th }}$ 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 $30^{\text {th }}$ 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 $(30,000)$, El Paso $(5,000)$, and Fort Worth $(5,000)$.

For more information on the Jews of Texas, see Weiner and Roseman (2007).
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 2019



MARYLAND
Frederick
0
Baltimore


Number of Jews

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



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 $21^{\text {st }}$ 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 $48^{\text {th }}$ 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 $2^{\text {nd }}$ largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2017 study, 310,600 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Community Federation \& Foundation of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties, including 61,500 in San Francisco County, 37,300 in Marin County, 33,800 in parts of Santa Clara County, 29,700 in San Mateo County, 15,100 in Santa Cruz County, and 8,200 in Sonoma County. This Federation recently absorbed (from the now defunct Jewish Federation of the East Bay) Alameda County (63,100), Contra Costa County ( 55,900 ), Napa County $(2,100)$, and Solano County $(3,900)$. San Francisco area is the $2^{\text {nd }}$ largest Jewish community in California, accounts for $26 \%$ of the Jews in California, and is the $3^{\text {rd }}$ largest US Jewish community.

Based on a 2003 RDD study, updated by a 2014 Informant/Internet Estimate, 100,000 Jews live in San Diego, which is the $3^{\text {rd }}$ largest Jewish community in California and the $17^{\text {th }}$ largest US Jewish community. Based on a 2017 RDD study, 39,400 Jews live in San Jose, which is the $32^{\text {nd }}$ 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 $49^{\text {th }}$ 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 $23^{\text {rd }}$ largest US Jewish community, San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys is the $38^{\text {th }}$ largest, and Long Beach is the $45^{\text {th }}$.

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.

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

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 $18^{\text {th }}$ 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 $24^{\text {th }}$ 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 FeLas Vegas $(4,000)$.

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 $33^{\text {rd }}$ largest US Jewish community. Portland is the largest Jewish community in Oregon, accounts for $83 \%$ of the Jews in Oregon, and is the $33^{\text {rd }}$ largest US Jewish community.

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

Utah (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 (64,650 Jews), based on a 2014 RDD study and updated with an Informant Estimates in 2019, is the largest Jewish community in Washington, accounts for $88 \%$ of the Jews in Washington, and is the $27^{\text {th }}$ 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.



## 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. (2019), the current number reported in this chapter of $6,800,000-6,900,000$ 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, "lt'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 7.5 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.

## References

Abrahamson, M. 1986. "The Unreliability of DJN Techniques." Contemporary Jewry 7(1): 93-98.
Abramovitch, I. and S. Galvin (eds.) 2002. Jews of Brooklyn. Hanover, NH: Brandeis University Press.
Adler, C. 1900. American Jewish year book 1900-1901 (Vol. 2). Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.
Ahituv, S. 2003. Historical atlas of the Jewish people. New York: Continuum.
Barnavi, E. 1992. A historical atlas of the Jewish people: From the time of the patriarchs to the present. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
Billings, J. S. 1890. Vital Statistics of the Jews on the United States. Census Bulletin No. 19. Washington: Census Office.
Bradburn, N.M., S. Sudman, and B. Wansink. 2004. Asking questions: The definitive guide to questionnaire design-for market research, political polls, and social and health. New York: Josses-Bass.
Brodkin, K. 1998 How Jews became whitefolks: What that says about race in America. New Brunswick, NY; Rutgers University Press.
Bureau of the Census. no date, ca 1958. "Tabulations of Data on the Social and Economic Characteristics of Major Religious Groups," 1957. Washington DC (mimeo).

Burt, J. E., G.M. Barber, and D.L. Rigby. 2009. Elementary statistics for geographers ( $3^{\text {rd }}$ ed.). New York: Guilford Press.
Cohen, S.M., J.B. Ukeles, R. Miller, P. Beck, S. Shmulyian, and D. Dutwin. 2011. Jewish Community Study of New York 2011. New York: UJA-Federation of New York.
Cohen, S.M., J.B. Ukeles, and A. Grosse. 2017. A portrait of Bay Area Jewish life and communities. San Francisco: The Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco, the Peninsular, Marin and Sonoma Counties.
Comenetz, J. 2006. Census-Based estimation of the Hasidic Jewish population. Contemporary Jewry 26: 35-74.
Comenetz, J. 2011. Jewish maps of the United States by counties.
www.jewishdatabank.org/Studies/details.cfm?StudyID=602.
Dashefsky, A., B. Lazerwitz, and E. Tabory. 2003. A journey of the "straight way" or the "roundabout path:" Jewish identity in the United States and Israel. In Handbook of the sociology of religion, ed. M. Dillon, 240-260. Cambridge/New York: Cambridge University Press.
Dashefsky, A. and I. Sheskin. 2012. Estimating a rare population: The case of American Jews. Paper presented at the Southern Demographic Association, Williamsburg, VA.
De Lange, N. 1984, Atlas of the Jewish world. New York: Facts on File.
DellaPergola, S. 2011. Jewish demographic policies: Population trends and options in Israel and in the diaspora. Jerusalem: the Jewish People Policy Institute.
DellaPergola, S. 2013. How many Jews in the United States? The demographic perspective. Contemporary Jewry 33: 15-42.
Dimont, M. I. 1978. The Jews in America, The roots, history, and destiny of American Jews. New York: Simon and Schuster.
Friesel, E. 1990. Atlas of modern Jewish history. New York: Oxford University Press.
Geller, L. L. September 8, 2019. Jews of Color belonging: we all have work to do. ejewishphilanthropy.
Gilbert, M. 1985. The Illustrated Atlas of Jewish Civilization. New York: Macmillian.
Gilbert, M. 1995. The Routledge atlas of Jewish history, $8^{\text {th }}$ Edition. London: Routledge.
Gold, S. 2015. Patterns of adaptation among contemporary Jewish immigrants to the US. In American Jewish year book 2015 (Vol. 115), eds. A. Dashefsky and I. M. Sheskin, 3-44. Cham, SUI: Springer.
Goldscheider, C. 2004. Studying the Jewish future Seattle: University of Washington Press.
Glazer, N. 1989/1972/1957. American Judaism: Second edition revised with a new introduction. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
Greenbaum, A. (Ed.) 2005. Jews of South Florida. Hanover, NH: Brandeis University Press.
Goodman, G. M. And Ellen Smith. 2004. The Jews of Rhode Island. Hanover, NH: Brandeis University Press.
Hertzberg, A. 1989. The Jews in America, Four centuries of an uneasy encounter. New York: Simon and Schuster.

Kahn, A. F. and M. Dollinger (eds.) 2003. California Jews. Hanover, NH: Brandeis University Press.
Kaganoff, B. C. 1996. A dictionary of Jewish names and their history. Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson.
Kelman, A. Y., A.H. Tapper, I. Fonseca, and A. Saperstein. 2019. Counting the inconsistencies: An analysis of American Jewish population studies with a focus on Jews of Color. San Francisco: University of San Francisco, Stanford University, and Jews of Color Field Building Initiative.
Kosmin, B. A., and A. Keysar. 2013. American Jewish secularism: Jewish life beyond the synagogue. In American Jewish year book 2012 (Vols. 109-112), eds. A. Dashefsky and I. M. Sheskin, 3-54. Cham, SUI: Springer.
Kosmin, B. A. and S. P. Lachman. 1991. Research report, The national survey of Religious identification, 1989-1990. New York: The Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York.
Kosmin, B.A., P. Ritterband, and J. Scheckner. 1988. Counting Jewish Populations: Methods and Problems. American Jewish year book. New York: American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Publication Society. 88: 204-241.
Kosmin, B. and S. Waterman. 1989. "The Use and Misuse of Distinctive Jewish Names in Research on Jewish Populations" in Schmelz, U. O. and DellaPergola, S. (eds.). Papers in Jewish demography 1985. Jerusalem. Hebrew University Press, p. 1-9.
Kotler-Berkowitz, L., S.M. Cohen, J. Ament, V. Klaff, F. Mott, and D. Peckerman-Neuman. 2003. The National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01: Strength, challenge and diversity in the American Jewish population. New York: United Jewish Communities.
Lazerwitz, B. 1986. Some comments on the use of Distinctive Jewish Names in surveys. Contemporary Jewry 7(1): 83-91.
Levin, S. September 16, 2019. Jewish Diversity and Sephardic and Mizrahi Jews. ejewishphilanthropy.
Link, Michael W., Michael P. Battaglia, Martin R. Frankel, Larry Osborn, and Ali H. Mokdad, A Comparison of Address-Based Sampling (ABS) Versus Random-Digit Dialing (RDD) for General Population Surveys; Public Opinion Quarterly, Spring 2008 72: 6-27.
Marcus, J. R. 1990. To count a people. Lanham, MD: United Press of America.
Mateos, P. 2014. Names, ethnicity, and populations. Dordrecht: Springer.
Pasachoff, N. and R. J. Littman. 1995. Jewish history in 100 nutshells. Northvale, New Jersey: Jason Aronson.
Pew Research Center. 2013. A portrait of Jewish Americans: Findings from a Pew research center survey of U.S. Jews. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center.
Phillips, B.A. 2018. Intermarriage in the twenty-first century: New perspectives. In American Jewish Year Book 2017, ed. A. Dashefsky and I. M. Sheskin, vol. 117, 31-119. Cham, Switzerland: Springer.
Pogrebin, L. C. March 14, 2019 Jews of Color are us. Moment Magazine.
Rabin, S. 2017. "Let us endeavor to count them up": the nineteenth-century origins of American Jewish demography. American Jewish history 101(4): 419-440.

Rebhun, A. 2011. The Wandering Jew in America. Boston: Academic Studies Press.
Sachar, H.M. 1992. A history of the Jews in America. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
Sanders, R 1988. Shores of refuge, A hundred years of Jewish immigration. New York: Henry Holt.
Shamir, I. and S. Shavit. 1986. Encyclopedia of Jewish History. New York: Facts on File Publications.
Shapiro, E. S. 1992. A time for healing, American Jewry since World War II. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
Sherman, C. B. 1965. The Jew within American society. Detroit: Wayne State University Press.
Sheskin, I. M. 1997. The changing spatial distribution of American Jews, in Land and community: Geography in Jewish studies (Harold Brodsky, ed.), (Bethesda, Maryland: University Press of Maryland) pp. 185-221.
Sheskin, I. M. 1998. A methodology for examining the changing size and spatial distribution of a Jewish population: A Miami case study. Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography 17(1): 97-116.
Sheskin, I. M. 2001. How Jewish communities differ: Variations in the findings of local Jewish demographic studies. New York: City University of New York, North American Jewish Data Bank at www.jewishdatabank.org.
Sheskin, I. M. 2005. Comparisons between local Jewish community studies and the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey. Contemporary Jewry 25: 185-192.
Sheskin, I. M. 2009. Local Jewish community studies as planning tools for the American Jewish community. Jewish political studies review 21(1 and 2): 107-135.
Sheskin, I. M. 2010. "Jewish Israelis in the United States," International Geographic Union Regional Conference, Tel Aviv (2010) (available from author on request).
Sheskin, I. M. 2013. Uses of local Jewish community study data for addressing national concerns. Contemporary Jewry 33(1-2): 83-101.
Sheskin, I. M. 2015a. The 2014 Greater Miami Jewish Federation Population Study: A Portrait of Jewish Miami. Miami: The Greater Miami Jewish Federation.
Sheskin, I. M. 2015b. Comparisons of Jewish communities: A compendium of tables and bar charts. Storrs, CT: Berman Institute, North American Jewish DataBank and The Jewish Federations of North America at www.jewishdatabank.org.
Sheskin, I. M. 2018. The 2018 Detroit Jewish population study: a profile of Jewish Detroit. Detroit: The Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit.
Sheskin, I. M. and A. Dashefsky. 2006. Jewish population in the United States, 2006. In American Jewish year book 2006 (Vol. 106), eds. D. Singer and L. Grossman, 133193. New York: American Jewish Committee at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Sheskin, I. M., and A. Dashefsky. 2007. Jewish population in the United States, 2007. In American Jewish year book 2007 (Vol. 107), eds. D. Singer and L. Grossman, 133-205. New York: American Jewish Committee at www.jewishdatabank.org.
Sheskin, I. M., and A. Dashefsky. 2008. Jewish population in the United States, 2008. In American Jewish year book 2008 (Vol. 108), eds. D. Singer and L. Grossman, 151-222. New York: American Jewish Committee at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Sheskin, I. M., and A. Dashefsky. 2011. Jewish population in the United States, 2011. Current Jewish Population Reports Number 4-2011, Storrs, CT: Berman InstituteNorth American Jewish Data Bank, University of Connecticut accessed at www.jewishdatabank.org.
Tighe, E., R. Magidin de Kramer, D. Parmer, D. Nussbaum, D Kallista, X. Seabrum, and L. Saxe. 2019. American Jewish population project, summary and highlights 2014. Waltham, MA: Brandeis University, Steinhardt Social Research Institute at www.brandeis.edu/ssri.
Weiner, H.A. and K. D. Roseman (eds.) 2007. Hanover, NH: Brandeis University Press. Wyman, D. 1984. The abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-1945. New York: Pantheon Books.

## Author Biographies

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 secretarytreasurer 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. His most recent book, with Karen A. Woodrow-Afield, is Americans Abroad. He is the recipient of the 2020 Marshall Sklare Award given by the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry (ASSJ) who has made a significant scholarly contribution to the social scientific study of Jewry.

## 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)
${ }^{\text {c }}$ 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 partyear 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.

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alabama |  |  |
| 2017 | Auburn | 100 |  |
| 2019 | Birmingham (Jefferson County) | 6,300 |  |
| 2014 | Dothan | 200 |  |
| 2016 | Huntsville | 750 |  |
| 2014 | Mobile (Baldwin \& Mobile Counties) | 1,350 |  |
| 2014 | Montgomery | 1,100 |  |
| 2008 | Tuscaloosa | 200 |  |
|  | Other Places | 325 |  |
|  | Total Alabama | 10,325 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
|  |  | 5,750 |  |
|  | Arizona |  |  |
| 2002 | Cochise County (2002) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 450 |  |
| 2017 | Flagstaff (Coconino County) | 1,000 | 500 |
| 1997-2001 | Lake Havasu City | 200 |  |
| 2019 | Northwest Valley (Glendale-Peoria-Sun City) (2002) | 10,900 |  |
| 2019 | Phoenix (2002) | 23,600 |  |
| 2019 | Northeast Valley (Scottsdale) (2002) | 34,500 |  |
| 2019 | Tri Cities Valley (Ahwatukee-Chandler-Gilbert-Mesa-Tempe) (2002) | 13,900 |  |
| 2019 | Greater Phoenix Total (2002) | 82,900 |  |
| 2008 | Prescott | 300 |  |
| 2002 | Santa Cruz County (2002) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 100 |  |
| 2008 | Sedona | 300 | 50 |
| 2019 | West-Northwest (2002) | 3,450 |  |
| 2019 | Northeast (2002) | 7,850 |  |
| 2019 | Central (2002) | 7,150 |  |
| 2019 | Southeast (2002) | 2,500 |  |
| 2019 | Green Valley (2002) | 450 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona -Tucson (Pima County) Total (2002) | 21,400 | 1,000 |
| 2016 | Other Places | 75 |  |
|  | Total Arizona | 106,725 | 1,550 |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 |  |
| 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 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | West Valley (1997) | 40,160 |  |
| 2009 | Westwood (1997) | 20,670 |  |
| 2009 | Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, excluding parts included in Long Beach, |  |  |
|  | \& southern Ventura County) Total (1997) | 519,200 |  |
| 2010 | Mendocino County (Redwood Valley-Ukiah) | 600 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Merced County | 190 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Modesto (Stanislaus County) | 500 |  |
| 2011 | Monterey Peninsula (2011) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 | Palm Springs (Coachella Valley) Total (1998) | 11,000 | 9,000 |
| 2010 | Redlands | 1,000 |  |
| 2016 | Redding (Shasta County) | 150 |  |
| 2016 | Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley | 2,000 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Sacramento (EI Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, \& Yolo Counties) (1993) (except Lake Tahoe area) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 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 |  |
| 2016 | San Diego (San Diego County) Total (2003) | 100,000 |  |
| 2018 | Alameda County (2018) | 63,100 |  |
| 2018 | Contra Costa County (2018) | 55,900 |  |
| 2018 | Marin County (2018) | 37,300 |  |
| 2018 | Napa County (2018) | 2,100 |  |
| 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 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2018 | Solano County (Vallejo) (2018) | 3,900 |  |
| 2018 | Sonoma County (Petaluma-Santa Rosa) (2018) | 8,200 |  |
| 2018 | Jewish Community Federation \& Endowment Fund of San Francisco, |  |  |
| 2018 | the Peninsula, Marin \& Sonoma Counties (2018) | 310,600 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of Silicon Valley Total (Parts of Santa Clara County) (San Jose) | 39,400 |  |
| 2018 | San Francisco Bay Area Total | 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 |  |
| 2019 | 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) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,500 |  |
| 2008 | Crested Butte | 175 |  |
| 2016 | Durango | 200 |  |
| 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 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2015 | Pueblo | 150 |  |
| 2016 | Steamboat Springs | 300 |  |
| pre-1997 | Telluride | 125 |  |
| 2011 | Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle \& Summit Counties) (2011) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 |  |
| 2019 | Greenwich | 7,500 |  |
| 2009 | Core Area (Bloomfield-Hartford-West Hartford) (2000) | 15,800 |  |
| 2009 | Farmington Valley (Avon-Burlington-Canton-East Granby-Farmington-Granby- |  |  |
|  | New Hartford-Simsbury) (2000) | 6,400 |  |
| 2009 | East of the River (East Hartford-East Windsor-Enfield-Glastonbury-Manchester- |  |  |
|  | South Windsor in Hartford County \& Andover-Bolton-Coventry-Ellington-Hebron- |  |  |
|  | Somers-Tolland-Vernon in Tolland County) (2000) | 4,800 |  |
| 2009 | South of Hartford (Berlin-Bristol-New Britain-Newington-Plainville-Rocky Hill-Southington- |  |  |
|  | Wethersfield in Hartford County, Plymouth in Litchfield County, Cromwell-Durham-Haddam- |  |  |
|  | Middlefield-Middletown in Middlesex County, \& Meriden in New Haven County) (2000) | 5,000 |  |
| 2009 | Suffield-Windsor-Windsor Locks (2000) | 800 |  |
| 2009 | 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- |  |  |
| 2016 | North Branford-Northford in New Haven County) (2010) | 4,900 |  |
|  | The West (Ansonia-Derby-Milford-Seymour-West Haven in New Haven County \& |  |  |
| 2016 | Shelton in Fairfield County) (2010) | 3,200 |  |
| 2016 | The Central Area (Bethany-New Haven-Orange-Woodbridge) (2010) | 8,800 |  |
| 2016 | Hamden (2010) | 3,200 |  |
| 2016 | The North (Cheshire-North Haven-Wallingford) (2010) | 2,900 |  |
| 2016 | Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven Total (2010) | 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) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,500 |  |
| 2010 | Southern Litchfield County (Bethlehem-Litchfield-Morris-Roxbury-Thomaston-Woodbury) (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,500 |  |
| 2010 | Jewish Federation of Western Connecticut Total (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8,000 |  |
| 2009 | Stamford (Darien-New Canaan) | 12,000 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | Federation for Jewish Philanthropy in Upper Fairfield County Total (2000) | 24,450 |  |
| 2006 | Windham-Willimantic \& parts of Windham County | 400 |  |
|  | Total Connecticut | 118,350 |  |
|  | Delaware |  |  |
| 2018 | Kent \& Sussex Counties (Dover) (1995, 2006) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3,200 |  |
| 2018 | Newark (1995, 2006) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 4,300 |  |
| 2018 | Wilmington (1995, 2006) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 7,600 |  |
|  | Total Delaware (1995, 2006) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 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 |  |
| 2017 | Central Northern Virginia (2017) | 23,100 |  |
| 2017 | East Northern Virginia (2017) | 54,400 |  |
| 2017 | West-Northern Virginia (2017) | 19,400 |  |
| 2017 | Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total (2017) | 295,500 |  |
|  | Florida |  |  |
| 2016 | Beverly Hills-Crystal River (Citrus County) | 350 |  |
| 2016 | Brevard County (Melbourne) | 4,000 |  |
| 2016 | Clermont (Lake County) | 200 |  |
| 2019 | Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (Charlotte, De Soto, \& Northern Lee Counties) | 7,000 |  |
| 2017 | Bonita Springs -Southern Lee County ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 500 | 500 |
| 2017 | Jewish Federation of Lee \& Charlotte Counties (Total) | 7,500 | 500 |
| 1997-2001 | Fort Pierce (northern St. Lucie County) | 1,060 |  |
| 2019 | Fort Walton Beach | 400 |  |
| 2017 | Gainesville | 2,500 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2017 | Jacksonville Core Area (2002, 2015) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 8,800 |  |
| 2017 | The Beaches (Atlantic Beach-Jacksonville Beach-Neptune Beach-Ponte Vedra Beach) (2002, 2015) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 1,900 |  |
| 2017 | Other Places in Clay, Duval, Nassau, \& St. Johns Counties (including St. Augustine) (2002, 2015) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 2,200 |  |
| 2017 | Jacksonville Total (2002, 2015) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 12,900 | 100 |
| 2016 | Key Largo | 100 |  |
| 2014 | Key West | 1,000 |  |
|  | Total Monroe County | 1,100 |  |
| pre-1997 | Lakeland (Polk County) | 1,000 |  |
| 2019 | Marco Island ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 400 | 600 |
| 2019 | Other Collier County (Naples) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3,930 | 2,600 |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of Collier County (Naples) (2017) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 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) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 11,900 | 300 |
| 2017 | Central Orlando (Maitland-parts of Orlando-Winter Park) (1993, 2010) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 10,600 | 100 |
| 2017 | South Orlando (parts of Orlando \& northern Osceola County) (1993, 2010) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 8,100 | 100 |
| 2017 | Orlando Total (1993, 2010) | 30,600 | 500 |
| 2016 | Panama City (Bay County) | 100 |  |
| 2015 | Pensacola (Escambia \& Santa Rosa Counties) | 800 |  |
| 2017 | North Pinellas (Clearwater) (2017) | 8,800 | 800 |
| 2017 | Central Pinellas (Largo) (2017) | 2,300 | 500 |
| 2017 | South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (2017) | 10,950 | 200 |
| 2017 | Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) Subtotal (2017) | 22,050 | 1,500 |
| 2017 | Pasco County (New Port Richey) (2017) | 4,450 |  |
| 2012 | Hernando County (Spring Hill) | 350 |  |
| 2017 | Jewish Federation of Florida's Gulf Coast Total (2017) | 26,850 | 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 | Sarasota-Manatee Total (2001) | 12,200 | 3,300 |
| 2018 | East Boca (2018) | 24,400 | 3,700 |
| 2018 | Central Boca (2018) | 32,200 | 9,900 |
| 2018 | West Boca (2018) | 18,600 | 400 |
| 2018 | Boca Raton Subtotal (2018) | 75,200 | 14,000 |
| 2018 | Delray Beach (2005) | 38,400 | 8,500 |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2018 | South Palm Beach Subtotal (2018) | 113,600 | 22,500 |
| 2018 | Boynton Beach (2018) | 30,400 | 5,500 |
| 2018 | Lake Worth (2018) | 25,600 | 2,500 |
| 2018 | Town of Palm Beach (2018) | 1,700 | 1,400 |
| 2018 | West Palm Beach (2018) | 11,000 | 1,300 |
| 2018 | Wellington-Royal Palm Beach (2018) | 9,600 | 1,100 |
| 2018 | North Palm Beach-Palm Beach Gardens-Jupiter (2018) | 26,400 | 10,700 |
| 2018 | West Palm Beach Subtotal (2018) | 104,700 | 22,500 |
| 2018 | Palm Beach County Total (2018) | 218,300 | 45,000 |
| 2018 | North Dade Core East (Aventura-Golden Beach-parts of North Miami Beach) (2014) | 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 | North Dade Subtotal (2014) | 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 | South Dade Subtotal (2014) | 36,200 | 700 |
| 2018 | North Beach (Bal Harbour-Bay Harbor Islands-Indian Creek Village-Surfside) (2014) | 4,300 | 400 |
| 2018 | Middle Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014) | 9,800 | 500 |
| 2018 | South Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2014) | 4,800 | 100 |
| 2018 | The Beaches Subtotal (2014) | 18,900 | 1,000 |
| 2018 | Miami-Dade County Total (2014) | 119,000 | 4,200 |
| 2019 | East (Fort Lauderdale) (2016) | 9,400 | 400 |
| 2019 | North Central (Century Village-Coconut Creek-Margate-Palm Aire-Wynmoor) (2016) | 8,000 | 1,800 |
| 2019 | Northwest (Coral Springs-Parkland) (2016) | 27,200 | 1,200 |
| 2019 | Southeast (Hallandale-Hollywood) (2016) | 24,000 | 1,000 |
| 2019 | Southwest (Cooper City-Davie-Pembroke Pines-Weston) (2016) | 39,400 | 300 |
| 2019 | West Central (Lauderdale Lakes-North Lauderdale-Plantation-Sunrise-Tamarac) (2016) | 35,700 | 600 |
| 2019 | Broward County Total (2016) | 143,700 | 5,300 |
|  | Southeast Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, \& Palm Beach Counties) Total | 481,000 | 54,500 |
| 2016 | Sebring (Highlands County) | 150 |  |
| 2019 | Stuart (Martin County) (2018) | 8,000 | 200 |
| 2004 | Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (1999, 2004) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 2,900 |  |
| 2019 | Stuart-Port St. Lucie (Martin-St. Lucie) Total (1999, 2004, 2018) | 10,900 | 900 |
| 2015 | Tallahassee (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,800 |  |
| 2017 | Tampa (Hillsborough County) (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 23,000 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016 | Vero Beach (Indian River County) | 1,000 |  |
| 2017 | Volusia (Daytona Beach) (excluding southern parts included in North Orlando) \& Flagler Counties |  |  |
|  | Jewish Federation of Volusia and Flagler Counties | 4,500 |  |
| pre-1997 | Winter Haven | 300 |  |
| 2019 | Other Places | 25 |  |
|  | Total Florida | 643,895 | 68,200 |
|  | Georgia |  |  |
| 2009 | Albany | 200 |  |
| 2012 | Athens | 750 |  |
| 2012 | Intown (2006) | 28,900 |  |
| 2012 | North Metro Atlanta (2006) | 28,300 |  |
| 2012 | East Cobb Expanded (2006) | 18,400 |  |
| 2012 | Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2006) | 15,700 |  |
| 2012 | Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2006) | 14,000 |  |
| 2012 | North \& West Perimeter (2006) | 9,000 |  |
| 2012 | South (2006) | 5,500 |  |
| 2012 | Atlanta Total (2006) | 119,800 |  |
| 2019 | Augusta (Burke, Columbia, \& Richmond Counties) | 1,600 |  |
| 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 | 128,720 |  |
|  | Hawaii |  |  |
| 2012 | Hawaii (Hilo) | 100 |  |
| 2011 | Kauai | 300 |  |
| 2008 | Maui | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| 2010 | Oahu (Honolulu) (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | Pocatello | 150 |  |
|  | Other Places | 25 |  |
|  | Total Idaho | 2,125 |  |
|  | Illinois |  |  |
| 2015 | Bloomington-Normal | 500 |  |
| 2015 | Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County) | 1,400 |  |
| 2019 | Decatur | 100 |  |
| 2019 | City North (The Loop to Rogers Park, including North Lakefront) (2010) | 70,150 |  |
| 2019 | Rest of Chicago (parts of City of Chicago not included in City North) (2010) | 19,100 |  |
| 2019 | Near North Suburbs (Suburbs contiguous to City of Chicago from Evanston to Park Ridge) (2010) | 64,600 |  |
| 2019 | North/Far North (Wilmette to Wisconsin, west to include Northbrook, Glenview, Deerfield, etc.) (2010) | 56,300 |  |
| 2019 | Northwest Suburbs (includes northwest Cook County, parts of Lake County, \& McHenry County) (2010) | 51,950 |  |
| 2019 | Western Suburbs (DuPage \& Kane Counties \& Oak Park-River Forest in Cook County) (2010) | 23,300 |  |
| 2019 | Southern Suburbs (south \& southwest Cook County beyond the City to Indiana \& Will County) (2010) | 6,400 |  |
| 2019 | Chicago (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, \& Will Counties) Total (2010) | 291,800 |  |
| 1997-2001 | DeKalb | 180 |  |
| 2016 | Lindenhurst (Lake County) | 100 |  |
| 2019 | Peoria | 800 |  |
| 2019 | Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 175 |  |
| 2019 | Quad Cities-lowa portion (Davenport \& surrounding Scott County) (1990) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 275 |  |
| 2005 | Quad Cities Total (1990) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 450 |  |
| 2015 | Quincy | 100 |  |
| 2019 | Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Stephenson, \& Winnebago Counties) | 650 |  |
| 2015 | Southern Illinois (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin-Marion) | 500 |  |
| 2019 | Springfield-Decatur (Morgan, \& Sangamon Counties) | 830 |  |
|  | Other Places | 325 |  |
| 2015 | 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 | 650 |  |
|  | Total Illinois | 297,735 |  |
|  | 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 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |  |
| 2019 | South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart \& St. Joseph Counties) | 1,650 |  |
| 2019 | Benton Harbor (Michigan) | 150 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total | 1,800 |  |
| 2017 | Terre Haute (Vigo County) | 100 |  |
|  | Other Places | 275 |  |
|  | Total Indiana | 25,245 |  |
|  | lowa |  |  |
| 2017 | Cedar Rapids | 400 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Des Moines-Ames (1956) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,800 |  |
| 2014 | Fairfield | 200 |  |
| 2017 | Iowa City/Coralville (Johnson County) | 750 |  |
| 2017 | Postville | 150 |  |
| 2019 | Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 175 |  |
| 2019 | Quad Cities-lowa portion (Davenport \& surrounding Scott County) (1990) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 275 |  |
| 2005 | Quad Cities Total (1990) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 450 |  |
| 2014 | Sioux City (Plymouth \& Woodbury Counties) | 300 |  |
| 2014 | Waterloo (Black Hawk County) | 100 |  |
|  | Other Places | 300 |  |
|  | Total lowa | 5,275 |  |
|  | Kansas |  |  |
| 2016 | Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson \& Wyandotte Counties) (1985) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 16,000 |  |
| 2016 | Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,000 |  |
| 2016 | Kansas City Total (1985) | 18,000 |  |
| 2017 | Lawrence | 300 |  |
| 2014 | Manhattan | 175 |  |
| 2014 | Topeka (Shawnee County) | 300 |  |
| 2019 | Wichita | 625 |  |
| 2019 | Other Places | 25 |  |
| 2019 | Mid-Kansas Jewish Federation (Total) | 650 |  |
|  | Total Kansas | 17,425 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 8,300 |  |
| 2013 | Other Places | 100 |  |
| 2015 | 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 | 650 |  |
|  | Total Kentucky | 11,200 |  |
|  | Louisiana |  |  |
| 2017 | Alexandria (Allen, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, \& Winn Parishes) | 300 |  |
| 2016 | Baton Rouge (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, \& |  |  |
|  | West Baton Rouge Parishes) | 1,500 |  |
| 2008 | Lafayette | 200 |  |
| 2008 | Lake Charles | 200 |  |
| 2019 | New Orleans (Jefferson \& Orleans Parishes) (1984, 2009) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 12,000 |  |
| 2007 | Monroe-Ruston | 150 |  |
| 2007 | Shreveport-Bossier | 450 |  |
| 2007 | North Louisiana (Bossier \& Caddo Parishes) Total | 600 |  |
| 2007 | Other Places | 100 |  |
|  | Total Louisiana | 14,900 |  |
|  | Maine |  |  |
| 2007 | Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (2007) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 600 |  |
| 2017 | Augusta | 300 |  |
| 2017 | Bangor | 1,500 |  |
| 2007 | Oxford County (South Paris) (2007) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 750 |  |
| 2017 | Rockland | 300 |  |
| 2007 | Sagadahoc County (Bath) (2007) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 400 |  |
| 2018 | Portland (2007) | 4,425 |  |
| 2018 | Other Cumberland County (2007) | 2,350 |  |
| 2018 | York County (2007) | 1,575 |  |
| 2018 | Southern Maine Total (2007) | 8,350 |  |
| 2014 | Waterville | 225 |  |
|  | Other Places | 125 |  |
|  | Total Maine | 12,550 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maryland |  |  |
| 2010 | Annapolis (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 |  |
| 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 | Baltimore Total (2010) | 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 | Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Maryland (2003) | 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) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 800 |  |
| 2016 | State of Rhode Island (2002) | 18,750 |  |
| 2016 | Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island Total | 19,550 |  |
| 2019 | Northern Berkshires (North Adams) (2008) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 600 | 80 |
| 2019 | Central Berkshires (Pittsfield) (2008) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,600 | 415 |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 | Southern Berkshires (Lenox) (2008) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,100 | 2,255 |
| 2019 | Berkshires Total (2008) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 4,300 | 2,750 |
| 2019 | Brighton-Brookline-Newton \& Contiguous Areas (2015) | 70,700 |  |
| 2019 | Cambridge-Somerville-Central Boston (2015) | 66,800 |  |
| 2019 | Greater Framingham (2015) | 21,100 |  |
| 2019 | Northwestern Suburbs (2015) | 11,200 |  |
| 2019 | Greater Sharon (2015) | 10,400 |  |
| 2019 | North Shore (2015) | 30,000 |  |
| 2019 | Southwestern Suburbs (2015) | 5,300 |  |
| 2019 | Northern Suburbs (2015) | 14,400 |  |
| 2019 | South Area (2015) | 18,100 |  |
| 2019 | Boston Total | 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 | Merrimack Valley Jewish Federation Total | 6,000 |  |
| 2014 | Nantucket | 100 | 400 |
| 2019 | New Bedford (Dartmouth-Fairhaven-Mattapoisett) | 3,000 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Newburyport | 280 |  |
| 2014 | Plymouth | 1,200 |  |
| 2012 | Springfield (Hampden County) (1967) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 6,600 |  |
| 2012 | Franklin County (Greenfield) | 1,100 |  |
| 2012 | Hampshire County (Amherst-Northampton) | 6,500 |  |
| 2012 | Jewish Federation of Western Massachusetts Total | 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 | Jewish Federation of Central Massachusetts (Worcester County) Total | 10,500 |  |
|  | Other Places | 75 |  |
|  | Total Massachusetts | 293,080 | 3,350 |
|  | Michigan |  |  |
| 2017 | Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County) (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8,000 |  |
| 2012 | Bay City-Saginaw | 250 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016 | South Bend-Mishawaka-Elkhart (Elkhart \& St. Joseph Counties) (Indiana) | 1,650 |  |
| 2016 | Benton Harbor-St. Joseph | 150 |  |
| 2016 | Jewish Federation of St. Joseph Valley Total | 1,800 |  |
| 2019 | West Bloomfield (2017) | 15,200 |  |
| 2019 | Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (2017) | 12,400 |  |
| 2019 | Farmington (2017) | 6,300 |  |
| 2019 | Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2017) | 12,800 |  |
| 2019 | Southfield (2017) | 5,600 |  |
| 2019 | East Oakland County (2017) | 3,600 |  |
| 2019 | North Oakland County (2017) | 3,700 |  |
| 2019 | West Oakland County (2017) | 4,450 |  |
| 2019 | Wayne County (2017) | 5,000 |  |
| 2019 | Macomb County (2017) | 2,700 |  |
| 2019 | Detroit (Macomb, Oakland, \& Wayne Counties) Total (2017) | 71,750 |  |
| 2009 | Flint (1956) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 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 | Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, \& Wood Counties in Ohio \& Lenawee \& |  |  |
|  | Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total | 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 | Minneapolis (Hennepin County) Subtotal (2004) | 29,300 |  |
| 2019 | City of St. Paul (2004, 2010) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 4,000 |  |
| 2019 | Southern Suburbs (2004, 2010) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 5,300 |  |
| 2019 | Northern Suburbs (2004, 2010) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 600 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 | St. Paul (Dakota \& Ramsey Counties) Subtotal (2004, 2010) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 9,900 |  |
|  | Twin Cities Total | 39,200 |  |
| 2004 | Twin Cities Surrounding Counties (Anoka, Carver, Goodhue, Rice, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, |  |  |
|  | \& Wright Counties) (2004) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 16,000 |  |
| 2016 | Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,000 |  |
| 2016 | Kansas City Total (1985) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 18,000 |  |
| 2009 | St. Joseph (Buchanan County) | 200 |  |
| 2019 | Creve Coeur Area (2014) | 13,550 |  |
| 2019 | Chesterfield (2014) | 12,150 |  |
| 2019 | University City/Clayton (2014) | 9,100 |  |
| 2019 | Olivette/Ladue (2014) | 6,200 |  |
| 2019 | St. Charles County (2014) | 5,900 |  |
| 2019 | St. Louis City (2014) | 5,150 |  |
| 2019 | Des Peres/Kirkwood/Webster (2014) | 2,750 |  |
| 2019 | Other North County (2014) | 4,400 |  |
| 2019 | Other South County (2014) | 1,900 |  |
| 2019 | St. Louis Total (2014) | 61,100 |  |
| 2009 | Springfield | 300 |  |
|  | Other Places | 75 |  |
| 2015 | 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 | 650 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |  |
| 2019 | East Omaha (2017) | 1,900 |  |
| 2019 | West Omaha (2017) | 5,700 |  |
| 2019 | Other Areas (2017) | 1,200 |  |
| 2019 | Omaha Total (2017) | 8,800 |  |
| 2012 | Other Places | 150 |  |
|  | Total Nebraska | 9,350 |  |
|  | Nevada |  |  |
| 2019 | Northwest (2005) | 24,500 |  |
| 2019 | Southwest (2005) | 16,000 |  |
| 2019 | Central (2005) | 6,000 |  |
| 2019 | Southeast (2005) | 18,000 |  |
| 2019 | Northeast (2005) | 7,800 |  |
| 2019 | Las Vegas Total (2005) | 72,300 |  |
| 2011 | Reno-Carson City (Carson City \& Washoe Counties) (2011) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,000 |  |
|  | Total Nevada | 76,300 |  |
|  | New Hampshire |  |  |
| 1997-2001 | Concord | 500 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Franklin-Laconia-Meredith-Plymouth | 270 |  |
| pre-1997 | Hanover-Lebanon | 600 |  |
| 2001 | Keene | 300 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Littleton-Bethlehem | 200 | 70 |
| 1997-2001 | Manchester (1983) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 4,000 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Nashua | 2,000 |  |
| 2008 | North Conway-Mount Washington Valley | 100 |  |
| 2014 | Portsmouth-Exeter (Rockingham County) | 1,250 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1997-2001 | Salem | 150 | 70 |
| 2014 | Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 |  |
| 2019 | Camden County (1991, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 34,600 |  |
| 2019 | Burlington County (1991, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 15,900 |  |
| 2019 | Northern Gloucester County (1991, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 6,200 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey Total (1991, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 56,700 |  |
| 2019 | South Essex (Newark) $(1998,2012)^{\text {b }}$ | 12,200 |  |
| 2019 | Livingston (1998, 2012) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 10,500 |  |
| 2019 | North Essex (1998, 2012) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 13,000 |  |
| 2019 | West Orange-Orange (1998, 2012) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 9,000 |  |
| 2019 | East Essex (1998, 2012) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3,500 |  |
| 2019 | Essex County Subtotal (1998, 2012) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 48,200 |  |
| 2019 | West Morris (1998, 2012) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 13,700 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 | North Morris (1998, 2012) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 13,400 |  |
| 2019 | South Morris (1998, 2012) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3,200 |  |
| 2019 | Morris County Subtotal (1998, 2012) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 30,300 |  |
| 2019 | Northern Somerset County (2012) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7,400 |  |
| 2019 | Sussex County (1998, 2012) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 4,700 |  |
| 2019 | Union County (2012) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 24,400 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ (Essex, Morris, northern Somerset, Sussex, |  |  |
|  | \& Union Counties) Total (2012) | 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 |  |
|  | Middlesex County Subtotal (2008) | 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 |  |
|  | Monmouth County Subtotal (2008) | 64,000 | 6,000 |
| 2006 | Jewish Federation in the Heart of New Jersey Total | 116,000 | 6,000 |
| 2018 | Lakewood | 74,500 |  |
| 2018 | Other Ocean County | 8,500 |  |
| 2018 | Ocean County Total | 83,000 |  |
| 2009 | Southern Passaic County (Clifton-Passaic) | 12,000 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Princeton | 3,000 |  |
| 2019 | Hunterdon County (2012) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6,000 |  |
| 2019 | Southern Somerset County (2012) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 11,600 |  |
| 2019 | Warren County (2012) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,400 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon \& Warren Counties Total (2012) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 20,000 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Trenton (most of Mercer County) (1975) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 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) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7,500 |  |
| 2016 | El Paso (Texas) | 5,000 |  |
| 2016 | Las Cruces | 500 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2016 | Jewish Federation of Greater El Paso (Total) | 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 |  |  |
| 2019 | Albany (Albany County) | 12,000 |  |
| 2019 | Amsterdam | 100 |  |
| 2019 | Catskill | 200 |  |
| 2019 | Glens Falls-Lake George (southern Essex, northern Saratoga, Warren, \& Washington Counties) | 800 |  |
| 2019 | Gloversville (Fulton County) | 300 |  |
| 2019 | Hudson (Columbia County) | 500 |  |
| 2019 | Saratoga Springs | 600 |  |
| 2019 | Schenectady | 5,200 |  |
| 2019 | Troy | 800 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of Northeastern New York (Total) | 20,500 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Auburn (Cayuga County) | 115 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Binghamton (Broome County) | 2,400 |  |
| 2019 | Buffalo (Erie County) (2013) | 10,700 |  |
| 2019 | Other Western New York (parts of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, Niagara, |  |  |
|  | \& Wyoming Counties) (2013) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 300 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of Greater Buffalo Total (2013) | 11,000 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Canandaigua-Geneva-Newark-Seneca Falls | 300 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Cortland (Cortland County) | 150 |  |
| 2019 | 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 | Herkimer (Herkimer County) | 130 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Ithaca (Tompkins County) | 2,000 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Jamestown | 100 |  |
| 2019 | Northeast Bronx (2011) | 18,300 |  |
| 2019 | Riverdale-Kingsbridge (2011) | 20,100 |  |
| 2019 | Other Bronx (2011) | 15,500 |  |
| 2019 | Bronx Subtotal (2011) | 53,900 |  |
| 2019 | Bensonhurst-Gravesend-Bay Ridge (2011) | 47,000 |  |
| 2019 | Borough Park (2011) | 131,100 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 | Brownstone Brooklyn (2011) | 19,700 |  |
| 2019 | Canarsie-Mill Basin (2011) | 24,500 |  |
| 2019 | Coney Island-Brighton Beach-Sheepshead Bay (2011) | 56,200 |  |
| 2019 | Crown Heights (2011) | 23,800 |  |
| 2019 | Flatbush-Midwood-Kensington (2011) | 108,500 |  |
| 2019 | Kings Bay-Madison (2011) | 29,400 |  |
| 2019 | Williamsburg (2011) | 74,500 |  |
| 2019 | Other Brooklyn (2011) | 46,400 |  |
| 2019 | Brooklyn Subtotal (2011) | 561,100 |  |
| 2019 | Lower Manhattan East (2011) | 39,500 |  |
| 2019 | Lower Manhattan West (2011) | 33,200 |  |
| 2019 | Upper East Side (2011) | 57,400 |  |
| 2019 | Upper West Side (2011) | 70,500 |  |
| 2019 | Washington Heights-Inwood (2011) | 21,400 |  |
| 2019 | Other Manhattan (2011) | 17,700 |  |
| 2019 | Manhattan Subtotal (2011) | 239,700 |  |
| 2019 | Flushing-Bay Terrace-Little Neck Area (2011) | 26,800 |  |
| 2019 | Forest Hills-Rego Park-Kew Gardens Area (2011) | 60,900 |  |
| 2019 | Kew Gardens Hills-Jamaica-Fresh Meadows Area (2011) | 41,600 |  |
| 2019 | Long Island City-Astoria-EImhurst Area (2011) | 12,100 |  |
| 2019 | The Rockaways (2011) | 22,500 |  |
| 2019 | Other Queens (2011) | 33,900 |  |
| 2019 | Queens Subtotal (2011) | 197,800 |  |
| 2019 | Mid-Staten Island (2011) | 18,800 |  |
| 2019 | Southern Staten Island (2011) | 8,800 |  |
| 2019 | Other Staten Island (2011) | 6,300 |  |
| 2019 | Staten Island Subtotal (2011) | 33,900 |  |
| 2019 | New York City Subtotal (2011) | 1,086,400 |  |
| 2019 | Five Towns (2011) | 25,000 |  |
| 2019 | Great Neck (2011) | 28,700 |  |
| 2019 | Merrick-Bellmore-East Meadow-Massapequa Area (2011) | 38,500 |  |
| 2019 | Oceanside-Long Beach-West Hempstead-Valley Stream Area (2011) | 45,900 |  |
| 2019 | Plainview-Syosset-Jericho Area (2011) | 35,800 |  |
| 2019 | Roslyn-Port Washington-Glen Cove-Old Westbury-Oyster Bay Area (2011) | 34,800 |  |
| 2019 | Other Nassau (2011) | 21,200 |  |
| 2019 | Nassau County Subtotal (2011) | 229,900 |  |
| 2019 | Commack-East Northport-Huntington Area (2011) | 19,300 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 | Dix Hills-Huntington Station-Melville (2011) | 16,500 |  |
| 2019 | Smithtown-Port Jefferson-Stony Brook Area (2011) | 16,500 |  |
| 2019 | Other Suffolk (2011) | 33,400 |  |
| 2019 | Suffolk County Subtotal (2011) | 85,700 |  |
| 2019 | South-Central Westchester (2011) | 46,200 |  |
| 2019 | Sound Shore Communities (2011) | 18,900 |  |
| 2019 | River Towns (2011) | 30,800 |  |
| 2019 | North-Central \& Northwestern Westchester (2011) | 25,300 |  |
| 2019 | Other Westchester (2011) | 15,000 |  |
| 2019 | Westchester County Subtotal (2011) | 136,200 |  |
| 2019 | New York Metro Area (New York City \& Nassau, Suffolk, \& Westchester |  |  |
|  | Counties) Total (2011) | 1,538,000 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Niagara Falls | 150 |  |
| 2009 | Olean | 100 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Oneonta (Delaware \& Otsego Counties) | 300 |  |
| 2019 | Kiryas Joel (2018) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 25,300 |  |
| 2019 | Other Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis) | 12,000 |  |
| 2019 | Orange County Total | 37,300 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Plattsburgh | 250 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Potsdam | 200 |  |
| 2016 | Putnam County (2010) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3,900 |  |
| 2019 | Brighton (1999, 2010) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 10,100 |  |
| 2019 | Pittsford (1999, 2010) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 3,800 |  |
| 2019 | Other Places in Monroe County \& Victor in Ontario County (1999, 2010) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 6,000 |  |
| 2019 | Rochester Total (1999, 2010) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 19,900 |  |
| 2019 | Kaser Village (2018) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 5,400 |  |
| 2019 | Monsey (2018) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 22,000 |  |
| 2019 | New Square (2018) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 8,600 |  |
| 2019 | Other Rockland County | 66,600 |  |
|  | Rockland County Total | 102,600 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Rome | 100 |  |
| pre-1997 | Sullivan County (Liberty-Monticello) | 7,425 |  |
| 2018 | Syracuse (western Madison, Onondaga, \& most of Oswego Counties) | 7,000 |  |
| 2014 | Ulster County (Kingston-New Paltz-Woodstock \& eastern Ulster County) | 5,000 |  |
| 2019 | Utica (southeastern Oneida County) (Jewish Community Federation of the Mohawk Valley) | 1,100 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Watertown | 100 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1997-2001 | Other Places | 400 |  |
|  | Total New York | 1,771,320 |  |
|  | North Carolina |  |  |
| 2011 | Buncombe County (Asheville) (2011) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,530 | 415 |
| 2011 | Hendersonville County (Henderson) (2011) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 510 | 100 |
| 2011 | Transylvania County (Brevard) (2011) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 80 | 130 |
| 2011 | Macon County (2011) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 60 | 30 |
| 2011 | Other Western North Carolina (2011) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 220 | 160 |
| 2011 | WNC Jewish Federation (Western North Carolina) Total (2011) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3,400 | 835 |
| 2009 | Boone | 60 | 225 |
| 2016 | Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (1997) | 12,000 |  |
| 2019 | Orange County | 3,900 |  |
| 2019 | Durham County | 3,075 |  |
| 2019 | Other (Chatham \& parts of Wake County) | 525 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of Durham-Chapel Hill ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 7,500 |  |
| 2012 | Fayetteville (Cumberland County) | 300 |  |
| 2009 | Gastonia (Cleveland, Gaston, \& Lincoln Counties) | 250 |  |
| 2019 | Greensboro | 3,000 |  |
| 2015 | Greenville | 300 |  |
| 2011 | Hickory | 250 |  |
| 2009 | High Point | 150 |  |
| 2009 | Mooresville (Iredell County) | 150 |  |
| 2009 | New Bern | 150 |  |
| 2009 | Pinehurst | 250 |  |
| 2019 | Raleigh-Cary (Wake County) | 15,000 |  |
| 2014 | Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Whiteville-Wilmington) | 1,600 |  |
| 2011 | Statesville (Iredell County) | 150 |  |
| 2015 | Winston-Salem (2011) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,200 |  |
| 2010 | Other Places | 225 |  |
|  | Total North Carolina | 45,935 | 1,060 |
|  | North Dakota |  |  |
| 2008 | Fargo | 150 |  |
| 2011 | Grand Forks | 150 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Other Places | 100 |  |
|  | Total North Dakota | 400 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ohio |  |  |
| 2016 | Akron-Kent (parts of Portage \& Summit Counties) (1999) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 3,000 |  |
| pre-1997 | Athens | 100 |  |
| 2006 | Canton-New Philadelphia (Stark \& Tuscarawas Counties) (1955) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,000 |  |
| 2019 | Downtown Cincinnati (2008) | 700 |  |
| 2019 | Hyde Park-Mount Lookout-Oakley (2008) | 3,100 |  |
| 2019 | Amberley Village-Golf Manor-Roselawn (2008) | 5,100 |  |
| 2019 | Blue Ash-Kenwood-Montgomery (2008) | 9,000 |  |
| 2019 | Loveland-Mason-Middletown (2008) | 5,500 |  |
| 2019 | Wyoming-Finneytown-Reading (2008) | 2,000 |  |
| 2019 | Other Places in Cincinnati (2008) | 1,300 |  |
| 2019 | Covington-Newport (Kentucky) (2008) | 300 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Federation of Cincinnati Total (2008) | 27,000 |  |
| 2019 | The Heights (2011) | 22,200 |  |
| 2019 | East Side Suburbs (2011) | 5,300 |  |
| 2019 | Beachwood (2011) | 10,700 |  |
| 2019 | Solon \& Southeast Suburbs (2011) | 15,300 |  |
| 2019 | Northern Heights (2011) | 10,400 |  |
| 2019 | West Side/Central Area (2011) | 11,900 |  |
| 2019 | Northeast (2011) | 5,000 |  |
| 2019 | Cleveland (Cuyahoga \& parts of Geauga, Lake, Portage, \& Summit Counties) Total (2011) | 80,800 |  |
| 2019 | Perimeter North (2013) | 4,700 |  |
| 2019 | Bexley area (2013) | 5,400 |  |
| 2019 | East (2013) | 6,400 |  |
| 2019 | Downtown/University (2013) | 9,000 |  |
| 2019 | Columbus Total (2013) | 25,500 |  |
| 2019 | Dayton (Greene \& Montgomery Counties) (1986) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 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 |  |
| 2019 | Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, \& Wood Counties) (1994) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,300 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1997-2001 | Wooster | 175 |  |
| 2019 | Youngstown-Warren (Mahoning \& Trumbull Counties) (2002) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,300 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Zanesville (Muskingum County) | 100 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Other Places | 425 |  |
| 2015 | Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning \& Trumbull Counties in Ohio |  |  |
|  | \& Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total | 1,700 |  |
| 2015 | Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo (Fulton, Lucas, \& Wood Counties in Ohio \& Lenawee \& |  |  |
|  | Monroe Counties in Michigan) Total | 2,300 |  |
|  | Total Ohio | 147,815 |  |
|  | Oklahoma |  |  |
| 2019 | Oklahoma City-Norman (Cleveland \& Oklahoma Counties) (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,300 |  |
| 2019 | Tulsa | 2,000 |  |
| 2012 | Other Places | 125 |  |
|  | Total Oklahoma | 4,425 |  |
|  | Oregon |  |  |
| 2010 | Bend (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,000 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Corvallis | 500 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Eugene | 3,250 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (Jackson \& Josephine Counties) | 1,000 |  |
| 2019 | Portland (Clackamas, Multnomah, \& Washington Counties) (2011) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 33,800 |  |
| 2019 | Clark County (Vancouver, WA) (2011) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,600 |  |
| 2019 | Greater Portland Total (2011) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 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) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 600 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Chambersburg | 150 |  |
| 2018 | Erie (Erie County) | 500 |  |
| 2016 | East Shore (1994) | 3,000 |  |
| 2016 | West Shore (1994) | 2,000 |  |
| 1994 | Harrisburg Total (1994) | 5,000 |  |
| 2019 | Hazelton-Tamaqua | 100 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,300 |  |
| 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 |  |
| 2019 | Squirrel Hill (2017) | 14,800 |  |
| 2019 | Rest of Pittsburgh (2017) | 12,800 |  |
| 2019 | South Hills (Mt. Lebanon-Upper St. Clair) (2017) | 8,800 |  |
| 2019 | North Hills (Hampton, Fox Chapel, O'Hara) (2017) | 5,400 |  |
| 2019 | Other Places in Greater Pittsburgh (2017) | 7,400 |  |
| 2019 | Greater Pittsburgh (Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Washington, |  |  |
|  | \& Westmoreland Counties) Total (2017) | 49,200 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Pottstown | 650 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Pottsville | 120 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Reading (Berks County) | 2,200 |  |
| 2008 | Scranton (Lackawanna County) (Northeastern Pennsylvania) | 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 |  |
| 2019 | Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, excluding Hazelton-Tamaqua) (2005) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,800 |  |
| 2014 | Williamsport-Lock Haven (Clinton \& Lycoming Counties) | 150 |  |
| 2009 | York (1999) | 1,800 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Other Places | 900 |  |
| 2015 | Youngstown Area Jewish Federation (including Mahoning \& Trumbull Counties in Ohio |  |  |
|  | \& Mercer County in Pennsylvania) Total | 1,700 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Pennsylvania | 297,865 |  |
|  | Rhode Island |  |  |
| 2019 | Attleboro, MA (2002) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 800 |  |
| 2019 | Providence-Pawtucket (2002) | 7,500 |  |
| 2019 | West Bay (2002) | 6,350 |  |
| 2019 | East Bay (2002) | 1,100 |  |
| 2019 | South County (Washington County) (2002) | 1,800 |  |
| 2019 | Northern Rhode Island (2002) | 1,000 |  |
| 2019 | Newport County (2002) | 1,000 |  |
| 2019 | Total Rhode Island (2002) | 18,750 |  |
| 2019 | Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island Total | 19,550 |  |
|  | 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) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 |  |
| 2019 | Chattanooga (2011) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,400 |  |
| 2016 | Knoxville (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2,000 |  |
| 2018 | Memphis (2006) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 10,000 |  |
| 2019 | Davidson County (2016) | 6,450 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 | Williamson County (2016) | 1,700 |  |
| 2019 | Other Central Tennessee (2016) | 850 |  |
| 2019 | Nashville (2016) Total | 9,000 |  |
| 2010 | Oak Ridge (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 150 |  |
| 2009 | Other Places | 125 |  |
|  | Total Tennessee | 22,800 |  |
|  | Texas |  |  |
| 2012 | Amarillo (Carson, Childress, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hall, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, \& Randall Counties) | 200 |  |
| 2019 | Austin (Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop, \& Caldwell Counties) | 30,000 |  |
| 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 |  |
| 2019 | North Dallas (1988, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 12,500 |  |
| 2019 | Plano-Frisco-Richardson-Allen-McKinney (1988, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 14,700 |  |
| 2019 | Central Dallas-Downtown-Uptown (1988, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 23,500 |  |
| 2019 | East Dallas (1988, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 1,300 |  |
| 2019 | Denton-Flowermound-Lewisville (1988, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 900 |  |
| 2019 | South Dallas-Duncanville-Cedar Hill (1988, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 200 |  |
| 2019 | Addison-Carrolton-Farmers Branch (1988, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 2,700 |  |
| 2019 | Other Places in Dallas (1988, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 14,200 |  |
| 2019 | Dallas (southern Collin, Dallas, \& southeastern Denton Counties) Total (1988, 2013) ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 70,000 |  |
| 2016 | El Paso | 5,000 |  |
| 2016 | Las Cruces (New Mexico) | 500 |  |
| 2016 | Jewish Federation of Greater El Paso (Total) | 5,500 |  |
| 2016 | Fort Worth (Tarrant County) | 5,000 |  |
| 2011 | Galveston | 600 |  |
| 2011 | Harlingen-Mercedes | 150 |  |
| 2019 | Core Area (2016) | 19,800 |  |
| 2019 | Memorial (2016) | 5,100 |  |
| 2019 | Central City (2016) | 6,000 |  |
| 2019 | Suburban Southwest (2016) | 5,800 |  |
| 2019 | West (2016) | 3,600 |  |
| 2019 | North (2016) | 7,300 |  |
| 2019 | Southwest (2016) | 3,000 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 | East (2016) | 400 |  |
| 2019 | Houston (Harris County \& parts of Brazoria, Fort Bend, Galveston |  |  |
|  | \& Montgomery Counties) Total (2016) | 51,000 |  |
| 2011 | Kilgore-Longview | 100 |  |
| 2017 | Laredo | 150 |  |
| 2012 | Lubbock (Lubbock County) | 230 |  |
| 2011 | McAllen (Hidalgo \& Starr Counties) | 300 |  |
| 2012 | Midland-Odessa | 200 |  |
| 2011 | Port Arthur | 100 |  |
| 2007 | Inside Loop 410 (2007) | 2,000 |  |
| 2007 | Between the Loops (2007) | 5,600 |  |
| 2007 | Outside Loop 1604 (2007) | 1,600 |  |
| 2007 | San Antonio Total (2007) | 9,200 |  |
| 2007 | San Antonio Surrounding Counties (Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, |  |  |
|  | Medina, \& Wilson Counties) (2007) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,000 |  |
| 2014 | Tyler | 250 |  |
| 2014 | Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, \& McLennan Counties) | 400 |  |
| 2012 | Wichita Falls | 150 |  |
| 2011 | Other Places | 450 |  |
|  | Total Texas | 176,480 |  |
|  | Utah |  |  |
| 1997-2001 | Ogden | 150 |  |
| 2009 | Park City | 600 | 400 |
| 2010 | Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County) (2010) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,800 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Other Places | 100 |  |
|  | Total Utah | 5,650 | 400 |
|  | Vermont |  |  |
| 1997-2001 | Bennington | 500 |  |
| 2008 | Brattleboro | 350 |  |
| 2019 | Burlington | 3,500 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Manchester | 325 |  |
| 2008 | Middlebury | 200 |  |
| 2008 | Montpelier-Barre | 550 |  |
| 2008 | Rutland | 300 |  |
| 1997-2001 | St. Johnsbury-Newport (Caledonia \& Orleans Counties) | 140 |  |
| 2019 | Stowe | 1,000 |  |
| pre-1997 | Woodstock | 270 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Vermont | 7,135 |  |
|  | 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 |  |
| 2019 | Newport News-Hampton | 2,250 |  |
| 2019 | Williamsburg | 750 |  |
| 2019 | United Jewish Community of the Virginia Peninsula Total | 3,000 |  |
| 2008 | Norfolk (2001) | 3,550 |  |
| 2008 | Virginia Beach (2001) | 6,000 |  |
| 2008 | Chesapeake-Portsmouth-Suffolk (2001) | 1,400 |  |
| 2008 | United Jewish Federation of Tidewater Total (2001) | 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 | Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Northern Virginia (2017) | 121,400 |  |
| 2013 | Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell | 300 |  |
| 2011 | Central (1994, 2011) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 1,300 |  |
| 2011 | West End (1994, 2011) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 1,200 |  |
| 2011 | Far West End (1994, 2011) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 4,100 |  |
| 2011 | Northeast (1994, 2011) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 1,200 |  |
| 2011 | Southside (1994, 2011) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 2,200 |  |
| 2011 | Richmond (City of Richmond \& Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, |  |  |
|  | \& Powhatan Counties) Total (1994, 2011) ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 10,000 |  |
| 2013 | Roanoke | 1,000 |  |
| 2013 | Staunton-Lexington | 100 |  |
| 2013 | Winchester (Clarke, Frederick, \& Warren Counties) | 270 |  |
| 2013 | Other Places | 75 |  |
|  | Total Virginia | 150,595 |  |
|  | Washington |  |  |
| 1997-2001 | Bellingham | 525 |  |
| 2011 | Clark County (Vancouver) (2011) ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,600 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |  |
| 2019 | South Seattle (Southeast Seattle-Southwest Seattle-Downtown) (2014) | 16,500 |  |
| 2019 | North Seattle (Northeast \& Northwest Seattle) (2014) | 16,400 |  |
| 2019 | Bellevue (2014) | 6,300 |  |
| 2019 | Mercer Island (2014) | 6,400 |  |
| 2019 | Redmond (2014) | 3,000 |  |
| 2019 | Rest of King County (2014) | 9,400 |  |
| 2019 | Island, Kitsap, Pierce, \& Snohomish Counties (2014) | 6,650 |  |
| 2019 | Seattle Total (2014) | 64,650 |  |
| 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 | 73,435 |  |
|  | West Virginia |  |  |
| 2011 | Bluefield-Princeton | 100 |  |
| 2007 | Charleston (Kanawha County) | 975 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Clarksburg | 110 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Huntington | 250 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Morgantown | 200 |  |
| pre-1997 | Parkersburg | 110 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Wheeling | 290 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Other Places | 275 |  |
|  | Total West Virginia | 2,310 |  |
|  | Wisconsin |  |  |
| 2015 | Appleton \& other Fox Cities (Outagamie, Calumet, \& northern Winnebago Counties) | 200 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Beloit-Janesville | 120 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Green Bay | 500 |  |
| 1997-2001 | Kenosha (Kenosha County) | 300 |  |
| 1997-2001 | La Crosse | 100 |  |
| 2017 | Madison (Dane County) | 5,000 |  |
| 2019 | City of Milwaukee (2011) | 4,900 |  |

Communities with estimated Jewish population of 100 or more, 2019

| Date | Geographic Area | \# of Jews | Part-Year |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 2019 | North Shore (2011) | 13,400 |  |
| 2019 | Waukesha (2011) | 3,200 |  |
| 2019 | Milwaukee County Ring (2011) | 4,300 |  |
| 2019 | Milwaukee (Milwaukee, southern Ozaukee, \& eastern Waukesha Counties) Total (2011) | 25,800 |  |
| $1997-2001$ | Oshkosh-Fond du Lac | 170 |  |
| $1997-2001$ | Racine (Racine County) | 200 |  |
| $1997-2001$ | Sheboygan |  |  |
| 2015 | Wausau-Antigo-Marshfield-Stevens Point | 140 |  |
| $1997-2001$ | Other Places | 300 |  |
|  | Total Wisconsin | 225 |  |
|  | Wyoming | 33,055 |  |
| $1997-2001$ | Casper |  |  |
| 2012 | Cheyenne | 150 |  |
| 2008 | Jackson Hole | 500 |  |
| 2008 | Laramie | 300 |  |
|  | Total Wyoming | 200 |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{5}$ The NSRI was part of the 1990 National Jewish Population Survey. Note that the data from all three national surveys are for the respondent only so as to make the results comparable among the three studies. Also, all three studies used a random digit dialing procedure and did not employ mailing lists. (Mailing lists might tend to underestimate Jews of Color.) Note as well that only asking population group questions of respondents does not significantly underestimate a population group. In the Miami (2015a) local Jewish community study (which asked Hispanic and Sephardic status of all adults in the household, but not race), $13 \%$ of Jewish respondents were Hispanic, compared to $15 \%$ of all Jewish adults. For Sephardic Jews, the percentages were $16 \%$ and $17 \%$, respectively.
    ${ }^{6}$ Not only did the percentage of Jews who are Jews of Color not change significantly since 1990, neither has the number. In part, because of the influx of Jews from the former Soviet Union and the increase of young ultra-Orthodox, who are both quite unlikely to be Jews of Color, the number of US Jews has increased from 5,981,000 in 1990 to the current $6,968,000$ in 2019. Thus, in both years (because the estimate of the percentage of Jews of Color decreased from 7\% to 6\% from 1990 to 2013 and the number of Jews increased by about one million), the number of Jews of Color has been relatively stable at about 420,000 . Note that, in all years, we are assuming that the percentage of Jews of Color among children age 0-17 is about the same as among Jewish adults.
    ${ }^{7}$ The possibility of conversion of Persons of Color to Judaism in large numbers seems unlikely, as the US becomes increasingly secular (Pew Research Center 2013) and because Judaism is not a proselytizing faith. On the other hand, as the diversity of the country increases, the number of Jews of Color could increase.

[^1]:    ${ }^{8}$ See The Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011, Special Study of Nonwhite, Hispanic, and Multiracial Jewish Households at www.jewishdatabank.org.

[^2]:    ${ }^{9}$ The Statement reads: "The Greater Miami Jewish Federation strives to create a caring, inclusive and united community rooted in Jewish values and traditions. We embrace and value differences, such as ethnicity and national origin, religious denomination and spiritual practice, race, age, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, socio-economic levels and mental and physical ability."

[^3]:    ${ }^{10}$ For a description of some earlier 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).
    ${ }^{11}$ See Sheskin (1998), Abrahamson (1986), Kaganoff (1996), 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.
    ${ }^{12}$ For an example, see footnote 4 in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2008).

[^4]:    ${ }^{13}$ Note that while we have classified DJN and "different methodology" methods as Scientific, the level of accuracy of such methods is well below that of the RDD or ABS methodology. Most studies using a "different methodology" have made concerted efforts to enumerate the known Jewish population via merging membership lists and surveying known Jewish households. An estimate of the unaffiliated Jewish population is then added to the affiliated population.
    ${ }^{14}$ For methods for estimating the ultra-Orthodox population from US Census data, see Comenetz (2006).

[^5]:    ${ }^{15}$ Among US Jewish communities, more than 140 are served by organizations known as Jewish Federations. The Jewish Federations of North America is the central coordinating body for the local Jewish Federations.

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

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

[^6]:    Notes: 1) See www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineationfiles.html for a list of the counties included in each MSA; 2) Total population data are for July 1, 2018; 3) Jewish population of $5,527,280$ excludes 65,000 part-year residents who are included in MSAs 7, 13, and 18. See also the Notes on Table 1. 3) CSA 7 above includes Palm Beach County.

[^7]:    16 The number of Jews in Florida in 2019 excludes Jews in part-year households ("snowbirds"). The historical record does not indicate the portion of the population that was part year in 1980.

[^8]:    ${ }^{17}$ Only the Westport, Weston, Wilton, Norwalk areas of Upper Fairfield County were included in the survey in 2000.

[^9]:    ${ }^{18}$ 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.

