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University of Connecticut

Jewish Population in the United States, 2010

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CURRENT JEWISH POPULATION REPORTS

Successor to the Population
Articles from the *American
Jewish Year Book*

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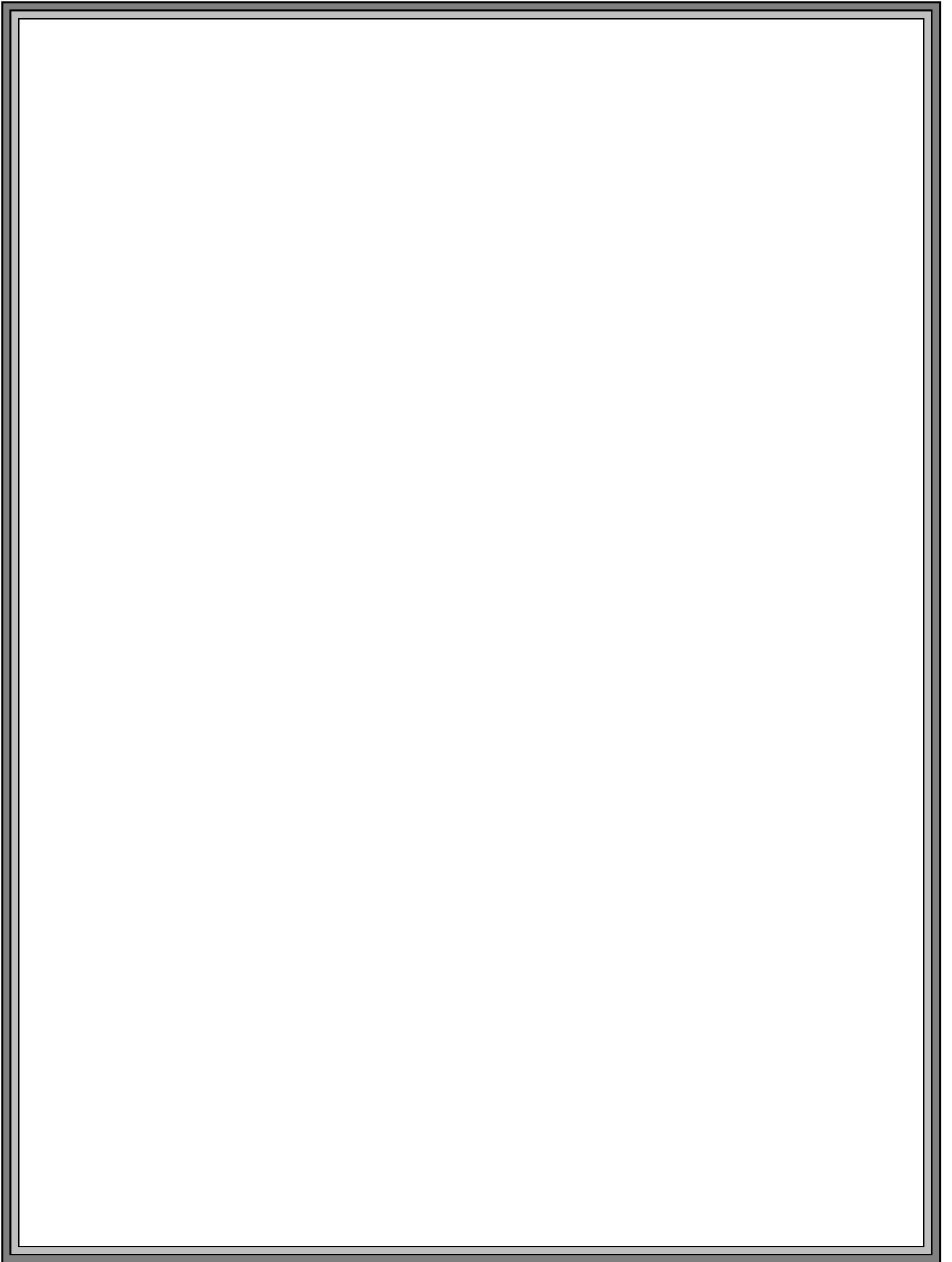
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CURRENT JEWISH POPULATION REPORTS

Introduction

“Everything must have a beginning; and the beginning is necessarily imperfect. Errors, no doubt, abound in this volume and omissions are numerous. It is natural that these findings will at once attract attention. Future ones can be made more accurate, and hence more serviceable, if readers will be good enough to send to the Editor notice of any omissions or errors which may come to their attention.”¹ Thus wrote Cyrus Adler, the first editor of the *American Jewish Year Book*, which appeared at the end of the nineteenth century in 1899, as the preface to this new undertaking.

These words are just as appropriate at the end of the first decade of the twenty-first century as we launch *Current Jewish Population Reports* as the successor to the population articles which appeared in the *American Jewish Year Book* for 108 years. The Mandell L. Berman Institute - North American Jewish Data Bank (NAJDB), the central repository of quantitative data on North American Jewry, is pleased to accept the responsibility of continuing to provide these vital statistics on the Jewish population of the United States along with those for world Jewry.

Even as Adler noted “the spread of Jews all over our vast country,” we observe this phenomenon even more so today. Basic research and policy planning require that the population statistics which have been a standard feature of the *Year Book* since 1899 be continued.

The NAJDB was established in 1986 through the generosity of Mandell L. (Bill) Berman. It was first administered by the Graduate Center of the City University of New York with the support of the Council of Jewish Federations and its successors, the United Jewish Communities and the Jewish Federations of North America. In addition, it was originally co-sponsored by Brandeis University and the Institute of Contemporary Jewry of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Later, the Data Bank moved from the City University of New York to Brandeis University and since 2004 is located at the University of Connecticut.

While the divine promise that the Jewish people “will multiply . . . as the stars of heaven, and as the sand by the seashore” (Genesis 22.17) has not been actualized, we do not feel free to desist from the task of enumerating them. This is our legacy and this is our mandate.

In recognition of this legacy, we include historical estimates of the American Jewish population from 1660-2000 and the number of Jews by state from the 1899 *American Jewish Year Book* on pages 3-4.

We would like to express our appreciation to Mandell L. (Bill) Berman for his strong support of this initiative.

We would also like to thank Lawrence Grossman and the American Jewish Committee (www.ajc.org) for permission to continue publishing these population articles and Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry (ASSJ) (www.assj.org), the A. Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (<http://icj.huji.ac.il>), and the Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) (www.jewishfederations.org) for their co-sponsorship of this endeavor.

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¹ Cyrus, Adler (1899). "Preface," *The American Jewish Year Book* (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America): IX.

HISTORICAL ESTIMATES OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH POPULATION: 1660-2000

Just as the first issue of the *American Jewish Year Book* in 1899 provided historical estimates of the American Jewish population, so too we offer them. The following table is based on data provided by Sarna (2004), who drew on resources from Marcus (1990) and Diamond (1977).

Year	Estimated Number of Jews (Low-high)	Jews as a Percentage of Total Population
1660	50	---
1700	200-300	---
1776	1,000-2,500	.04-.10
1790	1,300-3,000	.03-.08
1800	2,500	.04
1820	2,650-3,000	.03
1830	4,000-6,000	.03-.05
1840	15,000	.09
1850	50,000	.22
1860	125,000-200,000	.40-.63
1880	230,000-300,000	.46-.60
1890	400,000-475,000	.64-.75
1900	938,000-1,058,000	1.23-1.39
1910	1,508,000-2,044,000	1.63-2.22
1920	3,300,000-3,600,000	3.12-3.41
1930	4,228,000-4,400,000	3.44-3.58
1940	4,771,000-4,831,000	3.63-3.68
1950	4,500,000-5,000,000	2.98-3.31
1960	5,367,000-5,531,000	2.99-3.08
1970	5,370,000-6,000,000	2.64-2.95
1980	5,500,000-5,921,000	2.42-2.61
1990	5,515,000-5,981,000	2.24-2.43
2000	5,340,000-6,155,000	1.90-2.20

Sources: Jonathan D. Sarna (2004). *American Judaism* (New Haven: Yale University Press).

**ESTIMATES OF THE JEWISH POPULATION FOR STATES
AND CONTINENTAL TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1899**

The following estimates by State are given, being based with a few modifications on the tables of Mr. D. Sulzberger:

State	Population	State	Population
Alabama	6,000	Missouri	35,000
Arizona	2,000	Montana	2,500
Arkansas	4,000	Nebraska	2,000
California	35,000	Nevada	2,500
Colorado	10,500	New Hampshire	1,000
Connecticut	6,000	New Jersey	25,000
N. and S. Dakota	3,500	New Mexico	2,000
Delaware	3,000	New York	400,000
District of Columbia	3,500	North Carolina	12,000
Florida	2,500	Ohio	50,000
Georgia	7,000	Oregon	6,000
Idaho	2,000	Pennsylvania	95,000
Illinois	95,000	Rhode Island	3,500
Indiana	25,000	South Carolina	8,000
Iowa	5,000	Tennessee	15,000
Kansas	3,500	Texas	15,000
Kentucky	12,000	Utah	5,000
Louisiana	20,000	Vermont	1,000
Maine	5,000	Virginia	18,000
Maryland	35,000	Washington	2,800
Massachusetts	20,000	West Virginia	6,000
Michigan	9,000	Wisconsin	10,000
Minnesota	6,000	Wyoming	1,000
Mississippi	5,000	Total	1,043,800

Source: *American Jewish Year Book* (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1899): 284.

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JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2010

Ira M. Sheskin, University of Miami and Arnold Dashefsky, University of Connecticut ¹

Until this year, this Report appeared as an article in the *American Jewish Year Book*. The *Year Book* was published annually from 1899 until 2008 and was regarded as the authoritative record of events and trends in Jewish life in the United States and around the world by scholars as well as professionals and lay leaders in the Jewish community. Its publication was initiated by the Jewish Publication Society (JPS). In 1908, the American Jewish Committee (AJC) assumed responsibility for its compilation and editing, with JPS remaining as the publisher. From 1950 through 1993, the two organizations were co-publishers, and in 1994, AJC became the sole publisher. Publication ceased with the 2008 edition. Previous versions of this Report can be found on the website of the North American Jewish Data Bank (NAJDB) (www.jewishdatabank.org).

This year's Report consists of eight parts. **Part I** contains a description of the NAJDB, the central repository of studies of the North American Jewish population. **Part II** presents the methodology used to estimate the Jewish population of the about 1,000 Jewish communities in Table 3. **Part III** provides a guide to reading Table 3. **Part IV** highlights some of the more important changes in Table 3 since the 2008 article. **Part V** discusses the national, state, and regional totals presented in Tables 1-2.

Part VI presents vignettes of recently completed Jewish community studies in the Berkshires, Massachusetts (2008), Broward County, Florida (2008), Cincinnati, Ohio (2008), and Middlesex County, New Jersey (2008) as well as vignettes of older studies in Hartford, Connecticut (2000), Phoenix, Arizona (2002), and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (2002).

Part VII shows comparisons among local Jewish communities on four different variables: the percentage of persons in Jewish households in a community who are age 65 and over (Table 4); the percentage of adult children from Jewish households who remain in their parent's community when they establish their own homes (Table 5); emotional attachment to Israel (Table 6); and the percentage and number of Holocaust survivors and children of survivors (Table 7). Finally, **Part VIII** presents maps of the Jewish communities of Florida and New Jersey.

¹ The authors thank former Jewish Federations of North America staff members Dr. Jim Schwartz, Jeffrey Scheckner, and Dr. Barry Kosmin, who authored the *AJYB* article until 2003. Many population estimates in this Report were based upon their efforts. We also wish to thank Lorri Lafontaine, Program Assistant at the Mandell L. Berman Institute-North American Jewish Data Bank at the University of Connecticut, for her assistance and Amanda Chavi Edwards and Katy Peveler, Research Assistants. Thanks are extended to Dr. Ron Miller for reviewing the Cincinnati, Phoenix, and Pittsburgh vignettes. Thanks are due to Chris Hanson and the University of Miami Department of Geography and Regional Studies Geographic Information Systems Laboratory and to Sarah Markowitz for her excellent editing and proofreading.

Part I

Mandell L. Berman Institute - North American Jewish Data Bank ²

The North American Jewish Data Bank (NAJDB) serves as the central repository for social scientific studies of North American Jewry. The overall goals of the NAJDB are to aid in the understanding of the North American Jewish community and to improve the quality and usability of research about North American Jewry. The primary functions of the NAJDB are to acquire, archive, summarize, and disseminate demographic and other quantitative studies of the North American Jewish population, both contemporary and historical, as well as to encourage utilization of the NAJDB holdings.

The NAJDB operates in partnership with the Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA—formerly the United Jewish Communities and before that the Council of Jewish Federations) and in collaboration with the Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life and the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, both housed at the University of Connecticut. The JFNA is the umbrella organization for 157 Jewish Federations and 400 independent Jewish communities in North America. The JFNA, with its relationship to the organized Jewish community of North America, provides contacts to facilitate the acquisition of Jewish population estimates of many of the communities reported upon below. The JFNA also assists in the acquisition of new community data sets and reports from Jewish Federation demographic studies.

The Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life employs graduate students who assist in the acquisition of population estimates. The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research offers expert consultative services to the NAJDB. The Roper Center, which has substantial experience in archiving data sets, was established in 1946 to serve as a national archive for thousands of survey data sets and supporting materials that document and inform various research communities on public attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors.

History of the North American Jewish Data Bank

The NAJDB was established in 1986 through the generosity of Mandell L. (Bill) Berman. It was first administered by the Graduate Center of the City University of New York with the support of the Council of Jewish Federations (CJF) and its successors, the United Jewish Communities and the Jewish Federations of North America. In addition, it was originally co-sponsored by Brandeis University and the Institute of Contemporary Jewry of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Later, the NAJDB moved from the City University of New York to Brandeis University and since 2004 is located at the University of Connecticut.

The NAJDB derived from the long-term involvement of CJF in demographic research and CUNY faculty interested in applied research concerning the Jewish community. CJF had sponsored the 1971 National Jewish Population Survey. In addition, Jewish Federations in dozens of North American communities have conducted local Jewish community studies over the past half century. Data acquired in these studies helped Jewish Federations better serve their constituencies and aided scholars of contemporary Jewry, journalists, religious leaders, and others interested in the socio-demographics of North American Jewry.

² This Part is adapted from the website of the Data Bank: www.jewishdatabank.org.

By the early 1980s, population research and other quantitative social research had become an increasingly valuable and necessary part of Jewish Federation planning. Utilization of the research was, however, often hampered because survey data were often inadequately analyzed and methodological differences among surveys made it difficult to compare survey results. Jewish Federations had neither the resources nor expertise to do much of their own analysis. Data and reports were being lost. A CJF colloquium for planners and demographers in 1984 led to the creation of the NAJDB.

CUNY served as the initial home for the NAJDB from 1986 to 2003, and during the 1990s, the archive was based at CUNY's Center for Jewish Studies. One of the key tasks of the NAJDB during this period was to transfer data from the various Jewish Federation studies and the national surveys of Jews into formats that could be used on personal computers. In addition, NAJDB staff checked the quality of the resulting data sets.

In 2003, the NAJDB was moved to Brandeis University and then, in the summer of 2004, to the University of Connecticut. With these two moves, the NAJDB established a website to provide data and reports, replacing the system of providing a library at a University and mailing items to users. Usage increased from a few dozen requests per year in the 1990s to tens of thousands of files being downloaded or viewed on line in the 2000s.

Mission of the North American Jewish Data Bank

The specific mission of the NAJDB is to:

- Provide empirical survey data sets about North American Jewry from national and local socio-demographic studies, as well as other types of contemporary and historical social science research.
- Make available substantive and methodological reports on the Jewish community, in particular, reports based on data sets that are part of its archive.
- Promote the use of NAJDB resources to Jewish Federations, communal organizations, foundations, journalists, researchers, academics, students, and other groups interested in research concerning North American Jewry.
- Encourage academicians, students, communal professionals and others to make their studies available for inclusion in the archive.
- Sponsor seminars and provide other opportunities for researchers and planners to discuss issues, improve research methodologies, and exchange ideas based on quantitative research.
- Prepare publications and other forms of information for dissemination concerning social scientific research about North American Jewry.

Current Holdings of the North American Jewish Data Bank

The NAJDB houses approximately 200 local Jewish community population surveys. It also houses several national studies, including the 1971, 1990, and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys. In most cases, questionnaires, data sets, and reports are available. In some cases, slide sets are also provided. All national and local archived reports of the NAJDB can be downloaded in PDF format and are fully searchable at www.jewishdatabank.org. Readers are invited to visit the NAJDB website, where historical and contemporary articles on the Jewish population also may be found, including those that appeared in the *American Jewish Year Book* from 1899 until 2008.

Part II

Population Estimation Methodology

The authors have endeavored to compile accurate estimates of local Jewish population, given the constraints involved in estimating the size of a rare population. This effort is ongoing, as every year new local studies are completed and population estimates are updated. A by-product of our ongoing effort is that the aggregation of these local estimates—based on Scientific Estimates, United States Census Data, Informant Estimates, and Internet Estimates—yields an estimate of the total United States Jewish population, an estimate that is likely at the high end, for reasons explained in our 2006 article.³

To develop 2010 estimates, we have improved somewhat upon the methodology used in our last effort in 2008. The current Jewish population estimates shown in **Table 3** are derived from four sources:

Source One: Scientific Estimates.

Scientific Estimates are most often based upon the results of random digit dialing (RDD) telephone surveys.⁴ When Scientific Estimates are from Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) studies, asterisks appears next to the date of the study in **Table 3**. When two asterisks and two dates appear, DJNs have been used to update a previous RDD study. In some cases, DJNs are used to estimate the Jewish population of counties contiguous to another county in which an RDD telephone survey was completed.⁵ In a few cases, a scientific study is based upon a third-type of method, and is indicated by a # in **Table 3**.

³ See Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2006). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2006," *American Jewish Year Book*, pp. 134-139, which also discusses the discrepancy between the population estimates in this Report and that of our colleague, Sergio DellaPergola, in his Report on world Jewish population (forthcoming as Current Jewish Population Report 2010-2).

⁴ For a brief description of random digit dialing in local Jewish community studies, see Ira M. Sheskin (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) p. 6.

⁵ For example, Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) estimates were made for seven counties that are contiguous to San Antonio (Bexar County), Texas. The ratio between counts of DJN households in Bexar County and the RDD estimate of Jewish households in Bexar County was applied to the DJN household count in the seven counties contiguous to Bexar County to estimate the number of Jewish households in these seven counties. The household size and the percentage of persons in Jewish households who were found to be Jewish in Bexar County were then applied to the estimate of the number of households in the contiguous counties to derive an estimate of Jews in the seven counties contiguous to Bexar County. While this procedure is not nearly as accurate as RDD, we believe it provides reasonable estimates that are almost certainly better than Informant Estimates.

Source Two: United States Census Estimates.

Two New York Hasidic Jewish communities are almost 100 percent Jewish: Kiryas Joel in Orange County and New Square in Rockland County. Monsey, another Hasidic community in Rockland County is not 100 percent Jewish, but United States Census Data on language spoken at home was used to derive a conservative estimate for this community. In **Table 3**, community estimates based upon United States Census data are identified with three asterisks. If readers have knowledge of additional communities of this nature, please inform us at isheskin@miami.edu.

Source Three: Informant Estimates.

For communities in which no recent scientific study exists, informants at Jewish Federations and hundreds of Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) network communities were contacted via e-mail. Responses were e-mailed to isheskin@miami.edu. These informants generally have access to information on the number of households on the local Jewish Federation's mailing list and/or the number who are members of various local Jewish organizations and synagogues. For communities that did not reply, estimates have been retained from previous years.

Due to the large number of estimates in **Table 3**, it is impossible to contact all informants in communities that are not part of the JFNA network in one year. Thus, beginning this year, we have undertaken what we believe will be a multi-year effort to update the estimates for communities with no scientific study. We began with one state from each of the four regions: Vermont in the Northeast; Mississippi in the South; North Dakota in the Midwest; and Wyoming in the West.

Relying on an Internet search of relevant websites, we began by identifying synagogues and Jewish organizations in each of these four states. We then initiated phone interviews or e-mail contacts with designated leaders of these synagogues and Jewish organizations, asking a series of questions, including the number of Jewish households, the average household size, the percentage of persons in these households who are Jewish, and the percentage of households that spend less than eight months of the year in the area. This information provides the raw data necessary to estimate a population size. Readers should note that Informant Estimates represent educated guesses.

Source Four: Internet Estimates.

We have been able to locate Jewish population estimates of an area's Jewish population from Internet sources, such as newspapers and synagogue websites. For example, the Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life (<http://www.isjl.org/history/archive/index.html>) has published vignettes on every known existing and defunct Jewish community in eight Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee). These vignettes provided useful information for updating the estimates for Jewish communities in these eight states as well as for deleting some communities whose Jewish population decreased below 100 Jews and adding some communities whose Jewish population has increased to 100 or more Jews. (**Table 3** only lists communities with 100 or more Jews.)

The estimates for more than 80 percent of the total number of Jews reported in **Table 3** are based upon Scientific Estimates or United States Census Data. Only 20 percent of the estimate of the total number of Jews is based upon the less-reliable

Informant Estimates and Internet Estimates. An analysis presented in the 2007 *American Jewish Year Book* article strongly suggests greater reliability of Informant Estimates than was previously assumed.⁶ It should also be noted that less than 0.1 percent of the total estimated number of Jews is derived from communities in which the Informant Estimate is more than thirteen years old.

All estimates are for Jews, both in households and institutions (where available), and do not include non-Jews living in households with Jews. The estimates include both Jews who are affiliated with the Jewish community and Jews who are not affiliated. Different studies and different informants use different definitions of "who is a Jew."

Population estimation is not an exact science. Readers should not assume, if the number of Jews in a community listed in this year's Report differs from the number reported in the 2008 article, that the change all occurred during the past two years. Rather, the updated numbers most likely reflect changes that had been occurring over a longer period of time, but which only recently have been substantiated.

Readers are invited to offer suggestions for improving the accuracy of the estimates and the portrayal of the data. Please send all correspondence to Ira M. Sheskin at isheskin@miami.edu.

Part III

Features in the Local Population Estimates Presented in Table 3

Table 3 provides estimates for about 1,000 Jewish communities and parts of communities. Many of the geographic areas listed in **Table 3** are Jewish Federation service areas. Where possible, we have disaggregated Jewish Federation service areas into smaller geographic units. Thus, for example, separate estimates are provided for such places as Boulder, Colorado (a part of the service area of the Allied Jewish Federation of Colorado) and Boynton Beach, Florida (a part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County).

Table 3 indicates whether each estimate is a Scientific Estimate or an Informant or Internet Estimate. Estimates in boldface type are based on a scientific study. The boldface date reports the year the field work for a scientific study was conducted. If asterisks appear next to the boldface date, the Scientific Estimate was based upon a DJN study.

Estimates for communities not shown in boldface type are based on Informant or Internet Estimates. The former authors of this Report provided only a range of years (pre-1997 or 1997-2001) for the dates of the last informant contact. For communities for which the date in the *Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study* column of **Table 3** is more recent than the date of the latest study shown in boldface type, the study estimate either has been confirmed or updated by a local informant subsequent to the scientific study.

Table 3 also presents the number of Jews who live in part-year households (households that live in a community for three to seven months of the year) for communities for which such information is available. Jews in part-year households form an essential component of some Florida Jewish communities, as many join Florida

⁶ See Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2007). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2007," *American Jewish Year Book*, pp. 136-138.

synagogues and donate to Florida Jewish Federations. This methodology allows the reader to gain a better perspective on the size of certain Jewish communities, without double counting the Jews in these households in the totals produced in **Tables 1-2**. Note that Jews in part-year households are reported to be such with respect to the community that constitutes their "second home." Thus, the *Part-Year Jewish Population* shown in the final column of **Table 3** is not included in the *Jewish Population* column, since the part-year population is already counted in their primary community.

Note that starting with the 2008 issue of the *American Jewish Year Book*, the Excel spreadsheet used to create **Tables 1-3** is available at www.jewishdatabank.org. This spreadsheet also includes some information on the "Other Places" shown as the last entry for each state. Unfortunately, detailed information about which communities were included in "Other Places" is not available from the former authors of this Report. However, where the date on the "Other Places" is 2008 or later, information is included about which communities comprise the "Other Places" as well as estimates for these places. In addition, marginal notes are provided which show the source of some data. A table showing some of the major changes in population estimates since last year is also included.

Part IV

Changes in Population Estimates and Confirmation of Older Estimates

Because population changes based upon Scientific Estimates have greater validity than those based upon Informant or Internet Estimates, this Part divides the discussion of population changes into changes based on new scientific studies and changes based on new Informant or Internet Estimates. In all, this year, more than 225 estimates in **Table 3** were either changed or older estimates were confirmed.

New Scientific Studies

In the past year, five new local Jewish community studies were completed: Cincinnati (Ohio), Middlesex County (New Jersey), Portland (Oregon), The Berkshires (Massachusetts), and Philadelphia (Pennsylvania). The new population estimates for Cincinnati and Middlesex County were included in the 2008 *Year Book* article.

The estimate for Philadelphia increased by 8,500 Jews, from 206,100 Jews in 1997 to 214,600 Jews in 2009. While this is only a 4 percent increase and may be within the margin of error of the two studies, the fact that there was not a significant decrease is at odds with the thinking of many that Northeastern Jewish communities are decreasing.

The Berkshires study (a non-RDD scientific estimate) estimated 4,300 Jews which changed the former Informant Estimate by only 2 percent. Portland showed an increase of 17,000 Jews from the former Informant Estimate of 25,000 Jews to the new Scientific Estimate of 42,000 Jews.

New Informant/Internet Estimates

Based on new Informant Estimates, significant increases are reported for Orange County (California) (20,000 Jews—a 33 percent increase) and Ocean County (New Jersey) (14,500 Jews—a 31 percent increase). In each case, extensive discussion with the Jewish Federation and analysis of households on the Jewish Federation mailing list led to these

changes. The estimate for Las Vegas was increased by 7,500 Jews (from 67,500 Jews in 2005 to 75,000 Jews in 2010) based upon discussion with the Jewish Federation and trends noted in the 2005 Las Vegas study. A 138 percent increase is reported for Dutchess County (New York), from 4,200 Jews to 10,000 Jews. Other significant increases are shown for Lexington (Kentucky) (1,500 Jews, for a new estimate of 2,500 Jews) and Stamford (Connecticut) (2,800 Jews, for a total of 12,000 Jews).

Only two communities show significant decreases in Jewish population. Buffalo (New York) shows a decrease of 5,500 Jews since their Scientific Estimate of 18,500 Jews in 1995. Dayton (Ohio) reports a 20 percent decrease, from 5,000 Jews to 4,000 Jews.

At least 15 new communities were added to **Table 3** as we continue to uncover Jewish communities heretofore unknown to the authors of this Report.

New Studies in Progress

Due in part to the recession that began in the Fall of 2008, almost all Jewish Federations with plans for studies put those plans on hold. As of this writing, Baltimore (Maryland), Chicago (Illinois), Cleveland (Ohio), Howard County (Maryland), New Haven (Connecticut), New York (New York), and Rochester (New York) are currently in the process of a study.

Part V National, State, and Regional Totals

Based upon a summation of local Jewish community studies (**Table 3**), the estimated size of the American Jewish community in 2010 is 6,544,000 Jews (**Table 1**), compared to an estimate of 6,489,000 in 2008. The 6.5 million is about 1.3 million more than the Jewish population estimate reported by UJC (now the Jewish Federations of North America) in its 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS 2000-01). See the 2006 *American Jewish Year Book* and Report 2010-2 (forthcoming) by Sergio DellaPergola for an explanation of these differences.⁷

The increase of 55,000 Jews from 2008 to 2010 should not necessarily be interpreted to imply that the number of Jews in the United States is increasing. Rather, for some communities, we simply have new estimates that are higher than the previous estimates, which were too low. In other cases, through our research, we found existing communities which were not included in 2008's **Table 3**.

For reasons discussed in the 2006 *American Jewish Year Book*, it is unlikely that the number of American Jews is actually more than 6.5 million. Rather, we would maintain that the actual number is probably between 6.0 million and 6.4 million. Briefly, some part-year households (households who spend part of the year in one community and part in another), some college students (who are reported in two communities), and some households who moved from one community to another between local Jewish community studies are, to some extent, being double-counted in **Table 3**.

Tables 1 and **2** show the total Jewish population of each state, Census Region, and Census Division. Overall, about 2.2 percent of Americans are Jewish, but the percentage

⁷ See also Ira M. Sheskin (2008). "Four Questions about American Jewish Demography," *Jewish Political Studies Review*, Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs, 20: 1&2: 23-42.

is 4 percent or higher in New York (8.3 percent), New Jersey (5.8 percent), Washington, D.C. (4.7 percent), Maryland (4.3 percent), and Massachusetts (4.3 percent). Eight states have a Jewish population of 200,000 or more: New York (1,625,000); California (1,220,000); Florida (613,000); New Jersey (505,000); Pennsylvania (295,000); Massachusetts (282,000); Illinois (278,000); and Maryland (241,000). The four states with the largest Jewish population account for more than 60 percent of the approximately 6.5 million American Jews reported in **Table 1**. Note that, in addition to the state totals shown in **Table 1**, Florida has 76,000 Jews who reside in the state for three to seven months of the year.

Table 2 shows that, on a regional basis, the Jewish population is distributed very differently from the American population as a whole. While only 18 percent of Americans live in the Northeast, 44 percent of Jews live there. While 22 percent of Americans live in the Midwest, 11 percent of Jews do. While 37 percent of Americans live in the South, 21 percent of Jews do. Approximately equal percentages of all Americans (23 percent) and Jews (25 percent) live in the West.⁸

Part VI

Vignettes of Recently Completed and Older Local Studies

Four local Jewish community studies were completed for Jewish Federations since the last article on the Jewish population in the United States appeared in the 2008 *American Jewish Year Book*: The Berkshires (Massachusetts), Cincinnati (Ohio), Middlesex County (New Jersey), and Portland (Oregon). In addition, a small update study was completed for Broward County (Florida). Local studies produce a wealth of information about a Jewish community, including the geographic distribution of the Jewish population, migration patterns, basic demographics (such as age, marital status, and income), religiosity, intermarriage, memberships in synagogues and Jewish organizations, levels of Jewish education, familiarity with and perception of Jewish agencies, social service needs, visits to Israel and attitudes toward Israel, experience with and perception of anti-Semitism, the use of the Jewish and general media, philanthropic giving, voting patterns, and many other topics. This Part presents a few of the major findings of each of these recent scientific studies, except for Portland, which will be presented next year.

Prior to the introduction of this Part on Vignettes of Recently Completed Local Studies in 2006, only vignettes on New York and Washington had been presented in the *American Jewish Year Book*. To present the results of all local Jewish community studies completed since 2000 (with the exception of Chicago, since no report was issued for that study) the 2010 and 2011 Reports will continue the policy of the past few years by including vignettes of older studies. This year, these older vignettes are Hartford, Connecticut (2000), Phoenix, Arizona (2002), and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (2002).

⁸ See Ira M. Sheskin (2005). *Geographic Differences Among American Jews*, United Jewish Communities Series on the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01, Report Number 8, for an analysis of changes in the geographic distribution of Jews over time. Available at http://www.jewishFederations.org/local_includes/downloads/6760.pdf.

When reading these vignettes, it is important to keep in mind the difference between two numbers: the number of Jews in a community and the total number of persons in Jewish households, which also includes non-Jewish spouses and children not being raised Jewish. Furthermore, in these vignettes, when a community is compared to other Jewish communities, the comparison is restricted to the set of communities that have completed scientific studies since 1993. Full reports of the results of these studies are available from the NAJDB (www.jewishdatabank.org). Finally, while random digit dialing (RDD) produces the best random sample, most studies, for economic and other reasons, combine RDD sampling with either the use of Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling or with sampling from mailing lists (known as list sampling). In all surveys employing either DJN or list sampling, weighting factors are used to remove much of the bias introduced by the use of DJN or list sampling when samples are combined with the RDD sample.

The Berkshires, MA (2008)

This 2008 study covered Berkshire County (Massachusetts), the service area of the Jewish Federation of the Berkshires, including the cities of Pittsfield, North Adams, and Lenox. Daniel Parmer, Benjamin Phillips, and Leonard Saxe of the Steinhardt Social Research Institute (SSRI) and the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies at Brandeis University were the principal investigators for this study. Four hundred and ninety interviews were completed with full-time residents and 230 were completed with part-time residents via the Internet, mail, and telephone. Survey interviewing was conducted by Brandeis University. This is the first survey of the Jewish population of the Berkshires.

The study indicates that 4,300 Jews are full-time residents and 2,750 Jews are part-time residents. The Berkshires' Informant Estimate (reported in the 2008 *American Jewish Year Book*) was 4,400 full-time residents, so the new estimate is consistent with the former. Fifty-five percent of households surveyed live in the Berkshires full time. Fifteen percent of households contain a single person living alone; 61 percent contain 2 persons; 11 percent, 3 persons; and 13 percent, 4 or more persons.

Fifty percent of part-time residents live in the Berkshires more than two months of the summer; 19 percent live in the Berkshires one to two summer months; and 5 percent, less than one summer month. Additionally, 21 percent spend summer weekends in the Berkshires and 5 percent have some other pattern of residence. During the remainder of the year, 37 percent spend only the weekends in the Berkshires; 25 percent spend two months or less; 25 percent, more than two months; 5 percent, holidays; and 8 percent have some other pattern of residence.

Thirty-six percent of the total number of persons in Jewish households is age 65 and over. About 85 percent of the part-time population is age 65 and over. Eighty-eight percent of full-time Jewish residents age 25 and over have a four-year college degree. Among full-time residents, the couples intermarriage rate is 30 percent. It is 10 percent among part-time residents.

For full-time households, 2 percent have an annual household income of less than \$15,000; 7 percent, \$15,000-\$35,000; 9 percent, \$35,000-\$50,000; 42 percent, \$50,000-\$100,000; 28 percent, \$100,000-\$200,000; and 12 percent, \$200,000 and over.

Five percent of full-time residents age 50-59 are in fair or poor health. This percentage increases to 8 percent for full-time residents age 60-69 and 16 percent for full-time residents age 70 and over.

Among full-time residents, 42 percent of respondents identify as Reform; 28 percent, Conservative; 6 percent, Reconstructionist; less than 1 percent, Orthodox; and 23 percent, Just Jewish. Among part-year residents, 46 percent of respondents identify as Reform; 33 percent, Conservative; 5 percent, Reconstructionist; 2 percent Orthodox; and 14 percent, Just Jewish.

Among full-time households, 27 percent light Sabbath candles all or most of the time; 83 percent hold or attend a Passover Seder all or most of the time; 83 percent light Chanukah candles all or most of the time; and 17 percent have a Christmas tree all or most of the time. Among part-time households, 33 percent light Sabbath candles all or most of the time; 91 percent hold or attend a Passover Seder all or most of the time; 84 percent light Chanukah candles all or most of the time; and 6 percent have a Christmas tree all or most of the time.

Among full-time households, 3 percent do not donate to charities; 2 percent donate only to non-Jewish charities; 26 percent donate mostly to non-Jewish charities; 33 percent donate about equally to Jewish and non-Jewish charities; 32 percent donate mostly to Jewish charities; and 4 percent donate only to Jewish charities. Among part-time residents, 0 percent do not donate to charities; 2 percent donate only to non-Jewish charities; 35 percent donate mostly to non-Jewish charities; 38 percent donate about equally to Jewish and non-Jewish charities; 21 percent donate mostly to Jewish charities; and 4 percent donate only to Jewish charities.

Broward County, FL (2008)

This 2008 update study of Broward County involved no new telephone interviewing, but used DJNs to update the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population of Broward since 1997, the date of the last RDD study. This study included counts of DJN households by zip code. The results of this study should be considered to be generally indicative of changes in the Broward Jewish community since 1997. Ira M. Sheskin, of the University of Miami, was the principal investigator for this study, which was sponsored by Temple Beth Emet in Cooper City, Florida. The purpose of this study was to examine changes in the Jewish population of the service area of Temple Beth Emet, which was considering expansion. As a service to the entire Jewish community, the project was expanded to cover all of Broward County.

The 1997 RDD study estimated 133,000 households and 269,100 persons in Jewish households in Broward. The estimate of the number of Jewish households for 2008 is based upon a count of households with one of 31 DJNs in the 2008 CD-ROM telephone directory. A ratio was calculated between the RDD estimate of Jewish households in 1997 and the number of households with a DJN in the 1997 CD-ROM telephone directory. This ratio was then applied to the number of households with a DJN listed in the 2008 CD-ROM telephone directory.⁹

An adjustment was then made to allow for the fact that almost no households were cell phone-only in 1997. Based on a conversation with Lisa Christensen of Survey Sampling in Fairfield, Connecticut, who designs cell phone sampling for the Gallup Poll,

⁹ See Ira M. Sheskin (1998). "A Methodology for Examining the Changing Size and Spatial Distribution of a Jewish Population: A Miami Case Study," in *Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography* (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor), 17:1, 97-116.

about 17.6 percent of American households were cell phone-only as of 2008. Forty-six percent of persons in Jewish households in Broward were age 65 and over in 1997 and that percentage remains very high in 2008. As few persons in that age group are cell phone-only, the cell phone-only rate in Broward was assumed to be about 10 percent in 2008.

The 2008 study results indicate that 206,700 persons live in 100,000 Jewish households in Broward. Of the 206,700 persons in Jewish households, 185,800 persons (90 percent) are Jewish. In 1997, 269,100 persons lived in 133,000 Jewish households in Broward. Of the 269,100 persons in Jewish households, 240,400 persons (89 percent) were Jewish.

From 1997-2008, the number of Jewish households decreased by 33,000 households and the number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 62,400 persons. The number of Jews, including Jews in institutions without their own telephone numbers, decreased by 54,700 (23 percent), from 241,000 Jews in 1997 to 186,300 Jews in 2008. Most of the decrease in Jewish population from 1997-2008 occurred in the past five years.

The number of persons in Jewish households decreased from 274,800 persons in 1990 to 261,000 persons in 1999 (5 percent) and then decreased by another 21 percent to 206,700 persons in 2008. According to the American Community Survey completed by the United States Census Bureau, the number of Non-Hispanic Whites in Broward decreased by 11 percent from 2000-2007, which supports this decrease in Jewish population.

The percentage of persons in Broward living in Jewish households decreased from 18 percent in 1997 to 12 percent in 2008. The 100,000 households in 2008 constitute 15 percent of all households in Broward. The 15 percent of Jewish households is the fourth highest percentage of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

No major shift in the geographic distribution of Jewish households occurred from 1997-2008. Northwest Broward and Southwest Broward show small increases in their share of all Jewish households, while West Central Broward and North Central Broward show small decreases.

Only Northwest Broward (6 percent) shows an increase in the number of persons in Jewish households from 1997-2008. Decreases are seen in North Central Broward (35 percent), West Central Broward (33 percent), Southeast Broward (21 percent), East Broward (17 percent), and Southwest Broward (16 percent).

Despite the overall decrease in Jewish population, Broward is the eighth largest Jewish community in the United States and the largest Jewish community in Florida.

Although utilizing a DJN methodology is not nearly as accurate as data collected from a full scientific study using RDD, all changes discussed above were viewed by the community as consistent with accumulated anecdotal evidence.

Cincinnati, OH (2008)

This 2008 study covers the service area of the Jewish Federation of Cincinnati. The service area includes four Ohio counties (Hamilton, Butler, Clermont, and Warren) and portions of two Kentucky counties (Campbell and Kenton). Jack Ukeles and Ron Miller of Ukeles Associates, Inc. were the principal investigators for this study. Nine hundred and twelve telephone interviews were completed, of which 228 utilized RDD sampling and 684 utilized list sampling. The interviewing was conducted by Social Science Research Solutions

(SSRS, the firm that conducted NJPS 1990). This is the first scientific demographic study of Cincinnati's Jewish population.

This study finds that 33,000 persons live in 12,500 Jewish households in Cincinnati, of whom 27,000 persons (82 percent) are Jewish. Previously, Cincinnati's Informant Estimate (shown in the 2007 *American Jewish Year Book*) was 22,500 Jews. This change should not necessarily be interpreted as implying an increase in the Jewish population. It may mean that the previous Informant Estimate was in error.

Jewish households comprise 1.7 percent of households in the study area. The Jewish population of Cincinnati is geographically dispersed compared to about 50 comparison Jewish communities. Cincinnati has an average percentage (33 percent) of households who live in the three zip code areas which contain the highest percentages of Jewish households.

Forty-five percent of respondents were born in Cincinnati; 9 percent were born elsewhere in Ohio; 34 percent were born elsewhere in the United States; and 12 percent were foreign born, including 5 percent in the Former Soviet Union. The 45 percent who were born in the local area is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. This leads to strong community attachments on the part of many Jews in Cincinnati.

Only 8 percent of Jewish households moved to Cincinnati in the past five years (2004-2008), the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 67 percent of households in residence for 20 or more years is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Twenty percent of persons in Jewish households in Cincinnati are age 0-17; 17 percent are age 18-34; 16 percent are age 35-49; 28 percent are age 50-64; and 19 percent are age 65 and over. The 16 percent age 35-49 is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and the 28 percent age 50-64 is the second highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The high percentage age 50-64 suggests that a significant increase in persons age 65 and over will occur over the next 15 years. The median age of 47.9 years is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 29 percent of Jewish households with children is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 25 percent of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who live alone is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 75 percent of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher is well above average and the 39 percent with a graduate degree is the sixth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The \$86,000 median household income and the \$109,000 median household income of households with children are both about average among about 50 and 45 comparison Jewish communities, respectively. Twelve percent of Jewish households report income under \$25,000. A subjective measure of financial status shows that 13 percent of respondents indicate they are "well off;" 16 percent "have extra money;" 49 percent are "comfortable;" 19 percent are "just managing;" and 3 percent "cannot make ends meet." Twenty-five hundred households are estimated to be financially vulnerable ("cannot make ends meet" or "just managing") and 1,100 households can be classified as poor (household income below 200 percent of poverty level).

The 5 percent of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox and the 27 percent who identify as Conservative are both about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, while the 47 percent who identify as Reform is the sixth highest and the 22 percent who identify as Just Jewish is well below average. The high percentage Reform is probably related to the history of the Reform movement in Cincinnati, which houses the main campus of Hebrew Union College, that trains Reform rabbis.

Home religious practice in Cincinnati is average to above average compared to other Jewish communities. Among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, the 76 percent of households who always or usually light Hanukkah candles and the 76 percent who always or usually attend a Passover Seder are both about average. The 29 percent who always or usually light Sabbath candles is the sixth highest, and the 19 percent who keep a kosher home is above average.

The 34 percent of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried (the couples intermarriage rate) in Cincinnati is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The intermarriage rates for most age groups (45 percent for married couples age 35-49, 31 percent for married couples age 50-64, and 9 percent for married couples age 75 and over) are about average among about 40-45 comparison Jewish communities, while the 39 percent intermarriage rate for married couples age 65-74 is the third highest. Sixty percent of children age 0-17 in intermarried households are being raised Jewish, the sixth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 60 percent of households who are synagogue members is the highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 74 percent of households with children who are synagogue members is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities, and the 38 percent of intermarried households who are synagogue members is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

One of the reasons for the strength of this Jewish community may be that 15 percent of Jewish adults attended a Jewish day school as a child, the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. In addition, the 38 percent of respondents who attended a Jewish overnight camp as a child is above average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

Forty-five percent of Jewish children age 0-4 in Cincinnati attend a Jewish preschool, which is 73 percent of all children who attend a preschool, and 17 percent of Jewish children age 5-12 currently attend a Jewish day school. Ninety percent of Jewish children age 5-12 currently attend some type of formal Jewish education, as do 65 percent of Jewish children age 13-17.

Fifty-two percent of respondents visited Israel, the highest of 12 comparison Jewish communities. Eighteen percent of households with Jewish children have sent a Jewish child on a Jewish trip to Israel.

The 50 percent of households who report that they donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

In other findings, 78 percent of respondents in households with children think that it is very important for their children to be knowledgeable about and appreciate Jewish beliefs and values. Forty-three percent of respondents in households with children with household incomes under \$50,000 report that cost prevented them from sending a child to a Jewish preschool in the past five years. Seventy-six percent of Jewish respondents report that being Jewish is very important to them.

Hartford, CT (2000)

This 2000 study covered the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, which includes 32 towns in Greater Hartford, including all towns in Hartford County except East Hartland, Burlington, Bristol, and Marlborough. It also includes the western sections of Tolland County, including the towns of Somers, Ellington, Vernon/Rockville, Tolland, and Stafford Springs, as well as Meriden in northern New Haven County.

Ira M. Sheskin, of the University of Miami, was the principal investigator for this study, in which 763 telephone interviews were completed, 216 using RDD and 547 using DJN sampling. This was the first comprehensive community study of the Hartford Jewish population since 1982.

This study finds that 36,900 persons live in 14,800 Jewish households in Hartford, of whom 32,600 persons (88 percent) are Jewish. In addition, 200 Jews live in institutions without their own telephone numbers. Sixteen hundred Jewish students (whose parents do not live in Hartford) live in college dormitories in the study area. Jews comprise 3.8 percent of the Hartford population.

Based upon counts of households with DJNs, from 1990-2000, the number of Jewish households decreased by 7.5 percent in Hartford. The number of Jewish households in the Core Area decreased by 21 percent, Farmington Valley increased by 22 percent, East of the River increased by 10 percent, and South of Hartford increased by 24 percent.

The number of synagogue member households decreased slightly from 7,303 households in 1990 to 7,162 households in 2000, and the overall number of households contributing to the Jewish Federation Annual Campaign decreased from 7,500 households in 1990 to 5,000 households in 2000. Both these findings are consistent with the decrease in the number of DJN households.

From 1990-2000, the percentage of all Jewish households who live in the Core Area declined from 56 percent to 48 percent. The percentage of Jewish households in Farmington Valley, East of the River, and South of Hartford each increased, and the percentage of Jewish households in the Windsor Area decreased.

The 9 percent of households who moved to Hartford in the past five years (1996-2000) is the eighth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities, and the 6 percent of households who definitely or probably plan to move out of Hartford in the next three years (2000-2002) is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. These results suggest that the Jewish population of Hartford is unlikely to change significantly in the next few years as a result of migration into and out of the area, assuming that the rates of migration do not change in the next few years. Thirty-eight percent of adult children (from households in which the respondent is age 50 and over) remain in Hartford after leaving their parents' homes, an above average percentage among about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

The 23 percent of persons in Jewish households age 65 and over in Hartford is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 30 percent of adults in Jewish households who are retired is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The median household income of \$98,000 (in 2007 dollars) is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and only 1.1 percent of households live below the Federal poverty levels.

The 4 percent of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox, the 31 percent Conservative, and the 34 percent Just Jewish are all about average, and the 31 percent who identify as Reform is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 78 percent of households in Hartford who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder, the 78 percent who always or usually light Hanukkah candles, the 25 percent who always or usually light Sabbath candles, and the 17 percent who keep a kosher home are all about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 72 percent of households who have a mezuzah on the front door is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities, and the 20 percent who always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in their home is below average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

The 23 percent of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, and the 29 percent of households age 35-49 is the eighth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 88 percent of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

Membership in Jewish institutions is relatively high in Hartford. The 53 percent of households who are synagogue members is the eighth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 61 percent of households age 35-49 who are synagogue members is the third highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities, and the 59 percent membership of households age 65 and over is well above average. The 26 percent of intermarried households who are synagogue members is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 22 percent of households who are JCC members is above average among about 50 comparison JCCs. The 22 percent of households with children who are JCC members is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Among JCC non-member households, 26 percent belong to another fitness facility or health club. Thus, the JCC has a 52 percent market share among Jewish households for the fitness facility market. The 52 percent is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison JCCs. The 32 percent of households who are members of a Jewish organization is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Overall, 62 percent of households are members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization.

Only 6 percent of born or raised Jewish adults attended a Jewish day school as a child. To the extent that adults who attended a Jewish day school are more likely to send their children to a Jewish day school than adults who did not attend, this represents a challenge to the Hartford Jewish community. The 11 percent of Jewish children age 5-12 enrolled in a Jewish day school is the sixth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

The 41 percent of Jewish children in a preschool/child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program is well below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The goal of enrolling a higher percentage of Jewish children in Jewish preschools is a challenge for this community.

Further challenges are presented in the area of informal Jewish education. Of about 25 comparison Jewish communities, the 15 percent of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended a Jewish day camp in the summer before the survey is the fourth lowest, and the

7 percent of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended a Jewish overnight camp is the third lowest.

The 7 percent of households with adults age 18-64 who needed job counseling in the past year is the fourth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 14 percent of households with Jewish children who needed programs for learning disabilities or other special needs in the past year is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. Needs among the elderly in the past year for in-home health care, senior transportation, and home-delivered meals are all about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The need for adult day care is below average, but the need for nursing home care is the fifth highest of about 30-35 comparison Jewish communities. The 44 percent of Jewish respondents age 40 and over who would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

The 40 percent of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel is well below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Another challenge to the Hartford Jewish community is that only 10 percent of households under age 35 donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 45 percent of households age 35-49. Overall, 67 percent of households donated to a Jewish charity in the past year, which is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Middlesex County, NJ (2008)

This 2008 study was the first scientific survey of the Jewish population of Middlesex County, New Jersey. Ira M. Sheskin, of the University of Miami, was the principal investigator for this study. The results were compiled from 1,076 telephone interviews, of which 469 were obtained using RDD and 607 were obtained using DJNs.

This study finds that 56,600 persons live in 24,000 Jewish households in Middlesex. Of the 56,600 persons in Jewish households, 52,000 persons (92 percent) are Jewish. In addition, about 40 Jews live in institutions without their own telephone numbers and 4,050 Jewish students (whose parents do not live in Middlesex) live in dormitories at Rutgers-New Brunswick. Jews comprise 6.8 percent of the Middlesex population.

Based upon counts of households with DJNs from 2000-2008, the number of Jewish households decreased 14 percent, from an estimated 27,900 households in 2000 to 24,000 households in 2008. Some of this decrease may very well be due to an increase in cell phone-only households (particularly in the area around Rutgers) who are not listed in the telephone directories used for the DJN counting. Thus, the decrease in the number of Jewish households may actually be less than the 14 percent indicated.

Supporting a probable decrease in Jewish population is the fact that the number of Jewish households who donated to the local Jewish Federation Annual Campaign decreased by 27 percent, from 5,400 households in 2000 to 3,900 households in 2008. However, according to a survey of the synagogues, the number of households in Middlesex who are members of a synagogue located in Middlesex or neighboring communities *increased* by 7 percent, from 8,839 households in 2000 to 9,467 households in 2008. While this suggests a possible increase in Jewish population, it should be noted that an increase in synagogue membership may occur even during a period of declining Jewish population.

The Jewish population of Middlesex is very highly concentrated geographically. The 66 percent of Jewish households who live in the three zip code areas containing the highest percentages of Jewish households is the second highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Based upon DJN counts, two geographic areas in Middlesex—the North and Highland Park/South Edison—showed little change from 2000-2008 in the percentage of Jewish households living in those areas. The percentage of Jewish households in the North decreased from 10 percent to 8 percent, and the percentage in Highland Park/South Edison decreased from 9 percent to 7 percent. In contrast, from 2000-2008, the percentage of Jewish households in The Central decreased from 48 percent to 42 percent, and the percentage in the South increased from 33 percent to 43 percent.

The 11 percent of households who moved to Middlesex in the past five years (2004-2008) is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, and the 7 percent of households who definitely or probably plan to move out of Middlesex in the next three years (2008-2010) is also about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. These results suggest that the number of Jewish households in Middlesex will probably not change significantly during the next few years as a result of migration into and out of Middlesex, assuming that the rates of migration remain about the same over the next few years.

A decrease in the Middlesex Jewish population *may* result in the future from a birth rate that is lower than the death rate in the Jewish community. Middlesex has a large elderly population. Thirty-six percent of persons in Jewish households are age 65 and over, compared to 16 percent nationally (NJPS 2000) and 13 percent of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish), as of 2007. More importantly, 23 percent of persons in Jewish households are age 75 and over, compared to 8 percent nationally and 6 percent of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2007. The 23 percent age 75 and over is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The age distribution is particularly unbalanced in the South (which includes Monroe Township), where the median age of persons in Jewish households is 75 years. Only 6 percent of persons in Jewish households in the south are age 0-17 and 72 percent are age 65 and over. Reflecting the large elderly population, the 21 percent of households containing a health-limited member in Middlesex is the fourth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

The number of children age 0-4 in Jewish households is lower than the number of children age 5-9, which, in turn, is lower than the number of children age 10-14, which, in turn, is lower than the number of persons age 15-19. This suggests a decreasing birth rate in Jewish households in Middlesex over the past 20 years.

Yet another indicator of a potential future decrease in the Jewish population is that only 16 percent of *adult children* (from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over) *who have established their own homes* live in Middlesex, which is the fourth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

Many Jews in Middlesex have significant attachments to New Jersey and the New York metropolitan area. Eighty-two percent of adults in Jewish households were born in New York or New Jersey. Forty-seven percent of Jewish households have lived in Middlesex for 20 or more years. Thirty-five percent of households moved to Middlesex from elsewhere in New Jersey and 47 percent moved from New York. Twenty-five percent of households in which the respondent is age 50 or over have adult children who have established their own homes in Middlesex and another 43 percent, within 90 minutes of

Middlesex, implying the existence of many multi-generational families spread across the New York/New Jersey metropolitan area. Fifty-five percent of respondents who are employed full time or part time work mostly in Middlesex, while 30 percent work elsewhere in New Jersey and 13 percent work in New York. In 18 percent of households in which the respondent or spouse (if any) attended college, either one or both attended Rutgers-New Brunswick. Finally, 50 percent of Jewish respondents reported that they feel very much or somewhat part of the Middlesex Jewish community. While many Jews feel a significant attachment to the local Jewish community and its institutions, Middlesex is perceived by many to be just a small part of a much larger metropolitan area to which they belong.

An important finding of this study is that significant geographic variations in population characteristics exist within Middlesex. Issues of Jewish continuity are most important in the North. Highland Park/South Edison is an enclave of Orthodox Jews. The Central contains many children, while the South is a retirement community. The Jewish Federation learned that different service priorities and methods of delivery are needed in different parts of their service area.

The median household income of \$90,000 for Jewish households in Middlesex is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and the median household income of \$141,000 for households with children is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 44 percent of households earning an annual income of \$100,000 and over is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities that have completed studies since 2000. However, about 2,900 Jewish households are considered to be *low income households* (earn an annual household income under \$25,000), including 480 households (of whom 413 households are households with elderly persons) who live below the Federal poverty levels. Nineteen percent of households in the South are low income households. In addition, 2 percent (408 households) of households (all of whom earn an annual income under \$25,000) needed financial assistance in the past year, and 11 percent (1,331 households) of households with adults age 18-64 needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year. It should be noted that the survey was completed in June 2008, prior to the impact of the recession that began later that year.

The issue of Jewish continuity in Middlesex is a complex one. On almost all measures of “Jewishness,” Middlesex is one of the more “Jewish” of the Jewish communities in the country. However, in many ways, this is a *bifurcated* community in which many households maintain a significant degree of commitment to their Jewish identity, while Jewish identity is of lesser importance to others.

Of about 30-50 comparison Jewish communities, Middlesex has the second highest percentage of households who always or usually light Hanukkah candles (84 percent) and who have a mezuzah on the front door (83 percent). It has the third highest percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (12 percent) and the fourth highest percentage of households who keep a kosher home (23 percent). It has the fourth highest percentage of respondents who refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (6 percent). It has the fifth highest percentage of households who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (83 percent) and an average percentage of households who always or usually light Sabbath candles (25 percent). Middlesex has the second lowest percentage of households who always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in their home (10 percent). Thus, the level of religious observance in Middlesex is very high.

The 14 percent of married couples who are intermarried is the second lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 44 percent current synagogue membership is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, and the 83 percent lifetime synagogue membership (households who are members of a synagogue at some point during their adult life) is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 38 percent Jewish organization membership is the seventh highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

The bifurcation in the Middlesex Jewish community is perhaps best illustrated by the following: 25 percent of Jewish households age 35-49 keep a kosher home and 25 percent of Jewish respondents age 35-49 attend synagogue services once per month or more, yet 27 percent of married couples in households age 35-49 are intermarried and 22 percent of households age 35-49 always, usually, or sometimes have a Christmas tree in their home. While 96 percent of households are involved Jewishly in some way (either through religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, or Jewish philanthropy), for many, the extent of involvement in Jewish activity is minimal.

Levels of religious practice and other involvement in Jewish activity are particularly low in intermarried households. While 99 percent of in-married households are involved Jewishly in some way, only 85 percent of intermarried households are, and while many intermarried couples have at least some Jewish activity present in their household, on individual measures, intermarried households are generally much less Jewishly-connected than are in-married households. For example, 51 percent of in-married households are synagogue members, compared to only 16 percent of intermarried households. Fifty-one percent of in-married households donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to just 13 percent of intermarried households.

This study confirms the results of many other Jewish community studies, that show strong positive correlations between both formal and informal Jewish education as children and Jewish behavior as adults. For example, 56 percent of households in which an adult attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child are synagogue members, compared to 39 percent of households in which no adult attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child.

Middlesex has a significant Orthodox population. Seven percent of Jewish respondents (and 13 percent of *Jewish persons*-6,600 persons) identify as Orthodox. Forty-nine percent of Jewish respondents in Highland Park/South Edison identify as Orthodox and 48 percent of Orthodox households live in Highland Park/South Edison. Fifty-three percent of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox are under age 50.

During the past few years, the YMCA moved onto the campus of the Jewish Community Center of Middlesex County in Edison (Middlesex JCC). The YM-YWHA of Raritan Valley (YM-YWHA) in Highland Park ceased to operate except for a preschool, a day camp, and some senior programming. The YM-YWHA recently changed its name to the Campus for Jewish Life, and a capital campaign has started for a new campus for this institution at the YM-YWHA day camp site in East Brunswick. Only 2 percent of Jewish households in Middlesex *reported* that they are current members of the Middlesex JCC, which is the third lowest of about 50 comparison JCCs. The 2 percent of households with children who are members of the Middlesex JCC is the second lowest of about 45 comparison JCCs. The 7 percent of respondents who reported that someone in their household participated in or attended a program at, or sponsored by, the Middlesex JCC

in the past year is the second lowest of about 45 comparison JCCs. This study identified the need to examine the mechanisms for delivering “JCC-type services” to this community.

Compared to other Jewish communities, a significant portion of the Middlesex Jewish community is not at all familiar with the local Jewish Federation and other Jewish agencies. Compared to about 35 comparison Jewish communities, the 15 percent of respondents who are very familiar with the local Jewish Federation is below average and the 8 percent who are very familiar with the local Jewish Family and Vocational Service is the fifth lowest. Compared to about 40 comparison JCCs, the 7 percent of respondents who are very familiar with the YM-YWHA of Raritan Valley is the fourth lowest and the 4 percent who are very familiar with the Middlesex JCC is the lowest.

The connections between the Middlesex Jewish community and Israel are significant. Almost 400 adults in Jewish households were born in Israel. The 54 percent of Jewish households in which a member visited Israel is well above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 18 percent of households with Jewish children age 0-17 who have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

The 58 percent of Jewish respondents who are extremely or very emotionally attached to Israel is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Of respondents in Jewish households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation, Other Jewish Federations, or Other Jewish Charities in the past year, both the 67 percent who consider *supporting the people of Israel* and the 41 percent who consider *supporting educational trips to Israel* to be very important motivations in their decision to donate to a Jewish organization are the third highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities.

Personal experience with anti-Semitism and perceptions of anti-Semitism in Middlesex are relatively low. Eight percent of Jewish respondents personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year, the second lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Thirteen percent of households with Jewish children age 6-17 reported that a child experienced anti-Semitism in the local community (mainly at school) in the past year, which is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Despite the community's relatively low level of experience with anti-Semitism locally in the past year, 31 percent of respondents perceive that a great deal or moderate amount of anti-Semitism exists in Middlesex. The 31 percent is the fifth lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Phoenix, AZ (2002)

This 2002 study covered the Greater Phoenix area. Jack Ukeles and Ron Miller of Ukeles Associates, Inc. were the principal investigators for this study. Seven hundred ninety-three telephone interviews were completed, 229 using RDD sampling and 564 using list sampling. After weighting by MSG-GENESYS (which was responsible for sampling and estimation for the project), the list sample constituted 23 percent of the total estimated number of Jewish households and the residual RDD sample constituted 77 percent. The interviewing was conducted by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS, the firm that conducted NJPS 1990). The last survey of Phoenix's Jewish population was in 1983.

This study finds that 106,900 persons live in 44,000 Jewish households in Phoenix, of whom 82,900 persons (78 percent) are Jewish. Phoenix is now the nineteenth largest Jewish community in the United States. The study shows the Jewish population of Phoenix

to have increased by about 100 percent since 1983, from 41,450 Jews in 1983 to 82,900 in 2002. In 1983, 92 percent of persons in Jewish households were Jewish.

Jewish households comprise 4.0 percent of households in Phoenix. The Jewish population of Phoenix is very geographically dispersed. Of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, Phoenix has the eighth lowest percentage of households (18 percent) who live in the three zip code areas containing the highest percentages of Jewish households.

Only 4 percent of adults in Jewish households were born in the local area, the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Twenty-one percent of Jewish households moved to Phoenix in the past five years (1998-2002), the sixth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 35 percent of households in residence for 20 or more years is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Twenty-six percent of respondents were born in New York and 12 percent were born in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. Twenty-one percent were born in the Midwest and only 6 percent in California.

Twenty percent of persons in Jewish households in Phoenix are age 0-17; 16 percent are age 18-34; 22 percent are age 35-49; 22 percent are age 50-64; and 20 percent are age 65 and over. All these percentages are about average among about 45-50 comparison Jewish communities. From 1983 to 2002, the percentage age 65 and over increased from 12 percent to 20 percent and the percentage age 0-17 decreased from 25 percent to 20 percent.

The 25 percent of households with children is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 6 percent of households who are elderly single persons living alone is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The median household income of \$84,000 and the \$104,000 median household income of households with children (in 2007 dollars) are both about average among about 50 and 45 comparison Jewish communities, respectively. Fourteen percent of Jewish households report incomes under \$25,000. A subjective measure of financial status shows that 13 percent of respondents report they are "very well off;" 25 percent have "extra money;" 34 percent have "enough money;" and 27 percent "cannot manage or are just managing."

Since 1983, the percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox (3 percent) did not change. The percentage who identify as Conservative decreased slightly, from 26 percent in 1983 to 24 percent in 2002. The percentage who identify as Reform decreased from 49 percent in 1983 to 44 percent in 2002. The percentage who identify as Just Jewish increased from 23 percent in 1983 to 28 percent in 2002. All the 2002 percentages are about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, except for the Reform percentage, which is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Jewish continuity in Phoenix is of particular concern. The 55 percent of households with a mezuzah on the door is the third lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, the 64 percent of households who always or usually light Hanukkah candles is the second lowest; the 62 percent who always or usually attend a Passover Seder is the sixth lowest; the 16 percent who always or usually light Sabbath candles is the sixth lowest; and the 9 percent who keep a kosher home is the eighth lowest. The 18 percent of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The percentage of households who always or usually light Hanukkah candles decreased from 78 percent in 1983 to 64 percent in 2002. The percentage of households who always or usually light Sabbath candles decreased from 33 percent in 1983 to 16 percent in 2002 and the percentage who always or usually attend a Passover Seder decreased from 81 percent in 1983 to 62 percent in 2002.

The 40 percent of married couples who are intermarried in Phoenix is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 40 percent compares to 24 percent in 1983.

The percentage of households who are synagogue members decreased from 33 percent in 1983 to 29 percent in 2002. The 29 percent is the fifth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 57 percent of households with children who are synagogue members is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, and the 10 percent of intermarried households who are synagogue members is the seventh lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Ninety-three percent of Jewish respondents regard Israel as an important Jewish communal concern, with 39 percent of respondents having visited Israel. Thirty percent of respondents reported that cost had prevented travel to Israel at some time in the past five years. Forty percent of respondents report that Israel is a very important part of their Jewish identity, but only 21 percent of respondents under age 50 do.

In other findings, the 45 percent of born or raised Jewish adults who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 9 percent of Jewish children age 5-12 who are enrolled in a Jewish day school is the third lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 25 percent of households who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is the sixth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. Five percent of respondents have a provision for a Jewish charity in their will.

Pittsburgh, PA (2002)

This 2002 study covered the Greater Pittsburgh area. Jack Ukeles and Ron Miller of Ukeles Associates, Inc. were the principal investigators for this study. Of the 1,313 telephone interviews completed, 341 used RDD sampling and 972 used list sampling. After weighting by MSG-GENESYS (which was responsible for sampling and estimation for the project), the list sample constituted 47 percent of the total estimated number of Jewish households and the residual RDD sample constituted 53 percent. Interviewing was conducted by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS, the firm that conducted NJPS 1990).

This study finds that 54,200 persons live in 20,900 Jewish households in Pittsburgh, of whom 42,200 persons (78 percent) are Jewish. While no prior *scientific* study of Pittsburgh's Jewish population is available, a 1984 study estimated 44,900 Jews. Jewish households comprise 4.0 percent of households in Pittsburgh.

Forty-nine percent of adults in Jewish households were born in the local area, the eighth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Nine percent of Jewish households moved to Pittsburgh in the past five years (1998-2002), the eighth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 73 percent of households in residence for 20 or more years is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Thirty-nine percent of adult children from households in which the respondent is age 50 and over who have established their own homes live in Pittsburgh.

Twenty-one percent of persons in Jewish households in Pittsburgh are age 0-17; 20 percent are age 18-34; 22 percent are age 35-49; 19 percent are age 50-64; and 18 percent are age 65 and over. All these percentages are about average among about 45-50 comparison Jewish communities, except for the percentage age 18-34, which is above average. A total of 5,300 persons age 75 and over live in Jewish households in Pittsburgh, of whom 32 percent live alone.

The 59 percent of adults in Jewish households who are married is the fourth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 13 percent of adults in Jewish households who are currently widowed is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 38 percent of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a graduate degree is the seventh highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The median household income of \$82,000 and the \$112,000 median household income of households with children (in 2007 dollars) are both about average among about 50 and 45 comparison Jewish communities, respectively. A subjective measure of financial status shows that 8 percent of respondents report they are "very well off;" 28 percent have "extra money;" 42 percent have "enough money;" and 22 percent "cannot manage or are just managing."

Among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, the 7 percent of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox, the 32 percent Conservative, and the 41 percent Reform are about average, while the 18 percent Just Jewish is the fifth lowest. Being Jewish is very important to 67 percent of respondents.

Among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, the 75 percent of households who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder, the 70 percent of households who always or usually light Hanukkah candles, and the 25 percent who always or usually light Sabbath candles are all about average; while the 19 percent who keep a kosher home is above average. The 33 percent of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. In addition, 57 percent of Jewish respondents attended a Jewish cultural event or Jewish museum in the past two years.

The 36 percent of married couples who are intermarried in Pittsburgh is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Of the 11,400 children in Jewish households, 5,600 are being raised in in-married and conversionary in-married households and 4,400 in intermarried households. In intermarried households, 36 percent of the children are being raised as Jews.

The 53 percent of households who are synagogue members is the eighth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 57 percent of households age 50-64 who are synagogue members is the eighth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 64 percent of households age 65 and over who are synagogue members is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 27 percent of intermarried households who are synagogue members is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 23 percent of households who are JCC members is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and the 27 percent of households with children who are JCC members is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 76 percent of born or raised Jewish adults who had some Jewish education as children is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The

44 percent of born Jewish adults who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 27 percent of Jewish children age 5-12 who currently attend a Jewish day school is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The percentage of children who currently attend some type of Jewish education is among the highest in the country.

Forty-four percent of respondents have visited Israel, and 10 percent of households with children sent a child on a trip to Israel. Ninety-two percent of Jewish respondents regard Israel as an important communal concern. Fifty-four percent of Jewish respondents report that their households have friends or family living in Israel. Twenty-four percent of respondents reported that cost prevented their household from visiting Israel or sending a child to Israel. Twenty percent of respondents reported that cost prevented JCC membership and 13 percent said cost prevented synagogue membership.

The 45 percent of households who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 71 percent of households age 65 and over who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Thirteen percent of households age 50 and over have wills with provisions for Jewish charities.

Part VII

Comparisons among Local Jewish Communities

Since 1993, more than 50 American Jewish communities have completed one or more *scientific* Jewish community studies. Each year this Report presents and discusses several tables comparing these studies. This year, tables are presented on the percentage of persons in Jewish households in a community who are age 65 and over (**Table 4**), the percentage of adult children from Jewish households who remain in their parents' community when they establish their own homes (**Table 5**), emotional attachment to Israel (**Table 6**), and the percentage and number of Holocaust survivors and children of survivors (**Table 7**).

Excluded from the tables are the results from older community studies that are either viewed as too dated for current comparisons or for which more recent results are available. For example, studies were completed in Miami in 1994 and in 2004, but only the results for 2004 are shown in the tables. Comparison tables are available elsewhere that contain the results of Jewish community studies completed between 1982 and 1999 that are not included in the tables in this Part.¹⁰

The comparisons among Jewish communities should be treated with caution for three major reasons. First, the studies span a sixteen-year period. Second, the studies

¹⁰ See Ira M. Sheskin, *How Jewish Communities Differ: Variations in the Findings of Local Jewish Demographic Studies* (2001). (New York: City University of New York, North American Jewish Data Bank) for 124 comparison tables containing older data. Available at www.jewishdatabank.org.

used different sampling methods. Third, the studies used different questionnaires.¹¹ Despite these issues, an examination of community comparisons is important so that the results of each individual Jewish community study may be viewed in context. The Jewish communities shown in **Table 4** have a combined Jewish population which comprises about 75 percent of the total Jewish population of the United States as estimated in **Table 3**. Also note that for two percentages in these tables to be considered substantially different, in general, the difference between the percentages needs to be at least five percentage points.

Age 65 and Over

The age distribution of a population is among the most important demographic indicators. It is a major determinant of the types of programs a Jewish community should offer. Age is related to everything from levels of religious observance to synagogue membership and levels of philanthropy. **Table 4** shows that, for over 50 American Jewish communities, the percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households varies from 5 percent in Howard County (Maryland) to 62 percent in South Palm Beach. Of the top ten communities, seven are Florida retirement communities. The eighth community (Palm Springs) is a California retirement community, and the ninth community, Atlantic County (New Jersey) which includes Atlantic City, is a traditionally elderly retirement community in the Northeast. The southern sections of Middlesex (New Jersey) are 72 percent elderly (making all of Middlesex 36 percent elderly) and thus resemble retirement communities.

Note that some northern communities, such as Detroit (24 percent), Rhode Island (23 percent), Lehigh Valley (Pennsylvania) (23 percent), and Hartford (23 percent) are aging communities, whereas Howard County (5 percent), Columbus (8 percent), Washington, DC (10 percent), and Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) (13 percent) are not. This stresses the need to recognize that not all communities in a given part of the country are the same.

Overall, 12 percent of Americans are elderly as of 2007. The median value in **Table 4** is 18 percent. Thus, persons in Jewish households are clearly much older than are Americans in general. This has clear implications for organizations such as Jewish Family Service, which plan for the social service needs of the community, especially for those who have limited resources. It implies that political lobbying by the Jewish community in Washington should rightfully emphasize elderly benefits. But the extent to which this statement is applicable depends on the local Jewish community. Clearly, addressing elderly needs would be expected to be a higher priority in some communities, like the Florida retirement communities, Atlantic County, and Middlesex, than in such places as Charlotte, Washington, DC, and Atlanta.

The data in **Table 4** also reflect the fact that a good percentage of Jews are retiring outside the community in which they raised their families. Significant migration of elderly has occurred from the Northeast and Midwest to Florida. Thus, although the percentage

¹¹ For a more complete discussion of the difficulties of comparing local Jewish community study results and of the criteria employed to select communities to include in these tables see the 2007 *American Jewish Year Book* article and Ira M. Sheskin (2005). "Comparisons between Local Jewish Community Studies and the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey," *Contemporary Jewry*, 25: 158-192.

of elderly in the Jewish community has almost doubled since the 1950s, the impact has disproportionately impacted some communities.

Local Adult Children

Respondents age 50 and over in Jewish households in each of the 25 Jewish communities in **Table 5** were asked whether they have adult children who have established their own homes, and if so, whether these children live in the local community. Adult children living in the local community presumably will provide a support system for their aging parents, particularly in times of poor health or financial crisis. The presence of adult children living in the local community also indicates the existence of multi-generational families, which generally show a greater level of attachment to the local community and local institutions.

In all cases, the “local community” is defined as the Jewish Federation service area. In instances in which some children live just outside the Jewish Federation service area (but geographically close enough to be of assistance to aging parents), the footnotes in the table provide this information.

This measure varies from 10 percent in West Palm Beach to 65 percent in St. Paul. The median value is about 30 percent. Some of the lowest percentages result *not* from adult children migrating away from their parents, but rather from parents migrating away from their adult children to retirement communities. West Palm Beach (10 percent), South Palm Beach (11 percent), Atlantic County (15 percent), Middlesex (16 percent), Sarasota (26 percent), and Miami (26 percent) clearly fit this pattern. On the other hand, in Bergen (New Jersey), for example, many adult children do not settle locally (but do settle somewhere in the New York metropolitan area) because of the very high cost of housing in Bergen.

As an illustration of the types of perceptions that are changed by studies, one of the major concerns of the Jewish communities in the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul) was that so many of their children were leaving the area. On a one-by-one basis, when children decide to settle elsewhere after completing their education, the parents bemoan this fact. The community was quite surprised to find out that, although more than one-third of their children *do* settle elsewhere, the percentage who remain in the community is the highest of all the communities for which we have this measure.

Emotional Attachment to Israel

Respondents in most of the 33 local Jewish communities shown in **Table 6** were asked: “How emotionally attached are you to Israel? Would you say extremely, very, somewhat, or not attached?” The extent to which American Jews are attached to Israel remains a point of contention among scholars and was the subject of a session at the 2008 meeting of the Association for Jewish Studies and a special 2010 issue of *Contemporary Jewry* (www.assj.org). **Table 6** shows that the percentage of respondents who are extremely or very attached to Israel varies from 32 percent in York (Pennsylvania) to 62 percent in Miami, a range of 30 percentage points. The median value is 45 percent.

A recent analysis shows that much of the variation from community to community in the percentage of respondents who are extremely or very attached to Israel can be explained by variations in the percentage of households who have had at least one household member visit Israel. In addition, higher levels of emotional attachment were found in more recently completed studies. No relationship was found with percentage

Orthodox, synagogue membership, and median household income.¹² The important finding here is that discussion of this issue in the academic literature and popular press has been informed only by data from national surveys. **Table 6** shows that very different levels of emotional attachment to Israel are manifested in different communities.

Holocaust Survivors and the Children of Holocaust Survivors

Table 7 shows results for 11 Jewish communities in which respondents were asked whether each Jewish adult in the household considered himself/herself to be a Holocaust survivor or a child of a survivor. Note that only 11 Jewish communities deemed these to be relevant questions for inclusion in their studies. Many communities determined during the questionnaire development phase of their community studies that it was unlikely that more than a handful of survivors lived in the community and, thus, the question was not asked.

Estimates of the percentage and number of survivors should be treated as minimum estimates for three reasons. First, a reasonable number of survivors, who are mostly age 65 and over, live in nursing homes without their own telephone numbers and are therefore excluded from the telephone survey used for the estimates. Second, survivors are probably over-represented among respondents who refused to admit being Jewish when called "out of the blue" by an interviewer. Third, survivors are probably also more likely to be over-represented among "ineligible respondents," that is, among respondents who were unable to complete a telephone survey due to health reasons (such as hearing, fatigue, and mental impairments). The New York study used a different series of questions for identifying Holocaust survivors and included flight cases (instances in which Jews escaped lands under German control) in their definition of a survivor.

The percentage of Jewish adults who are Holocaust survivors varies from 0.5 percent in Las Vegas and Seattle to 4.1 percent in Miami (and 5.0 percent in New York, including flight cases). New York and Los Angeles have many more survivors than the other communities. The percentage of Jewish adults who are the children of survivors varies from 1.3 percent in South Palm Beach to 19.6 percent in Seattle. Note that in most of the communities the number of children of survivors (where available) is greater than the number of survivors. A final column in **Table 7** shows the percentage of *households* with a survivor or a child of a survivor. This measure is available for only eight communities, but shows the percentage of households that might be called *directly impacted* by the Holocaust. Even after more than sixty years, a significant percentage of American households are directly impacted.

Note that NJPS 2000 estimated about 122,000 survivors and flight cases. A "re-analysis" of the data by Ira M. Sheskin suggested that the number could be as high as 175,000.¹³

¹² See Ira M. Sheskin. "Attachment of American Jews to Israel: Perspectives from Local Jewish Community Studies," manuscript available from isheskin@miami.edu upon request.

¹³ Expert testimony by Ira M. Sheskin to Judge Korman in Brooklyn Federal Court in the Holocaust Restitution case in 2004.

Part VIII

State Maps of Jewish Communities

This Part presents state-level maps showing the approximate sizes of each Jewish community in Florida and New Jersey, the two states with the third and fourth largest Jewish populations. **Table 3** should be used in conjunction with the maps, as the table provides more exact estimates for each community and sometimes provides a more detailed description of the geographic areas included within each community.

The map of **Florida** shows that the most significant Jewish populations are located in the three South Florida Counties of Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach. The estimates for Miami-Dade (2004), Broward (2008),¹⁴ and Palm Beach (2005) are all based upon scientific studies. Other important communities include St. Petersburg, Orlando, Tampa, Jacksonville, and Sarasota. The estimates for Jacksonville and Sarasota are based upon relatively recent scientific studies (2002 and 2001, respectively). The scientific estimates for St. Petersburg (1994) and Orlando (1993) are considerably older. The estimate of 20,000 Jews for Tampa, like all other estimates in Florida, are Informant Estimates or Internet Estimates. Note that in all cases the map *includes* the part-year Jewish population in the estimates.

The map of **New Jersey** shows that the most significant Jewish populations are in Bergen County, Monmouth County, Middlesex County, Cherry Hill-Southern New Jersey, Essex County, and Ocean County.

Recent scientific studies¹⁵ have been completed in Atlantic and Cape May Counties in 2004, Bergen County in 2001, Essex County in 2008, north Hudson County in 2001, Middlesex County in 2008, Monmouth County in 1997, Morris County in 2008, and northern Union County in 2008. A DJN estimate is available for the City of Somerset in Somerset County (2008) and for Warren County (2008). The scientific estimate for Cherry Hill-Southern New Jersey is considerably older (1991). All other estimates are Informant Estimates or Internet Estimates.

Note that two New Jersey Jewish Federations cover multi-county areas. Thus, the total estimate for MetroWest of 91,000 Jews shown in **Table 3** includes Essex, Morris, Sussex, and northern Union Counties. Likewise, the estimate for northern New Jersey of 100,700 includes Bergen, northern Passaic, and northern Hudson Counties.

¹⁴ The estimate for Broward County is a 2008 DJN update of a 1997 RDD estimate.

¹⁵ The estimates for Essex County, Morris County, Sussex County and north Hudson County are 2008 DJN updates of a 1998 RDD estimate.

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 a Professor of Geography and Regional Studies at the same institution. He has completed 41 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. Ira served on the National Technical Advisory Committee for the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys and serves on the Board of the North American Jewish Data Bank. He is the author of two books and numerous articles.

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

APPENDIX

Table 1: Jewish Population in the United States, 2010 by State

Table 2: Jewish Population in the United States, 2010 by Region

Table 3: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2010

Table 4: Age 65 and Over

Table 5: Local Adult Children

Table 6: Emotional Attachment to Israel

Table 7: Holocaust Survivors and Children of Survivors

Map: Jewish Communities of Florida

Map: Jewish Communities of New Jersey

TABLE 1**JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2010 BY STATE**

State	Number of Jews	Total Population *	Percentage Jewish
Alabama	8,900	4,708,708	0.2%
Alaska	6,200	698,473	0.9%
Arizona	106,400	6,595,778	1.6%
Arkansas	1,725	2,889,450	0.1%
California	1,219,740	36,961,664	3.3%
Colorado	90,120	5,024,748	1.8%
Connecticut	119,280	3,518,288	3.4%
Delaware	15,100	885,122	1.7%
Washington, D.C.	28,000	599,657	4.7%
Florida	613,235	18,537,969	3.3%
Georgia	127,670	9,829,211	1.3%
Hawai'i	8,280	1,295,178	0.6%
Idaho	1,625	1,545,801	0.1%
Illinois	278,420	12,910,409	2.2%
Indiana	17,420	6,423,113	0.3%
Iowa	6,190	3,007,856	0.2%
Kansas	17,875	2,818,747	0.6%
Kentucky	11,350	4,314,113	0.3%
Louisiana	10,675	4,492,076	0.2%
Maine	13,915	1,318,301	1.1%
Maryland	241,050	5,699,478	4.2%
Massachusetts	282,455	6,593,587	4.3%
Michigan	87,270	9,969,727	0.9%
Minnesota	46,685	5,266,214	0.9%
Mississippi	1,550	2,951,996	0.1%
Missouri	59,200	5,987,580	1.0%
Montana	1,350	974,989	0.1%
Nebraska	6,850	1,796,619	0.4%
Nevada	74,400	2,643,085	2.8%
New Hampshire	10,170	1,324,575	0.8%
New Jersey	504,500	8,707,739	5.8%
New Mexico	11,250	2,009,671	0.6%
New York	1,624,720	19,541,453	8.3%
North Carolina	29,810	9,380,884	0.3%
North Dakota	400	646,844	0.1%
Ohio	148,355	11,542,645	1.3%
Oklahoma	4,500	3,687,050	0.1%
Oregon	48,350	3,825,657	1.3%
Pennsylvania	295,050	12,604,767	2.3%
Rhode Island	18,750	1,053,209	1.8%
South Carolina	11,245	4,561,242	0.2%
South Dakota	395	812,383	0.0%
Tennessee	19,550	6,296,254	0.3%
Texas	130,170	24,782,302	0.5%
Utah	5,000	2,784,572	0.2%
Vermont	5,385	621,760	0.9%
Virginia	97,790	7,882,590	1.2%
Washington	43,835	6,664,195	0.7%
West Virginia	2,335	1,819,777	0.1%
Wisconsin	28,330	5,654,774	0.5%
Wyoming	1,000	544,270	0.2%
Total	6,543,820	307,006,550	2.1%
* Source: Population Finder at www.census.gov			

TABLE 2**JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2010 BY REGION**

Region	Total Population		Jewish Population	
	Number	Percentage Distribution	Number	Percentage Distribution
Northeast	55,283,679	18.0%	2,874,225	43.9%
Middle Atlantic	40,853,959	13.3%	2,424,270	37.0%
New England	14,429,720	4.7%	449,955	6.9%
Midwest	66,836,911	21.8%	697,390	10.7%
East North Central	46,500,668	15.1%	559,795	8.6%
West North Central	20,336,243	6.6%	137,595	2.1%
South	113,317,879	36.9%	1,354,655	20.7%
East South Central	18,271,071	6.0%	41,350	0.6%
South Atlantic	59,195,930	19.3%	1,166,235	17.8%
West South Central	35,850,878	11.7%	147,070	2.2%
West	71,568,081	23.3%	1,617,550	24.7%
Mountain	22,122,914	7.2%	291,145	4.4%
Pacific	49,445,167	16.1%	1,326,405	20.3%
Total	307,006,550	100.0%	6,543,820	100.0%

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	Alabama			
1997-2001	Birmingham (Jefferson County)	5,300		
2008	Dothan	150		
2008	Florence-Sheffield	100		
1997-2001	Huntsville	750		
1997-2001	Mobile (Baldwin and Mobile Counties)	1,100		
2008	Montgomery	1,100		
2008	Tuscaloosa	200		
2008	Other Places	200		
	Total Alabama	8,900		
	Alaska			
2008	Anchorage (Anchorage Borough)	5,000		
2008	Fairbanks (Fairbanks and North Star Borough)	600		
2008	Juneau	300		
1997-2001	Kenai Peninsula	200		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Alaska	6,200		
	Arizona			
2002	Cochise County (2002) *	450		
1997-2001	Flagstaff (Coconino County)	500		
1997-2001	Lake Havasu City	200		
2009	Northwest Valley (Glendale-Peoria-Sun City) (2002)	10,900		
2009	Phoenix (2002)	23,600		
2009	Northeast Valley (Scottsdale) (2002)	34,500		
2009	Tri Cities Valley (Ahwatukee-Chandler-Gilbert-Mesa-Tempe) (2002)	13,900		
2009	Phoenix Total (2002)		82,900	
2008	Prescott	300		
2002	Santa Cruz County (2002) *	100		
2008	Sedona	300		50
2005	West-Northwest (2002)	3,450		
2005	Northeast (2002)	7,850		
2005	Central (2002)	7,150		
2005	Southeast (2002)	2,500		
2005	Green Valley (2002)	450		
2005	Tucson (Pima County) Total (2002)		21,400	1,000
1997-2001	Yuma	150		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Arizona	106,400		1,050

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	Arkansas			
2008	Bentonville	100		
2008	Fayetteville	175		
2001	Hot Springs	150		
2001	Little Rock	1,100		
2008	Other Places	200		
	Total Arkansas	1,725		
	California			
1997-2001	Antelope Valley-Lancaster-Palmdale	3,000		
1997-2001	Bakersfield (Kern County)	1,600		
1997-2001	Chico-Oroville-Paradise (Butte County)	750		
1997-2001	Eureka (Humboldt County)	1,000		
1997-2001	Fairfield	800		
1997-2001	Fresno (Fresno County)	2,300		
2008	Long Beach (Cerritos-Hawaiian Gardens-Lakewood-Signal Hill in Los Angeles County, and Buena Park-Cypress-La Palma-Los Alamitos-Rossmoor-Seal Beach in Orange County)	23,750		
2009	Malibu-Palisades (1997)	27,190		
2009	Santa Monica-Venice (1997)	23,140		
2009	Airport Marina (1997)	22,140		
2009	Fairfax (1997)	54,850		
2009	Beverly Hills (1997)	20,500		
2009	Cheviot-Beverlywood (1997)	29,310		
2009	Westwood (1997)	20,670		
2009	Central City (1997)	4,710		
2009	Hollywood (1997)	10,390		
2009	Culver City (1997)	9,110		
2009	Central Valley (1997)	27,740		
2009	Burbank-Glendale (1997)	19,840		
2009	Encino-Tarzana (1997)	50,290		
2009	Southeast Valley (1997)	28,150		
2009	Simi-Conejo (1997)	38,470		
2009	High Desert (1997)	10,920		
2009	North Valley (1997)	36,760		
2009	West Valley (1997)	40,160		
2009	Beach Cities (1997)	17,270		
2009	Central (1997)	11,600		
2009	Palos Verdes Peninsula (1997)	6,780		
2009	San Pedro (1997)	5,310		
2009	Eastern Belt (1997)	3,900		
2009	Los Angeles-Pasadena-Santa Monica Total (1997)		519,200	

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
1997-2001	Mendocino County (Redwood Valley-Ukiah)	600		
1997-2001	Merced County	190		
1997-2001	Modesto (Stanislaus County)	500		
1997-2001	Monterey Peninsula	2,300		
1997-2001	Murrieta Hot Springs	550		
1997-2001	Napa County	1,000		
2009	Orange County (most of Orange County, excluding parts included in Long Beach)	80,000		
2002	Palm Springs (1998)	4,400		
2002	Cathedral City-Rancho Mirage (1998)	3,100		
2002	Palm Desert-Sun City (1998)	2,500		
2002	East Valley (Bermuda-Dunes-Indian Wells-Indio-La Quinta) (1998)	1,300		
2002	North Valley (Desert Hot Springs-North Palm Springs-Thousand Palms) (1998)	700		
2002	Palm Springs Total (1998)		12,000	5,000
1997-2001	Redding (Shasta County)	150		
1997-2001	Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley	2,000		
1997-2001	Sacramento (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties)	21,300		
1997-2001	Salinas	1,000		
1997-2001	San Bernardino-Fontana area	3,000		
2009	North County Coastal (2003)	24,000		
2009	North County Inland (2003)	18,100		
2009	Greater East San Diego (2003)	18,900		
2009	La Jolla-Mid-Coastal (2003)	14,400		
2009	Central San Diego (2003)	12,200		
2009	South County (2003)	1,400		
2009	San Diego (San Diego County) Total (2003)		89,000	
2006	Alameda County (Oakland) (1986)	60,000		
2006	Contra Costa County (1986)	40,000		
2006	East Bay Subtotal (1986)		100,000	
2007	Marin County (2004)	26,100		
2007	North Peninsula (2004)	40,300		
2007	San Francisco County (2004)	65,800		
2007	Sonoma County (Petaluma-Santa Rosa) (2004)	23,100		
2007	South Peninsula (Palo Alto) (2004)	72,500		
2007	San Francisco Subtotal (2004)		227,800	
2006	San Jose (Silicon Valley) (1986)	63,000		
	San Francisco Bay area Total		390,800	
1997-2001	San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys (Alta Loma-Chino-Claremont-Cucamonga-La Verne-Montclair-Ontario-Pomona-San Dimas-Upland)	30,000		
1997-2001	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles (San Luis Obispo County)	2,000		
2009	Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara County)	7,000		
1997-2001	Santa Cruz-Aptos (Santa Cruz County)	6,000		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
1997-2001	Santa Maria	500		
1997-2001	South Lake Tahoe (El Dorado County)	150		
1997-2001	Stockton	850		
1997-2001	Tulare and Kings Counties (Visalia)	350		
1997-2001	Vallejo area (Solano County)	900		
1997-2001	Ventura County	15,000		
1997-2001	Other Places	200		
	Total California	1,219,740		5,000
	Colorado			
1997-2001	Aspen	750		
1997-2001	Colorado Springs	1,500		
2007	Denver (2007)	28,700		
2007	South Metro (2007)	19,800		
2007	Boulder (2007)	12,900		
2007	North and West Metro (2007)	11,400		
2007	Aurora (2007)	6,600		
2007	North and East Metro (2007)	4,500		
2007	Greater Denver (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, and Jefferson Counties) Total (2007)		83,900	
1997-2001	Fort Collins-Greeley-Loveland	2,000		
1997-2001	Grand Junction (Mesa County)	320		
1997-2001	Pueblo-Lamar-Trinidad	425		
1997-2001	Steamboat Springs	250		
pre-1997	Telluride	125		
1997-2001	Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle and Summit Counties)	650		
1997-2001	Other Places	200		
	Total Colorado	90,120		
	Connecticut			
1997-2001	Beacon Falls-Middlebury-Naugatuck-Oxford-Prospect-Southbury-Waterbury-Wolcott in New Haven County and Bethlehem-Litchfield-Morris-Roxbury-Thomaston-Washington-Woodbury-Watertown in Litchfield County	4,500		
pre-1997	Colchester-Lebanon	300		
2001	Westport (2001)	5,000		
2001	Weston (2001)	1,850		
2001	Wilton (2001)	1,550		
2001	Norwalk (2001)	3,050		
2001	Westport-Weston-Wilton-Norwalk Total (2001)		11,450	
1997-2001	Bridgeport (Easton-Fairfield-Monroe-Stratford-Trumbull)	13,000		
1997-2001	Danbury (Bethel-Brookfield--New Fairfield-Newtown-Redding-Ridgefield-Sherman)	3,200		
2008	Greenwich	7,000		
2009	Stamford (Darien-New Canaan)	12,000		
	Fairfield County Total		46,650	

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2009	Core Area (Bloomfield-Hartford-West Hartford) (2000)	15,800		
2009	Farmington Valley (Avon-Burlington-Canton-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 and 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, and Meriden in New Haven County) (2000)	5,000		
2009	Suffield-Windsor-Windsor Locks (2000)	800		
2009	Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford (including northern Middlesex County, western Tolland County, New Hartford-Plymouth in Litchfield County, and Meriden in New Haven County) (2000) Total		32,800	
1997-2001	Lower Middlesex County (Chester-Clinton-Deep River-Essex-Killingworth-Old Saybrook-Westbrook)	1,600		
pre-1997	New Haven (Bethany-Branford-Cheshire-East Haven-Guilford-Hamden-Madison-Milford-North Branford-North Haven-Orange-Wallingford-West Haven-Woodbridge) (1987)	28,000		
1997-2001	New London-Norwich (central and southern New London County and parts of Middlesex and Windham Counties)	3,850		
2006	Storrs-Columbia	400		
2006	Other Places in Tolland County	100		
	Tolland County Total (excluding towns in adjacent Hartford and New London Counties)		500	
1997-2001	Torrington	580		
pre-1997	Danielson	100		
2006	Willimantic	300		
2006	Other Places in Windham County	100		
	Windham County Total		500	
	Total Connecticut	119,280		
	Delaware			
2009	Kent and Sussex Counties (Dover) (1995)	3,200		
2009	Newark area (1995)	4,300		
2009	Wilmington area (1995)	7,600		
	Total Delaware	15,100		
	Washington, D.C.			
2003	District of Columbia Total (2003)	28,000		
2003	Lower Montgomery County (Maryland) (2003)	88,600		
2003	Upper Montgomery County (Maryland) (2003)	24,400		
2003	Prince Georges County (Maryland) (2003)	7,200		
2003	Arlington-Alexandria-Falls Church (Virginia) (2003)	27,900		
2003	South Fairfax-Prince William County (Virginia) (2003)	25,000		
2003	West Fairfax-Loudoun County (Virginia) (2003)	14,500		
2003	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total (2003)		215,600	

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	Florida			
1997-2001	Brevard and Indian River Counties (Melbourne-Vero Beach)	5,000		
pre-1997	Crystal River	100		
1997-2001	Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (Charlotte, De Soto, and Lee Counties)	8,000		
1997-2001	Fort Pierce	1,060		
2008	Gainesville	2,500		
2002	Jacksonville Core area (2002)	8,800		
2002	The Beaches (Atlantic Beach-Neptune Beach-Jacksonville Beach-Ponte Vedra Beach) (2002)	1,900		
2002	Other Places in Duval, Nassau, Clay, and St. Johns Counties (including St. Augustine) (2002)	2,200		
2002	Jacksonville Total (2002)		12,900	200
1997-2001	Key West	650		
pre-1997	Lakeland	1,000		
1997-2001	Naples (Collier County)	4,200		
1997-2001	Ocala (Marion County)	500		
1997-2001	North Orlando (Seminole County and southern Volusia Counties) (1993)	7,800		
1997-2001	Central Orlando (Maitland-Orlando-Winter Park) (1993)	7,700		
1997-2001	South Orlando (Orlando and northern Osceola Counties) (1993)	5,200		
1997-2001	Orlando Total (1993)		20,700	400
1997-2001	Pasco County (New Port Richey)	1,000		
1997-2001	Pensacola (Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties)	975		
1997-2001	North Pinellas (Clearwater) (1994)	9,850		
1997-2001	Central Pinellas (Largo) (1994)	4,050		
1997-2001	South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (1994)	10,300		
1997-2001	St. Petersburg (Pinellas County) Total (1994)		24,200	1,500
2001	Sarasota (2001)	8,600		1,500
2001	Longboat Key (2001)	1,000		1,500
2001	Bradenton (Manatee County) (2001)	1,750		200
2001	Venice (2001)	850		100
2001	Sarasota Total (2001)		12,200	3,300
2005	East Boca (2005)	8,900		2,400
2005	Central Boca (2005)	33,800		8,900
2005	West Boca (2005)	17,000		1,700
2005	Boca Raton Subtotal (2005)		59,700	13,000
2005	Delray Beach (2005)	47,800		10,800
2005	South Palm Beach Subtotal (2005)		107,500	23,800
2005	Boynton Beach (2005)	45,600		10,700
2005	Lake Worth (2005)	21,600		3,300
2005	Town of Palm Beach (2005)	2,000		2,000
2005	West Palm Beach (2005)	8,300		2,000
2005	Wellington-Royal Palm Beach (2005)	9,900		1,400

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2005	North Palm Beach-Palm Beach Gardens-Jupiter (2005)	13,950		3,500
2005	West Palm Beach Subtotal (2005)		101,350	22,900
2005	Palm Beach County Total (2005)		208,850	46,700
2004	North Dade Core East (Aventura-Golden Beach-parts of North Miami Beach) (2004)	34,000		4,100
2004	North Dade Core West (Ojus and parts of North Miami Beach) (2004)	13,100		300
2004	Other North Dade (north of Flagler Street) (2004)	3,800		100
2004	North Dade Subtotal (2004)		50,900	4,500
2004	West Kendall (2004)	13,750		200
2004	East Kendall (parts of Coral Gables-Pinecrest-South Miami) (2004)	15,650		100
2004	Northeast South Dade (Key Biscayne-parts of City of Miami) (2004)	8,300		500
2004	South Dade Subtotal (2004)		37,700	800
2004	North Beach (Bal Harbour-Bay Harbor Islands-Indian Creek Village-Surfside) (2004)	3,700		250
2004	Middle Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2004)	10,300		1,110
2004	South Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2004)	3,700		340
2004	The Beaches Subtotal (2004)		17,700	1,700
2004	Miami-Dade County Total (2004)		106,300	7,000
2008	Southeast (Hollywood-Hallandale) (1997, 2008) **	25,100		2,500
2008	Southwest (Pembroke Pines-Cooper City-Davie-Weston) (1997, 2008) **	37,500		1,600
2008	West Central (Plantation-North Lauderdale-Tamarac-Lauderdale Lakes-Sunrise) (1997, 2008) **	48,200		3,800
2008	Northwest (Coral Springs-Parkland) (1997, 2008) **	23,600		0
2008	North Central (Margate-Coconut Creek-Wynmoor-Palm Aire-Century Village) (1997, 2008) **	23,900		5,225
2008	East (Fort Lauderdale) (1997, 2008) **	12,400		2,450
2008	Broward County Total (1997, 2008) **		170,700	15,575
	Southeast Florida (Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties) Total		485,850	69,275
2004	Stuart (Martin County) (1999, 2004) **	2,900		
2004	Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (1999, 2004) **	2,900		
2004	Stuart-Port St. Lucie Total (1999, 2004) **		5,800	900
1997-2001	Tallahassee	2,200		
1997-2001	Tampa (Hillsborough County)	20,000		
2007	Volusia and Flagler Counties (Daytona Beach)	4,000		
pre-1997	Winter Haven	300		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Florida	613,235		75,575

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	Georgia			
2009	Albany	200		
1997-2001	Athens	600		
2005	Intown (2005)	28,900		
2005	North Metro Atlanta (2005)	28,300		
2005	East Cobb Expanded (2005)	18,400		
2005	Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2005)	15,700		
2005	Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2005)	14,000		
2005	North and West Perimeter (2005)	9,000		
2005	South (2005)	5,500		
2005	Atlanta Total (2005)		119,800	
2009	Augusta (Burke, Columbia, and Richmond Counties)	1,300		
2009	Brunswick	120		
2009	Columbus	600		
2009	Dahlonega	150		
1997-2001	Macon	1,000		
2009	Rome	100		
2008	Savannah (Chatham County)	3,500		
2009	Valdosta	100		
2009	Other Places	200		
	Total Georgia	127,670		
	Hawai'i			
1997-2001	Hawai'i (Hilo)	280		
1997-2001	Kaua'i	100		
2008	Maui	1,500		1,000
1997-2001	Oahu (Honolulu)	6,400		
	Total Hawai'i	8,280		1,000
	Idaho			
1997-2001	Boise (Ada and Boise Counties)	800		
2009	Idaho Falls	125		
2009	Ketchum	350		
1997-2001	Moscow-Lewiston	100		
2009	Pocatello	150		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Idaho	1,625		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	Illinois			
1997-2001	Aurora area	750		
1997-2001	Bloomington-Normal	500		
2009	Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County)	1,400		
2000	Chicago (Cook and DuPage Counties and parts of Lake County) (2000)	270,500		
1997-2001	DeKalb	180		
1997-2001	Elgin (northern Kane County and southern McHenry County)	500		
1997-2001	Joliet (Will County)	210		
1997-2001	Kankakee	100		
2009	Peoria	800		
2005	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island)	300		
2005	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport) (Scott County)	450		
2005	Quad Cities Total		750	
1997-2001	Quincy	100		
1997-2001	Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Winnebago, and Stephenson Counties)	1,100		
2009	Southern Illinois (Alton-Belleleville-Benton-Centralia-Carbondale-Collinsville-East St. Louis)	500		
2009	Springfield-Decatur (Morgan, Sangamon, and Macon Counties)	930		
1997-2001	Waukegan	300		
1997-2001	Other Places	250		
2009	Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeastern Missouri, and Western Kentucky			
	(Alton-Belleleville-Benton-Centralia-Carbondale-Collinsville-East St. Louis in Southern IL,			
	Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeastern MO, and Paducah in Western KY) Total		700	
	Total Illinois	278,420		
	Indiana			
1997-2001	Bloomington	1,000		
1997-2001	Evansville	400		
1997-2001	Fort Wayne	900		
1997-2001	Gary-Northwest Indiana (Lake and Porter Counties)	2,000		
2006	Indianapolis	10,000		
1997-2001	Lafayette	550		
1997-2001	Michigan City (La Porte County)	300		
1997-2001	Muncie	120		
1997-2001	South Bend-Elkhart (St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties)	1,850		
1997-2001	Terre Haute (Vigo County)	100		
1997-2001	Other Places	200		
	Total Indiana	17,420		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	Iowa			
1997-2001	Cedar Rapids	420		
1997-2001	Council Bluffs	150		
1997-2001	Des Moines-Ames	2,800		
1997-2001	Iowa City (Johnson County)	1,300		
2009	Postville	250		
2005	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island)	300		
2005	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport) (Scott County)	450		
2005	Quad Cities Total		750	
1997-2001	Sioux City (Plymouth and Woodbury Counties)	400		
1997-2001	Waterloo (Black Hawk County)	170		
1997-2001	Other Places	250		
	Total Iowa	6,190		
	Kansas			
2006	Kansas City area-Kansas portion (Johnson and Wyandotte Counties) (1985)	16,000		
2006	Kansas City area-Missouri portion (1985)	4,000		
2006	Kansas City Total (1985)		20,000	
1997-2001	Lawrence	200		
pre-1997	Manhattan	425		
1997-2001	Topeka (Shawnee County)	400		
2005	Wichita (Sedgwick County and Salina-Dodge City-Great Bend-Liberal-Russell-Hays)	750		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Kansas	17,875		
	Kentucky			
2008	Covington-Newport area (2008)	300		
2009	Lexington (Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Pulaski, Scott, and Woodford Counties)	2,500		
2006	Louisville (Jefferson County) (2006) #	8,300		
2009	Paducah	150		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
2009	Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeastern Missouri, and Western Kentucky			
	(Alton-Bellefonte-Benton-Centralia-Carbondale-Collinsville-East St. Louis in Southern IL,			
	Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeastern MO, and Paducah in Western KY) Total		700	
	Total Kentucky	11,350		
	Louisiana			
2009	Alexandria (Allen, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, and Winn Parishes)	175		
1997-2001	Baton Rouge (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, and West Baton Rouge Parishes)	1,600		
2008	Lafayette	200		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2008	Lake Charles area	200		
2009	New Orleans (Orleans and Jefferson Parishes)	7,800		
2007	Monroe-Ruston area	150		
2007	Shreveport-Bossier area	450		
2007	North Louisiana (Caddo and Bossier Parishes) Total		450	
2008	Other Places	100		
	Total Louisiana	10,675		
	Maine			
2007	Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (2007) *	600		
pre-1997	Augusta	140		
1997-2001	Bangor	3,000		
2007	Oxford County (2007) *	750		
pre-1997	Rockland area	300		
2007	Sagadahoc County (2007) *	400		
2007	Portland area (2007)	4,425		
2007	Other Cumberland County (2007)	2,350		
2007	York County (2007)	1,575		
2007	Southern Maine Total (2007)		8,350	
pre-1997	Waterville	225		
1997-2001	Other Places	150		
	Total Maine	13,915		
	Maryland			
1997-2001	Annapolis area	3,000		
1999	Owings Mills-Reisterstown (1999)	22,300		
1999	Pikesville-Mt. Washington (1999)	34,100		
1999	Park Heights (1999)	8,680		
1999	Randallstown-Liberty Road (1999)	3,840		
1999	Central Baltimore (1999)	9,230		
1999	Towson-Lutherville-Timonium Corridor (1999)	6,580		
1999	Carroll County (1999)	2,650		
1999	Other Places in Baltimore (1999)	4,020		
1999	Baltimore Total (1999)		91,400	
1997-2001	Cumberland	275		
1997-2001	Easton (Talbot County)	100		
1997-2001	Frederick (Frederick County)	1,200		
1997-2001	Hagerstown (Washington County)	325		
1997-2001	Harford County	1,200		
2008	Howard County (Columbia) (1999)	22,500		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2003	Lower Montgomery County (2003)	88,600		
2003	Upper Montgomery County (2003)	24,400		
2003	Prince Georges County (2003)	7,200		
2003	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Maryland (2003)		120,200	
1997-2001	Ocean City	200		
1997-2001	Salisbury	400		
1997-2001	Other Places	250		
	Total Maryland	241,050		
	Massachusetts			
1997-2001	Amherst area	1,300		
2002	Attleboro area (2002) *	800		
2008	Northern Berkshires (North Adams) (2008) #	600		80
2008	Central Berkshires (Pittsfield) (2008) #	1,600		415
2008	Southern Berkshires (Lenox) (2008) #	2,100		2,255
2008	Berkshires Total (2008) #		4,300	2,750
2008	Brighton-Brookline-Newton and Contiguous Areas (2005)	61,500		
2008	Central Boston-Cambridge and Contiguous Areas (2005)	43,400		
2008	Greater Framingham (2005)	18,700		
2008	Northwestern Suburbs (2005)	24,600		
2008	Greater Sharon (2005)	21,000		
2008	Other Towns (2005)	41,300		
2008	Boston Region Total (2005)		210,500	
1997-2001	Cape Cod-Barnstable County	3,250		
1997-2001	Fall River area	1,100		
1997-2001	Greenfield (Franklin County)	1,100		
1997-2001	Holyoke	600		
2008	Martha's Vineyard (Dukes County)	375		200
2005	Andover-Lawrence (Boxford-Dracut-Methuen-North Andover-Tewksbury)	3,000		
2005	Haverhill	900		
2005	Lowell area	2,100		
2005	Merrimack Valley Jewish Federation (Andover-Lawrence-Haverhill-Lowell area) Total		6,000	
2008	Nantucket	500		100
2008	New Bedford (Dartmouth-Fairhaven-Mattapoisett)	3,000		
1997-2001	Newburyport	280		
1997-2001	North Adams (northern Berkshire County)	400		
1995	North Shore (1995)	18,600		
1997-2001	North Worcester County (Fitchburg-Gardener-Leominster)	1,500		
1997-2001	Northampton	1,200		
1997-2001	Pittsfield (Central and southern Berkshire Counties)	4,000		
1997-2001	Plymouth area	1,000		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
1997-2001	South Worcester County (Southbridge-Webster)	500		
1997-2001	Springfield (Agawam-East Longmeadow-Hampden-Longmeadow-West Springfield-Wilbraham)	10,000		
1997-2001	Taunton area	1,000		
1997-2001	Worcester (central Worcester County) (1986)	11,000		
1997-2001	Other Places	150		
	Total Massachusetts	282,455		3,050
	Michigan			
1997-2001	Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County)	7,000		
2007	Bay City	150		
2007	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph	150		
2009	West Bloomfield (2005)	19,000		
2009	Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (2005)	6,500		
2009	Farmington (2005)	12,500		
2009	Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2005)	12,500		
2009	Southfield (2005)	7,000		
2009	East Oakland County (2005)	2,000		
2009	North Oakland County (2005)	3,800		
2009	West Oakland County (2005)	2,500		
2009	Wayne County (2005)	5,600		
2009	Macomb County (2005)	600		
2009	Detroit Total (2005)		72,000	
2009	Flint	1,300		
2007	Grand Rapids (Kent County)	2,000		
2007	Jackson	200		
1997-2001	Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo County)	1,500		
2007	Lansing area	2,100		
2007	Midland	120		
2007	Muskegon (Muskegon County)	210		
2007	Saginaw (Saginaw County)	115		
2007	Traverse City	150		
2007	Other Places	275		
	Total Michigan	87,270		
	Minnesota			
1997-2001	Duluth (Carlton and St. Louis Counties)	485		
1997-2001	Rochester	550		
2009	City of Minneapolis (2004)	5,200		
2009	Inner Ring (2004)	16,100		
2009	Outer Ring (2004)	8,000		
2009	Minneapolis Subtotal (2004)		29,300	
2009	City of St. Paul (2004)	4,300		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2009	Southern Suburbs (2004)	5,900		
2009	Northern Suburbs (2004)	700		
2009	St. Paul Subtotal (2004)		10,900	
2009	Twin Cities Total (2004)		40,200	
2009	Twin Cities Surrounding Counties (Anoka, Carver, Goodhue, Rice, Scott, Shelburne, Washington, and Wright Counties) (2004) *	5,300		
1997-2001	Other Places	150		
	Total Minnesota	46,685		
	Mississippi			
1997-2001	Biloxi-Gulfport	250		
2008	Greenville	120		
2008	Hattiesburg (Forrest and Lamar Counties)	130		
2008	Jackson (Hinds, Madison, and Rankin Counties)	650		
2008	Other Places	400		
	Total Mississippi	1,550		
	Missouri			
1997-2001	Columbia	400		
2009	Jefferson City	100		
2009	Joplin	100		
2006	Kansas City area-Kansas portion (1985)	16,000		
2006	Kansas City area-Missouri portion (1985)	4,000		
2006	Kansas City Total (1985)		20,000	
2009	St. Joseph (Buchanan County)	200		
2009	St. Louis City (1995)	2,400		
2009	Chesterfield-Ballwin (1995)	9,900		
2009	North of Olive (1995)	12,000		
2009	Ladue-Creve Coeur (1995)	10,000		
2009	Clayton-University Cities (1995)	7,300		
2009	Other Parts of St. Louis and St. Charles Counties (1995)	12,400		
2009	St. Louis Total (1995)		54,000	
2009	Springfield	300		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
2009	Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeastern Missouri, and Western Kentucky (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Centralia-Carbondale-Collinsville-East St. Louis in Southern IL, Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeastern MO, and Paducah in Western KY) Total		700	
	Total Missouri	59,200		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	Montana			
1997-2001	Billings (Yellowstone County)	300		
2009	Bozeman	500		
1997-2001	Butte-Helena	100		
1997-2001	Kalispell (Flathead County)	150		
1997-2001	Missoula	200		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Montana	1,350		
	Nebraska			
1997-2001	Lincoln-Grand Island-Hastings	700		
1997-2001	Omaha	6,100		
1997-2001	Other Places	50		
	Total Nebraska	6,850		
	Nevada			
2009	Northwest (2005)	24,500		
2009	Southwest (2005)	16,000		
2009	Central (2005)	6,000		
2009	Southeast (2005)	18,000		
2009	Northeast (2005)	7,800		
2009	Las Vegas Total (2005)		72,300	
1997-2001	Reno-Carson City (Carson City and Washoe Counties)	2,100		
	Total Nevada	74,400		
	New Hampshire			
1997-2001	Concord	500		
1997-2001	Franklin-Laconia-Meredith-Plymouth	270		
pre-1997	Hanover-Lebanon	600		
2001	Keene	300		
1997-2001	Littleton area	200		
1997-2001	Manchester area (1983)	4,000		
1997-2001	Nashua area	2,000		
2008	North Conway-Mount Washington Valley	100		70
1997-2001	Portsmouth-Exeter	1,250		
1997-2001	Salem	150		
2007	Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007) *	700		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total New Hampshire	10,170		70

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	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
2009	Pascack-Northern Valley (2001)	11,900		
2009	North Palisades (2001)	16,100		
2009	Central Bergen (2001)	17,200		
2009	West Bergen (2001)	14,300		
2009	South Bergen (2001)	10,000		
2009	Other Bergen	23,000		
2009	Bergen County Total (2001)		92,500	
1997-2001	Bridgeton	110		
2009	Cherry Hill (1991)	22,100		
2009	Haddonfield-Haddon Heights-Voorhees-Pennsauken in Camden County and Marlton-Mt. Laurel-Moorestown in Burlington County (1991)	12,900		
2009	Other Burlington and Gloucester Counties (1991)	14,200		
2009	Cherry Hill-Southern N.J. (Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester Counties) Total (1991)		49,200	
2008	South Essex (1998, 2008) **	12,000		
2008	Livingston (1998, 2008) **	10,200		
2008	North Essex (1998, 2008) **	13,700		
2008	West Orange-Orange (1998, 2008) **	9,100		
2008	East Essex (1998, 2008) **	3,800		
2008	Essex County (Newark) Total (1998, 2008) **		48,800	
1997-2001	Bayonne	1,600		
2006	Hoboken	1,800		
1997-2001	Jersey City	6,000		
2009	North Hudson County (2001)	2,000		
	Hudson County Total		11,400	
2009	Hunterdon County (Flemington)	2,000		
2008	North Middlesex (Edison-Piscataway-Woodbridge) (2008)	3,600		
2008	Highland Park-South Edison (2008)	5,700		
2008	Central Middlesex (New Brunswick-East Brunswick) (2008)	24,800		
2008	South Middlesex (Monroe Township) (2008)	17,900		
2008	Middlesex County Total (2008)		52,000	
2006	Western Monmouth (Marlboro-Freehold-Manalapan-Howell) (1997)	37,800		
2006	Eastern Monmouth (Deal-Asbury Park-Long Branch) (1997)	17,300		
2006	Northern Monmouth (Highlands-Middletown-Hazlet-Union Beach) (1997)	8,900		
2006	Monmouth County Total (1997)		64,000	6,000

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2008	West Morris (1998, 2008) **	13,300		
2008	North Morris (1998, 2008) **	13,000		
2008	South Morris (1998, 2008) **	3,400		
2008	Morris County Total (1998, 2008) **		29,700	
2009	Lakewood	54,500		
2009	Other Ocean County	7,000		
2009	Ocean County Total		61,500	
2009	Northern Passaic County	8,000		
2009	Southern Passaic County (Towns of Clifton and Passaic Only)	12,000		
2009	Passaic County Total		20,000	
1997-2001	Princeton area	3,000		
2008	Somerset (City of) (2008) *	3,500		
2008	Other Somerset County	10,500		
2008	Sussex County (1998, 2008) **	4,300		
1997-2001	Trenton (most of Mercer County)	6,000		
2008	Union County (Elizabeth) and adjacent areas of Somerset County	22,600		
2008	Northern Union County (Springfield-Berkeley Heights-New Providence-Summit) (1998, 2008) **	8,200		
1997-2001	Vineland (including most of Cumberland County and parts of Salem County)	1,890		
2007	Warren County (2007) *	900		
1997-2001	Other Places	200		
2008	United Jewish Federation of MetroWest (Essex, Morris, Sussex, and Northern Union Counties) Total (1998, 2008) **		91,000	
2009	Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey (Bergen, northern Passaic, and north Hudson Counties) Total (2001)		102,500	
	Total New Jersey	504,500		14,200
	New Mexico			
1997-2001	Albuquerque (Bernalillo)	7,500		
1997-2001	Las Cruces	600		
2009	Los Alamos	250		
1997-2001	Santa Fe-Las Vegas	2,500		
pre-1997	Taos	300		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total New Mexico	11,250		
	New York			
1997-2001	Albany (Albany County)	12,000		
1997-2001	Amsterdam	100		
1997-2001	Auburn (Cayuga County)	115		
1997-2001	Binghamton (Broome County)	2,400		
2009	Buffalo (Erie County) (1995)	13,000		
1997-2001	Canandaigua-Geneva-Newark-Seneca Falls	300		
1997-2001	Catskill	200		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
1997-2001	Cortland (Cortland County)	150		
2009	Dutchess County (Amenia-Beacon-Fishkill-Freedom Plains-Hyde Park-Poughkeepsie-Red Hook-Rhinebeck)	10,000		
1997-2001	Ellenville	1,600		
2009	Elmira-Corning (Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and southeastern Steuben Counties)	700		
1997-2001	Fleischmanns	100		
1997-2001	Glens Falls-Lake George (Warren, Washington, southern Essex, and northern Saratoga Counties)	800		
1997-2001	Gloversville (Fulton County)	300		
1997-2001	Herkimer (Herkimer County)	130		
1997-2001	Hudson (Columbia County)	500		
1997-2001	Ithaca (Tompkins County)	2,000		
1997-2001	Jamestown	100		
1997-2001	Kingston-New Paltz-Woodstock (eastern Ulster County)	4,300		
2002	Kingsbridge-Riverdale (2002)	21,500		
2002	Northeast Bronx (2002)	13,900		
2002	Other Bronx (2002)	9,600		
2002	Bronx Subtotal (2002)		45,000	
2002	Bensonhurst-Gravesend (2002)	40,000		
2002	Borough Park (2002)	76,600		
2002	Coney Island-Brighton-Sheepshead Bay (2002)	49,700		
2002	Flatbush-Midwood-Kensington (2002)	101,100		
2002	Kingsbay-Madison (2002)	33,700		
2002	Williamsburg (2002)	52,700		
2002	Crown Heights-Prospect-Lefferts Gardens (2002)	15,700		
2002	Brooklyn Heights-Park Slope (2002)	23,000		
2002	Canarsie-Flatlands (2002)	33,100		
2002	Other Brooklyn (2002)	30,400		
2002	Brooklyn Subtotal (2002)		456,000	
2002	Gramercy Park-Murray Hill (2002)	32,500		
2002	Lower Manhattan (2002)	41,100		
2002	Upper East Side (2002)	64,700		
2002	Upper West Side (2002)	59,400		
2002	Chelsea-Clinton (2002)	24,600		
2002	Washington Heights (2002)	8,800		
2002	Other Manhattan (2002)	11,900		
2002	Manhattan Subtotal (2002)		243,000	
2002	Fresh Meadows-Kew Garden Hills-Hillside (2002)	28,200		
2002	Northeast Queens (2002)	24,100		
2002	Rego Park-Forest Hills (2002)	39,100		
2002	The Rockaways (2002)	10,700		
2002	Other Queens (2002)	83,900		
2002	Queens Subtotal (2002)		186,000	

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2002	Mid-Staten Island (2002)	29,500		
2002	Other Staten Island (2002)	12,500		
2002	Staten Island Subtotal (2002)		42,000	
2002	East Meadow-Bellmore (2002)	30,100		
2002	Five Towns-Atlantic Beach (2002)	41,400		
2002	Great Neck area (2002)	47,900		
2002	Northeast Nassau (2002)	37,500		
2002	South Shore (2002)	25,200		
2002	Other Nassau (2002)	38,900		
2002	Nassau County Subtotal (2002)		221,000	
2002	Western Suffolk (2002)	36,500		
2002	Central Suffolk (2002)	34,200		
2002	Eastern Suffolk (2002)	13,400		
2002	Other Suffolk (2002)	5,900		
2002	Suffolk County Subtotal (2002)		90,000	
2002	Southwestern Westchester (2002)	21,900		
2002	Central-Southeastern Westchester (2002)	56,800		
2002	Northern Westchester (2002)	45,000		
2002	Other Westchester (2002)	5,300		
2002	Westchester County Subtotal (2002)		129,000	
2002	New York City Total (2002)		972,000	
2002	New York Metro Area (New York City and Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties) Total (2002)		1,412,000	
1997-2001	Niagara Falls	150		
2009	Olean	100		
1997-2001	Oneonta (Delaware and Otsego Counties)	300		
2007	Kiryas Joel (2007) ***	14,000		
1997-2001	Other Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis)	12,000		
	Orange County Total		26,000	
1997-2001	Plattsburgh	250		
1997-2001	Potsdam	200		
1997-2001	Putnam County	1,000		
2009	Brighton (1999)	10,700		
2009	Pittsford (1999)	3,100		
2009	Other Places in Monroe County and Victor in Ontario County (1999)	7,200		
2009	Rochester Total (1999)		21,000	

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2000	Monsey (2000) ***	8,000		
2000	New Square (2000) ***	6,400		
1997-2001	Other Rockland County	75,600		
	Rockland County Total		90,000	
1997-2001	Rome	100		
1997-2001	Saratoga Springs	600		
1997-2001	Schenectady	5,200		
pre-1997	Sullivan County (Liberty-Monticello)	7,425		
1997-2001	Syracuse (Onondaga County, western Madison County, and most of Oswego County)	9,000		
1997-2001	Troy area	800		
2007	Utica (southeastern Oneida County)	1,100		
1997-2001	Watertown	100		
1997-2001	Other Places	600		
	Total New York	1,624,720		
	North Carolina			
2009	Asheville (Buncombe County)	2,400		
2009	Boone	60		225
2009	Brevard	150		
1997-2001	Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (1997)	8,500		
2007	Durham-Chapel Hill (Durham and Orange Counties)	6,000		
2009	Fayetteville (Cumberland County)	300		
2009	Gastonia (Gaston, Cleveland, and Lincoln Counties)	250		
2009	Greensboro-High Point (Guilford County)	3,000		
2009	Greenville	240		
2009	Hendersonville (Henderson County)	250		
1997-2001	Hickory	260		
2009	High Point	150		
2009	Mooresville	150		
2009	New Bern	150		
2009	Pinehurst	250		
1997-2001	Raleigh (Wake County)	6,000		
1997-2001	Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Whiteville-Wilmington)	1,200		
2009	Winston-Salem	400		
2009	Other Places	100		
	Total North Carolina	29,810		225

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	North Dakota			
2008	Fargo	150		
2008	Grand Forks	150		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total North Dakota	400		
	Ohio			
2006	Akron-Kent (Portage and Summit Counties) (1999) #	3,500		
pre-1997	Athens	100		
2006	Canton-New Philadelphia (Stark and Tuscarawas Counties) (1955) #	1,000		
2008	Downtown Cincinnati (2008)	700		
2008	Hyde Park-Mount Lookout-Oakley (2008)	3,100		
2008	Amberley Village-Golf Manor-Roselawn (2008)	5,100		
2008	Blue Ash-Kenwood-Montgomery (2008)	9,000		
2008	Loveland-Mason-Middletown (2008)	5,500		
2008	Wyoming-Finneytown-Reading (2008)	2,000		
2008	Other Places in Cincinnati (2008)	1,300		
2008	Covington-Newport area (Kentucky) (2008)	300		
2008	Cincinnati Total (2008)		27,000	
2009	Inner Core (1996)	24,200		
2009	Outer Core (1996)	17,100		
2009	Northern Heights (1996)	17,000		
2009	Northeast (1996)	5,600		
2009	Southeast (1996)	4,600		
2009	Cleveland Cuyahoga (1996)	13,000		
2009	Cleveland (Cuyahoga and parts of Lake, Geauga, Portage, and Summit Counties) Total (1996)		81,500	
2001	Perimeter North (2001)	5,450		
2001	Bexley area (2001)	6,800		
2001	East-Southeast (2001)	3,550		
2001	North-Other areas (2001)	6,200		
2001	Columbus Total (2001)		22,000	
2009	Dayton (Greene and Montgomery Counties)	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 and Sandusky Counties)	105		
1997-2001	Springfield	200		
1997-2001	Steubenville (Jefferson County)	115		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2006	Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, and Wood Counties) (1994) *	3,900		
1997-2001	Wooster	175		
2002	Youngstown-Warren (Mahoning and Trumbull Counties) (2002) *	2,500		
1997-2001	Zanesville (Muskingum County)	100		
1997-2001	Other Places	350		
	Total Ohio	148,355		
	Oklahoma			
1997-2001	Oklahoma City-Norman (Oklahoma and Cleveland Counties)	2,300		
2006	Tulsa	2,100		
2003	Other Places	100		
	Total Oklahoma	4,500		
	Oregon			
1997-2001	Bend	500		
1997-2001	Corvallis	500		
1997-2001	Eugene	3,250		
1997-2001	Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (Jackson and Josephine Counties)	1,000		
2009	Portland (2009) #	42,000		
1997-2001	Salem (Marion and Polk Counties)	1,000		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Oregon	48,350		
	Pennsylvania			
2007	Altoona (Blair County)	550		
1997-2001	Beaver Falls (northern Beaver County)	180		
1997-2001	Butler (Butler County)	250		
2007	Carbon County (2007) *	600		
1997-2001	Chambersburg	150		
2009	Erie (Erie County)	500		
1997-2001	East Shore (1994)	5,300		
1997-2001	West Shore (1994)	1,800		
1997-2001	Harrisburg Total (1994)		7,100	
1997-2001	Hazleton-Tamaqua	300		
1997-2001	Johnstown (Cambria and Somerset Counties)	275		
1997-2001	Lancaster area	3,000		
1997-2001	Lebanon (Lebanon County)	350		
2007	Allentown (2007)	5,950		
2007	Bethlehem (2007)	1,050		
2007	Easton (2007)	1,050		
2007	Lehigh Valley Total (2007)		8,050	
2007	Monroe County (2007) *	2,300		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
1997-2001	New Castle	200		
2009	Bucks County (2009)	41,400		
2009	Chester County (Oxford-Kennett Square-Phoenixville-West Chester) (2009)	20,900		
2009	Delaware County (Chester-Coatesville) (2009)	21,000		
2009	Montgomery County (Norristown) (2009)	64,500		
2009	Philadelphia (2009)	66,800		
2009	Philadelphia Total (2009)		214,600	
2008	Pike County	300		
2009	Squirrel Hill (2002)	13,900		
2009	Squirrel Hill Adjacent Neighborhoods (2002)	5,700		
2009	South Hills (2002)	6,400		
2009	East Suburbs (2002)	5,500		
2009	Fox Chapel-North Hills (2002)	5,000		
2009	Western Suburbs (2002)	1,600		
2009	East End (2002)	1,700		
2009	Mon Valley (2002)	800		
2009	Other Places in Greater Pittsburgh (2002)	1,600		
2009	Pittsburgh (Allegheny and parts of Washington, Westmoreland, and Beaver Counties) Total (2002)		42,200	
1997-2001	Pottstown	650		
1997-2001	Pottsville	120		
1997-2001	Reading (Berks County)	2,200		
2008	Scranton (Lackawanna County)	3,100		
1997-2001	Sharon-Farrell	300		
2009	State College-Bellefonte-Philipsburg	900		
1997-2001	Sunbury-Lewisburg-Milton-Selinsgrove-Shamokin	200		
1997-2001	Uniontown area	150		
2008	Wayne County (Honesdale)	500		
1997-2001	Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, except Hazelton-Tamaqua)	3,000		
1997-2001	Williamsport-Lock Haven (Clinton and Lycoming Counties)	225		
2009	York (1999)	1,800		
1997-2001	Other Places	1,000		
	Total Pennsylvania	295,050		
	Rhode Island			
2007	Providence-Pawtucket (2002)	7,500		
2007	West Bay (2002)	6,350		
2007	East Bay (2002)	1,100		
2007	South County (Washington County) (2002)	1,800		
2007	Northern Rhode Island (2002)	1,000		
2007	Newport County (2002)	1,000		
	Total Rhode Island	18,750		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	South Carolina			
2009	Aiken	100		
2009	Anderson	100		
2009	Beaufort	100		
2009	Charleston	5,500		
2009	Columbia (Lexington and Richland Counties)	2,750		
2009	Florence area	220		
2009	Georgetown	100		
1997-2001	Greenville	1,200		
1997-2001	Myrtle Beach-Georgetown (Georgetown and Horry Counties)	475		
1997-2001	Spartanburg (Spartanburg County)	500		
2009	Sumter (Clarendon and Sumter Counties)	100		
2009	Other Places	100		
	Total South Carolina	11,245		
	South Dakota			
2009	Rapid City	100		
1997-2001	Sioux Falls	195		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total South Dakota	395		
	Tennessee			
2008	Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport	200		
2000	Chattanooga	1,400		
2008	Knoxville	1,800		
2006	Memphis (2006)	8,000		
2009	Nashville (2002) #	7,800		
1997-2001	Oak Ridge	250		
2008	Other Places	100		
	Total Tennessee	19,550		
	Texas			
1997-2001	Amarillo (Carson, Childress, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hall, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, and Randall Counties)	200		
1997-2001	Austin (Travis County)	13,500		
pre-1997	Baytown	300		
1997-2001	Beaumont	500		
1997-2001	Brownsville-Harlingen-South Padre Island (Cameron County)	450		
pre-1997	College Station-Bryan	400		
1997-2001	Corpus Christi (Nueces County)	1,400		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2006	Near North Dallas (1988)	12,300		
2006	Far North Dallas-Richardson (1988)	9,900		
2006	East and Northeast Dallas-West Garland (1988)	5,700		
2006	Plano-Carrollton (1988)	6,900		
2006	Other Places in Dallas (1988)	10,200		
2006	Dallas Total (1988)		45,000	
2009	El Paso	5,000		
2009	Fort Worth (Tarrant County)	5,000		
1997-2001	Galveston	400		
2009	Braeswood (1986)	16,000		
2009	Bellaire-Southwest (1986)	5,100		
2009	West Memorial (1986)	5,000		
2009	Memorial Villages (1986)	2,500		
2009	Rice-West University (1986)	3,300		
2009	University Park-South Main (1986)	450		
2009	Near Northwest (1986)	2,700		
2009	Northwest-Cypress Creek (1986)	3,000		
2009	Addicks-West Houston (1986)	2,100		
2009	Clear Lake (1986)	1,350		
2009	Other Places in Harris County (1986)	3,500		
2009	Houston (Harris, Montgomery, and Fort Bend Counties and parts of Brazoria and Galveston Counties) Total (1986)		45,000	
1997-2001	Laredo	130		
1997-2001	Longview	100		
1997-2001	Lubbock (Lubbock County)	230		
1997-2001	McAllen (Hidalgo and Starr Counties)	500		
1997-2001	Midland-Odessa	200		
1997-2001	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, and Wilson Counties) (2007) *	1,000		
1997-2001	Tyler	400		
1997-2001	Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, and McLennan Counties)	300		
1997-2001	Wichita Falls	260		
1997-2001	Other Places	600		
	Total Texas	130,170		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	Utah			
1997-2001	Ogden	150		
2009	Park City	600		400
1997-2001	Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County)	4,200		
1997-2001	Other Places	50		
	Total Utah	5,000		400
	Vermont			
1997-2001	Bennington area	500		
2008	Brattleboro	350		
1997-2001	Burlington	2,500		
1997-2001	Manchester area	325		
2008	Middlebury	200		
2008	Montpelier-Barre	550		
2008	Rutland	300		
1997-2001	St. Johnsbury-Newport (Caledonia and Orleans County)	140		
1997-2001	Stowe	150		
pre-1997	Woodstock	270		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Vermont	5,385		
	Virginia			
1997-2001	Blacksburg-Radford	175		
1997-2001	Charlottesville	1,500		
1997-2001	Danville area	100		
2009	Fredericksburg (parts of Spotsylvania, Stafford, King George, and Orange Counties)	500		
1997-2001	Lynchburg area	275		
1997-2001	Martinsville	100		
1997-2001	Newport News-Hampton-Williamsburg-Poquoson-James City County-York County	2,400		
2008	Norfolk (2001)	3,550		
2008	Virginia Beach (2001)	6,000		
2008	Chesapeake-Portsmouth-Suffolk (2001)	1,400		
2008	United Jewish Federation of Tidewater (Norfolk-Virginia Beach) Total (2001)		10,950	
2003	Arlington-Alexandria-Falls Church (2003)	27,900		
2003	South Fairfax-Prince William County (2003)	25,000		
2003	West Fairfax-Loudoun County (2003)	14,500		
2003	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Northern Virginia (2003)		67,400	
2009	Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	200		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
2006	Central (1994)	2,200		
2006	West End (1994)	2,400		
2006	Far West End (1994)	4,800		
2006	Northeast (1994)	1,200		
2006	Southside (1994)	1,900		
2006	Richmond (Henrico and Chesterfield Counties) Total (1994)		12,500	
1997-2001	Roanoke	900		
1997-2001	Staunton-Lexington (Augusta, Bath, Highland, Page, Rockingham, and Shenandoah Counties)	370		
1997-2001	Winchester (Clarke, Frederick, Warren, and Winchester Counties)	270		
1997-2001	Other Places	150		
	Total Virginia	97,790		
	Washington			
1997-2001	Bellingham	525		
1997-2001	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland	300		
1997-2001	Olympia (Thurston County)	560		
pre-1997	Port Angeles	100		
2009	Port Townsend	200		
2009	Eastside (2000)	11,200		
2009	Seattle-Ship Canal South (2000)	10,400		
2009	North End-North Suburbs (2000)	12,600		
2009	Other Places in Seattle (2000)	3,000		
2009	Seattle (Kings County and parts of Snohomish and Kitsap Counties) Total (2000)		37,200	
1997-2001	Spokane	1,500		
2009	Tacoma (Pierce County)	2,500		
1997-2001	Vancouver-Longview-Kelso	600		
1997-2001	Yakima-Ellensburg (Kittitas and Yakima Counties)	150		
1997-2001	Other Places	200		
	Total Washington	43,835		
	West Virginia			
pre-1997	Bluefield-Princeton	200		
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	200		
	Total West Virginia	2,335		

TABLE 3 COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2010

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area (1)	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population (2)
	Wisconsin			
1997-2001	Appleton area	100		
1997-2001	Beloit-Janesville	120		
1997-2001	Green Bay	500		
1997-2001	Kenosha (Kenosha County)	300		
1997-2001	La Crosse	100		
2009	Madison (Dane County)	5,000		
2006	City of Milwaukee (1996)	3,100		
2006	North Shore (1996)	11,000		
2006	Mequon (1996)	2,300		
2006	Metropolitan Ring (1996)	4,700		
2006	Milwaukee (Milwaukee, eastern Waukesha, and southern Ozaukee Counties) Total (1996)		21,100	
1997-2001	Oshkosh-Fond du Lac	170		
1997-2001	Racine (Racine County)	200		
1997-2001	Sheboygan	140		
1997-2001	Wausau-Antigo-Marshfield-Stevens Point	300		
1997-2001	Other Places	300		
	Total Wisconsin	28,330		
	Wyoming			
1997-2001	Casper	150		
2008	Cheyenne	300		
2008	Jackson Hole	300		
2008	Laramie	200		
1997-2001	Other Places	50		
	Total Wyoming	1,000		
	(1) Estimates for bolded communities are based on a scientific study in the year shown.			
	(2) Part-year population is shown only for communities where such information is available.			
	* DJN based estimate			
	** DJN based update of previous scientific study (first date is scientific study, second date is DJN based update)			
	# Scientific study used method other than RDD or DJN.			
	*** US Census based estimate			

TABLE 4
AGE 65 AND OVER

BASE: PERSONS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%
S Palm Beach	2005	62%
W Palm Beach	2005	57%
Sarasota	2001	53%
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	48%
Palm Springs	1998	48%
Broward	1997	46%
Middlesex	2008	36%
Atlantic County	2004	34%
Miami	2004	30%
St. Petersburg	1994	28%
Las Vegas	2005	26%
San Antonio	2007	24%
Detroit	2005	24%
Lehigh Valley	2007	23%
Rhode Island	2002	23%
Tucson	2002	23%
Hartford	2000	23%
Jacksonville	2002	20%
Phoenix	2002	20%
Rochester	1999	20%
Philadelphia	1997	20%
Milwaukee	1996	20%
Cincinnati	2008	19%
Monmouth	1997	19%
Minneapolis	2004	18%
New York	2002	18%
Pittsburgh	2002	18%

Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	18%
Baltimore	1999	17%
St. Louis	1995	17%
Portland (ME)	2007	16%
St. Paul	2004	16%
York	1999	16%
San Diego	2003	15%
Chicago	2000	15%
Essex-Morris	1998	15%
Wilmington	1995	15%
Westport	2000	14%
San Francisco	2004	13%
Harrisburg	1994	13%
Richmond	1994	13%
Denver	2007	12%
Tidewater	2001	12%
Orlando	1993	12%
Atlanta	2006	11%
Washington	2003	10%
Charlotte	1997	9%
Columbus	2001	8%
Howard County	1999	5%
BASE: JEWS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS		
Los Angeles	1997	21%
Buffalo	1995	20%
Cleveland	1996	19%
Seattle	2000	11%

TABLE 5
LOCAL ADULT CHILDREN

BASE: ADULT CHILDREN
(FROM JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS AGE 50 OR OVER)
WHO HAVE ESTABLISHED THEIR OWN HOMES

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
St. Paul	2004	65%		Miami ³	2004	26%
Minneapolis	2004	63%		Sarasota	2001	26%
Detroit	2005	49%		Las Vegas	2005	25%
Washington	2003	45%		Middlesex ⁴	2006	16%
Tidewater	2001	43%		Atlantic County	2004	15%
Cincinnati	2009	42%		S Palm Beach ⁵	2005	11%
Rochester	1999	42%		W Palm Beach ⁶	2005	10%
Rhode Island	2002	40%		¹ Excludes 6% of adult children living in Philadelphia. ² Excludes 24% of adult children living in the New York metropolitan area. ³ Excludes 15% of adult children living in Broward, South Palm Beach, or West Palm Beach. ⁴ Excludes 46% of adult children living outside Middlesex but within 90 minutes. ⁵ Excludes 7% of adult children living in Broward or Miami. ⁶ Excludes 5% of adult children living in Broward or Miami.		
Pittsburgh	2002	39%				
Hartford	2000	38%				
San Antonio	2007	34%				
Jacksonville	2002	31%				
Portland (ME)	2007	30%				
Wilmington ¹	1995	30%				
Tucson	2002	29%				
Bergen ²	2001	29%				
Westport	2000	28%				
Lehigh Valley	2007	26%				

TABLE 6
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Extremely + Very	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
Miami	2004	62%	31%	31	28	10
S Palm Beach	2005	61%	24%	36	33	7
Middlesex	2008	58%	27%	31	32	10
Detroit	2005	56%	26%	29	32	12
Jacksonville	2002	56%	25%	31	33	11
Bergen	2001	55%	26%	29	33	12
San Antonio	2007	55%	23%	32	33	12
Lehigh Valley	2007	54%	21%	32	36	10
W Palm Beach	2005	54%	19%	35	37	9
Rhode Island	2002	53%	22%	31	37	10
Minneapolis	2004	52%	21%	31	37	11
Atlantic County	2004	51%	19%	32	39	10
St. Paul	2004	50%	20%	30	35	16
Sarasota	2001	49%	22%	26	41	11
Washington	2003	49%	20%	29	37	15
Tucson	2002	47%	18%	29	37	16
Los Angeles	1997	45%	17%	28	38	15
Milwaukee	1996	44%	15%	29	41	15
Broward	1997	42%	17%	25	41	17
Monmouth	1997	42%	16%	26	43	15
San Francisco	2004	42%	16%	26	32	26
Harrisburg	1994	42%	13%	29	42	16
Westport	2000	41%	14%	28	44	15
Richmond	1994	41%	11%	30	41	18

TABLE 6
EMOTIONAL ATTACHMENT TO ISRAEL

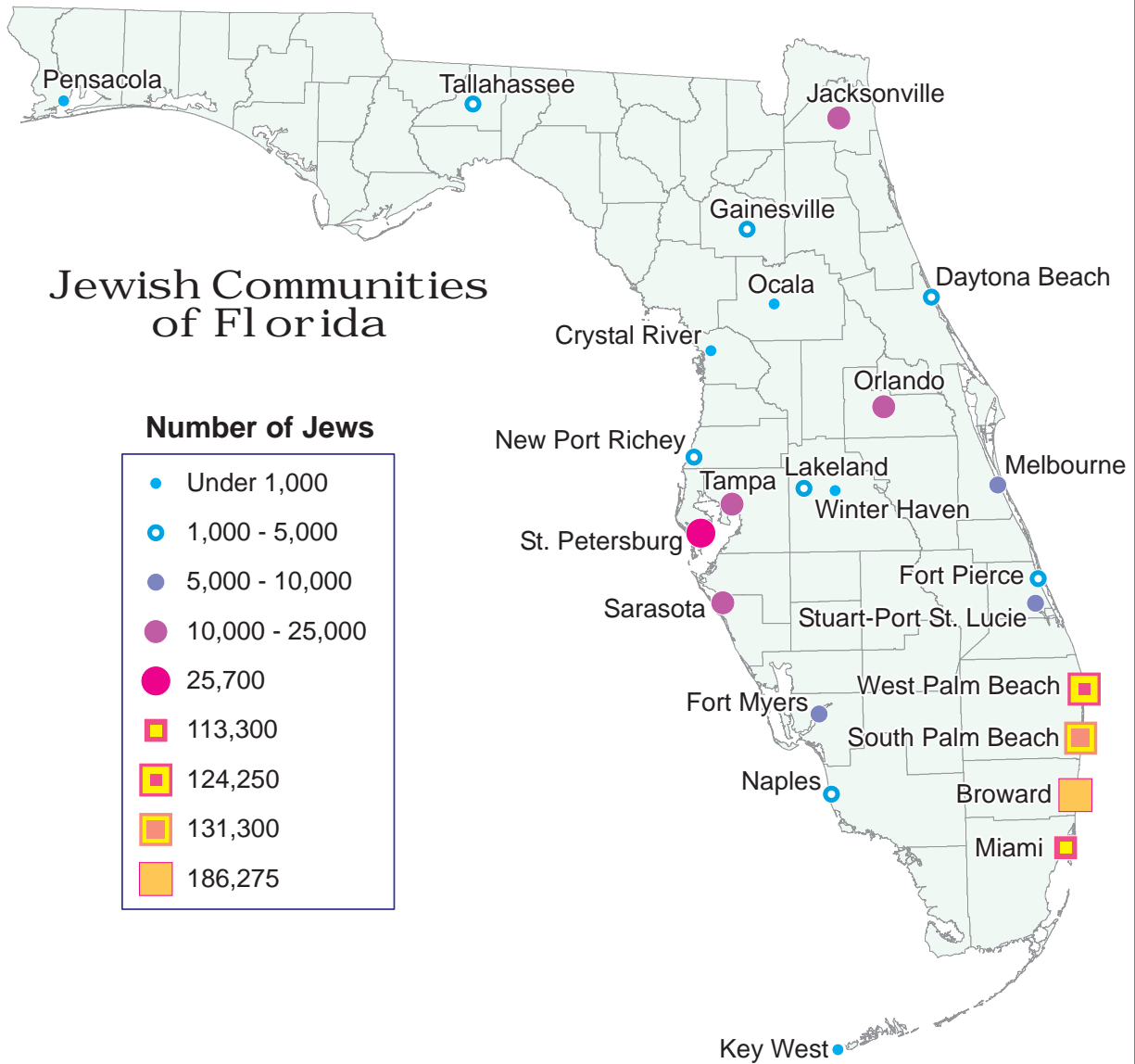
BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Extremely + Very	Extremely Attached	Very Attached	Somewhat Attached	Not Attached
Tidewater	2001	40%	14%	26	41	20
Hartford	2000	40%	12%	27	46	15
Wilmington	1995	38%	11%	27	43	19
Rochester	1999	37%	12%	25	45	17
St. Petersburg	1994	37%	11%	26	44	20
Las Vegas	2005	36%	14%	22	40	24
Charlotte	1997	35%	11%	24	48	18
Portland (ME)	2007	33%	12%	22	46	21
York	1999	32%	10%	22	47	21

TABLE 7
HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS AND CHILDREN OF SURVIVORS

		Jewish Adults				Households with a Survivor or a Child of a Survivor
		Survivors		Children of Survivors		
Community	Year	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	
Los Angeles	1997	3.3%	14,000	NA	NA	NA
Broward	1997	3.5%	7,360	3.6%	7,569	7.5%
Miami	2004	4.1%	3,794	5.2%	4,812	12.5%
S Palm Beach	2005	2.2%	2,637	1.3%	1,559	5.4%
W Palm Beach	2005	1.9%	2,197	2.0%	2,313	6.3%
Bergen	2001	3.4%	1,777	9.0%	4,704	15.6%
Washington	2003	0.6%	1,010	6.2%	10,437	8.7%
Monmouth	1997	0.9%	455	4.4%	2,224	8.1%
Las Vegas	2005	0.5%	305	5.5%	3,360	6.6%
Seattle	2000	0.5%	150	19.6%	5,500	NA
New York *	2002	5.0%	55,000	NA	NA	NA

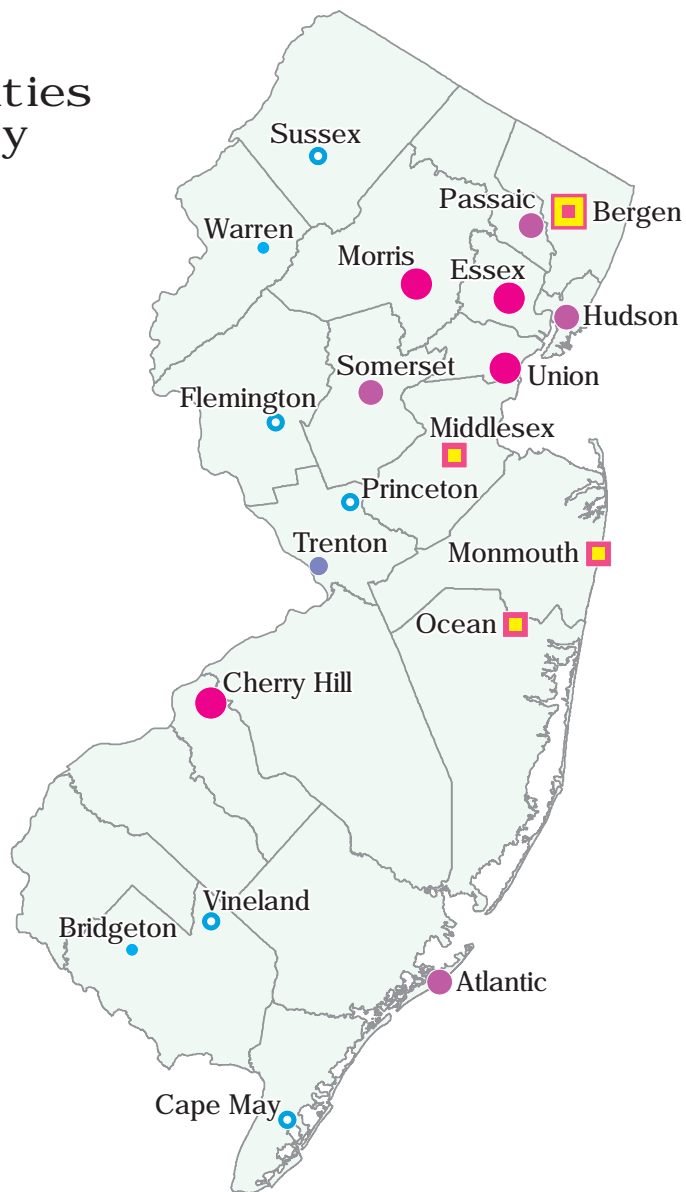
* Includes flight cases.



Jewish Communities of New Jersey

Number of Jews

- Under 1,000
- 1,000 - 5,000
- 5,000 - 10,000
- 10,000 - 25,000
- 25,000 - 50,000
- 50,000 - 70,000
- 92,500





Mandell L. Berman Institute – North American Jewish Data Bank

A Collaborative Project of the
Jewish Federations of North America

and the

Center for Judaic Studies and
Contemporary Jewish Life

and the

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both at the

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Center for
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