

Berman Jewish DataBank

Jewish Population in the United States, 2013

Number 8 - 2013



CURRENT JEWISH POPULATION REPORTS

Reprinted from the *American
Jewish Year Book 2013*

Ira Sheskin
University of Miami

Arnold Dashefsky
University of Connecticut

Edited by

Arnold Dashefsky
University of Connecticut

Sergio DellaPergola
The Hebrew University of
Jerusalem

Ira Sheskin
University of Miami

Published by

Berman Jewish DataBank

in cooperation with

The Association for the Social
Scientific Study of Jewry

BERMAN JEWISH
DATABANK

A Project of
The Jewish Federations
OF NORTH AMERICA



Berman Jewish DataBank

A project of The Jewish Federations of North America

in partnership with

The Berman Jewish Policy Archive @ NYU Wagner

and

The Center for Judaic Studies and
Contemporary Jewish Life at the
University of Connecticut



Center for
Judaic Studies
and Contemporary
Jewish Life



The Jewish Federations
OF NORTH AMERICA

BJPA
Berman Jewish Policy Archive NYU Wagner



University of
Connecticut

Data Bank Staff:

Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Director

Ron Miller, Senior Consultant

Arnold Dashefsky, Director Emeritus

Graphic Designer:

Carla Willey

Fact Checker:

Sarah Markowitz

Berman Jewish DataBank

The Jewish Federations of North America

Wall Street Station

PO Box 157

New York, NY 10268

Web: www.jewishdatabank.org

Email: info@jewishdatabank.org

copyright 2014

The American Jewish Year Book 2013, The Annual Record of the North American Jewish Communities

This Report derives from Chapter 5 of the *American Jewish Year Book, 2013*.

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

Obtaining *The American Jewish Year Book, 2013*

Hard bound and Kindle copies are available at www.amazon.com.

Persons with access to University libraries that offer Springer's eBook Collection can obtain a soft cover copy or an electronic copy for \$25.

Table of Contents from the *American Jewish Year Book, 2013*

The 2013 volume is 872 plus xv pages.

Part I: Review Articles

Chapter 1: Jewish Education in a New Century: An Ecosystem in Transition, Jonathan Woocher and Meredith Woocher

Chapter 2: Overview of New York Jewry, Steven M. Cohen, Jacob B. Ukeles, and Ron Miller

Chapter 3: National Affairs, Ethan Felson

Chapter 4: Jewish Communal Affairs, Lawrence Grossman

Chapter 5: Jewish Population in the United States, 2013, Ira Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky

Chapter 6: World Jewish Population, 2013, Sergio DellaPergola

Part II: Jewish Institutions

Chapter 7: Jewish Federations

Chapter 8: Jewish Community Centers

Chapter 9: Jewish Family Services

Chapter 10: National Jewish Organizations

Chapter 11: Synagogues, College Hillels, and Jewish Day Schools

Chapter 12: Jewish Overnight Camps

Chapter 13: Jewish Museums

Chapter 14: Holocaust Museums, Memorials, and Monuments

Part III: Jewish Press

Chapter 15 National Jewish Periodicals and Broadcast Media

Chapter 16 Local Jewish Periodicals

Part IV: Academic Resources

Chapter 17: Jewish Studies, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, and Jewish Social Work Programs

Chapter 18: Major Books on North American Jewish Communities

Chapter 19: Academic Journals Covering the North American Jewish Community

Chapter 20: Scholarly Articles on the Study of North American Jewish Communities

Chapter 21 Websites and Jewish Organizations for North American Jewish

Community Research

Chapter 22: Major Judaic Research and Holocaust Research Libraries

Part V: Major Events, Honorees, and Obituaries

Chapter 23: Major Events in the North American Jewish Community

Chapter 24: Persons Honored by the Jewish and General Community, 2012–2013

Chapter 25: Obituaries, June 2012 to May 2013

AJYB 2013 was produced with the generous support of:

- The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Connecticut (Dean Jeremy Teitelbaum)
- Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life at the University of Connecticut (Arnold Dashefsky, Director)
- The Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies (Haim Shaked, Director) and its Jewish Demography Project (Ira Sheskin, Director); and The George Feldenkreis Program in Judaic Studies (Haim Shaked, Director)
- College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Miami (Dean Leonidas Bachas and Senior Associate Dean Angel Kaifer)
- Mandell L. "Bill" Berman and the Mandell and Madeleine Berman Foundation

For more information about the American Jewish Year Book:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_jewish_year_book

www.springer.com/978-94-007-5203-0

www.springer.com/series/11193?changeHeader

Citing this Report

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

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky. "Jewish Population in the United States, 2013," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira M. Sheskin. (Editors) *The American Jewish Year Book, 2013, Volume 113* (2013) (Dordrecht: Springer) pp. 201-277.

JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2013

Ira M. Sheskin

University of Miami

Professor, Department of Geography and Regional Studies
Director, Jewish Demography Project
Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies
217 Ferre Building, Coral Gables, FL 33124
isheskin@miami.edu



and

Arnold Dashefsky

University of Connecticut

Doris and Simon Konover Chair of Judaic Studies
Professor, Department of Sociology
Director, Center for Judaic Studies and Contemporary Jewish Life
Director, Mandell Berman Institute - North American Jewish Data Bank
405 Babbidge Road, Unit 1205, Storrs, CT 06269
arnold.dashefsky@uconn.edu



Acknowledgments

The authors thank the following individuals and organizations:

- 1) The Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) and former staff members at its predecessor organizations (United Jewish Communities and Council of Jewish Federations), Jim Schwartz, Jeffrey Scheckner, and Barry Kosmin, who authored the *AJYB* United States Jewish population articles from 1986 to 2003. Some population estimates in this report are still based on their efforts;
- 2) Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Research Director at The Jewish Federations of North America;
- 3) Sarah Markowitz, Research Assistant to Ira Sheskin, for her contributions to the project;
- 4) Lorri Lafontaine, Program Assistant at the Mandell Berman Institute-North American Jewish Data Bank at the University of Connecticut, for her assistance;
- 5) Chris Hanson and the University of Miami Department of Geography and Regional Studies Geographic Information Systems Laboratory, for assistance with the maps;
- 6) Mandell L. (Bill) Berman for his strong support of this effort.

Citing this Report

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

Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky. "Jewish Population in the United States, 2013," in Arnold Dashefsky and Ira M. Sheskin. (Editors) *The American Jewish Year Book, 2013, Volume 113* (2013) (Dordrecht: Springer) pp. 201-277.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Part I: Population Estimation Methodology	3
Source One: Scientific Estimates	3
Source Two: US Census Estimates	3
Source Three: Informant Estimates	4
Source Four: Internet Estimates	4
Other Considerations in Population Estimation	4
Part II: Features in the Local Population Estimates Presented in Appendix A	5
Part III: Changes in Population Estimates and Confirmation of Older Estimates	7
Part IV: National, State, Regional, and Urban Area Totals	8
State Level	8
Census Regions and Divisions	9
Metropolitan Statistical Areas	9
Jewish Federation Service Areas	10
Part V: Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population	17
National Level Changes	17
State Level Changes	17
Regional Level Changes	18
Part VI: Recently Completed Local Jewish Community Studies	25
Cleveland, OH (2011)	25
Greater MetroWest, NJ (2012)	29
New York, NY (2011)	30
Part VII: Comparisons among Jewish Communities	34
Received Some Formal Jewish Education as Children	35
Attended a Jewish Day School as Children	35
Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children	35
Part VIII: State Maps of Jewish Communities	40
Endnotes	55
References Cited	56
Author Biographies	58
Appendix A	59

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1: Jewish Population in the United States by State, 2013	12
Table 2: Jewish Population in the United States by Census Region and Census Division, 2013	14
Table 3: Jewish Population in the United States, Top 20 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 2013	15
Table 4: Jewish Population Jewish Federation Service Area, with 20,000 or More Jews	16
Table 5: Changes in Jewish Population in the United States by State, 1971-2013	19
Table 6: Changes in Jewish Population in the United States by Census Region and Census Division, 1971-2013	24
Table 7: Received Some Formal Jewish Education as Children Community Comparisons	37
Table 8: Attended a Jewish Day School as Children Community Comparisons	38
Table 9: Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children Community Comparisons	39

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Census Regions and Divisions of the United States	11
Map 2: Jewish Population, 1971	21
Map 3: Jewish Population, 2013	22
Map 4: Changes in Jewish Population, 1971-2013	23
Map 5: Jewish Communities of New York	45
Map 6: Jewish Communities of California	46
Map 7: Jewish Communities of Florida	47
Map 8: Jewish Communities of New Jersey	48
Map 9: Jewish Communities of Illinois	49
Map 10: Jewish Communities of Pennsylvania	50
Map 11: Jewish Communities of Massachusetts	51
Map 12: Jewish Communities of Maryland, Delaware, DC, and Northern Virginia ..	52
Map 13: Jewish Communities of Ohio	53
Map 14: Jewish Communities of Texas	54

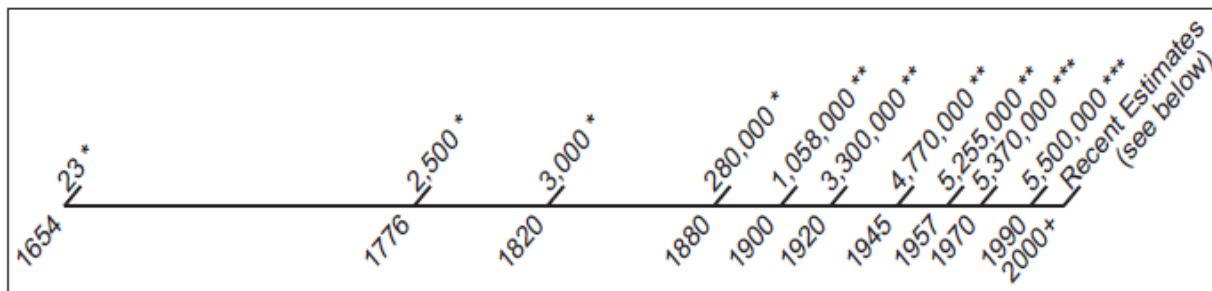
Jewish Population in the United States, 2013*

In the second volume of the *American Jewish Year Book*, the editor observed the following in regard to the American Jewish population:

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

Indeed, these estimates today are increasingly the result of scientific studies based on probability samples, both for local communities as well as several national Jewish population surveys. Readers of this volume and that of last year-and several earlier ones-will note that the last national survey of the American Jewish population was conducted in 2000-01. It is our hope that in the near future this gap will be closed and we will be able to provide a new national estimate that is both reliable and valid.

Below is a time line showing changes in the American Jewish population based on a variety of historic estimates. Two of them are derived from government sources. The first entry of 23 persons for 1654 is derived from court records of the time when a boat load of Jewish refugees arrived from Recife, Brazil, to New Amsterdam (later, by 1664, New York). They came to a Dutch colony leaving Brazil, which was ceded by the Dutch to the Portuguese. The other government estimate is derived from the one time that the US Census Bureau asked a question in a sample survey in 1957, which yielded an estimate of 5,255,000 persons. All subsequent estimates in the time line from 1970 to the present are based on sample surveys, or as in the current estimate reported in this article, an aggregate of sample community surveys, estimates derived from the Internet and/or informants, and to a very limited extent, the US Census.



* American Jewish Historical Society

** *American Jewish Year Book*

*** National Jewish Population Survey

Recent Estimates of American Jews

National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01: 5,200,000

American Jewish Identity Survey 2001: 5,340,000

Survey of Heritage and Religious Identification 2001-02: 6,000,000

Steinhardt Brandeis Meta-Analysis 2011: 6,400,000

American Jewish Year Book 2013: 6,722,000

Special Note to this Data Bank Report

After the *American Jewish Year Book 2013* went to press, the Pew Research Center released a major report on American Jews (*A Portrait of Jewish Americans*) available at www.pewforum.org. This report estimated 6.7 million American Jews.

In addition, Brandeis University issued an update to their 2011 Meta-Analysis (<http://www.brandeis.edu/ssri/pdfs/AmJewishPopEst2012.pdf>) cited above, estimating 6.8 million American Jews.

The *American Jewish Year Book 2014* will carry a special section examining the results of the Pew survey and the "Jewish Population in the United States, 2014" chapter will be updated to include these results.

In this Report, we simply note that three different, imperfect methods of estimating Jewish population (adding local estimates used by the *Year Book*, a random digit dialing telephone survey used by Pew, and a meta-analysis used by Brandeis) all produce approximately the same estimate of the number of American Jews.

Part I

Population Estimation Methodology

The authors have endeavored to compile accurate estimates of the size of the Jewish population in each local Jewish community, given the constraints involved in estimating the size of a rare population. This effort is ongoing, as every year new local Jewish community studies are completed and population estimates are updated. The current Jewish population estimates are shown in Appendix A for about 900 Jewish communities and geographic subareas of those communities. A by-product of this effort is that the aggregation of these local estimates yields an estimate of the total American Jewish population, an estimate that is likely at the high end for reasons explained by Sheskin and Dashefsky (2006). The national estimate presented below, however, is in general agreement with the estimate of Elizabeth Tighe et al. (2011).

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

Source One: Scientific Estimates

Scientific Estimates are most often based on the results of telephone surveys using random digit dialing (RDD) procedures (Sheskin 2001, 6). In other cases, Scientific Estimates are based on Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) studies.¹ DJN studies are sometimes used to estimate the Jewish population of an area contiguous to another area in which an RDD telephone survey was completed² or to update a population estimate from an earlier RDD study. In some cases, DJN estimates are available for other communities as well. In a few cases, a Scientific Estimate is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).³

Source Two: US Census Estimates

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

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

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

Monsey, another community in Rockland County with a Hasidic population, is not 90% or more Jewish, but US Census Data on race and language spoken at home were used to derive a conservative estimate of the Jewish population in this community. If readers have knowledge of additional communities of this nature, please email Ira M. Sheskin at isheskin@miami.edu.

Source Three: Informant Estimates

For communities in which no recent scientific study exists, informants at the more than 150 Jewish Federations and the more than 300 hundred Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) network communities were contacted via email. Responses were emailed to Ira M. Sheskin (isheskin@miami.edu). These informants generally have access to information about the number of households on the local Jewish Federation's mailing list and/or the number who are members of local synagogues and Jewish organizations. For communities that did not reply and for which other information was not available, estimates have been retained from previous years.

Due to the large number of estimates in Appendix A, it is impossible to contact in one year all informants in communities that are not part of the JFNA network. Thus, beginning several years ago, we undertook what we intend to be a multi-year effort to update the estimates for communities without scientific studies.

Relying on an Internet search of relevant websites, we began by identifying synagogues and Jewish organizations in several states. We then initiated phone interviews or email contacts with designated leaders of these institutions, asking a series of questions, including the number of Jewish households (a household with one or more Jews), the average household size, the percentage of persons in these households who identify as Jewish, and the percentage of households who spend less seven months of the year in the community. This information provides the raw data necessary to estimate population size. Readers should understand that Informant Estimates represent educated guesses, not precise Scientific Estimates.⁴

Source Four: Internet Estimates

In some communities, we located estimates of an area's Jewish population from Internet sources, such as newspaper, Jewish Federation, and synagogue websites. For example, the Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life (www.isjl.org/history/archive/index.html) has published vignettes on every known existing and defunct Jewish community in eleven Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas). These vignettes, by the historian Stuart Rockoff, provided useful information for updating the estimates for Jewish communities in these states, deleting communities whose Jewish population decreased below 100 Jews, and adding communities whose Jewish population increased to 100 or more Jews. (Appendix A lists individually only communities with 100 or more Jews.)

Other Considerations in Population Estimation

The estimates for more than 85% of the total number of Jews reported in Appendix A are based on Scientific Estimates or US Census Estimates. Thus, less than 15% of the total estimated number of American Jews is based on the less-reliable Informant or Internet Estimates. An analysis presented by Sheskin and Dashefsky (2007, 136-138) strongly suggests greater reliability of Informant Estimates than was previously assumed. It should also be noted that less than 0.2% of the total estimated number of American Jews is derived from Informant Estimates that are more than 16 years old.

All estimates are of Jews living in households (and institutions, where available), and do not include non-Jews living in households with Jews. The estimates include Jews who are affiliated with the Jewish community as well as Jews who are not. Different studies and different informants use different definitions of “who is a Jew.” The problem of defining who is, and who is not, a Jew is discussed in numerous books and articles (DellaPergola 2010).

Unlike for most religious groups, being Jewish is both a religious and an ethnic identity. The 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS 2000-01) (Kotler-Berkowitz et al. 2003) suggests that about one-fifth of American Jews do not identify as Jewish by religion. A more recent estimate suggests that 30%-40% of American Jews identify as secular (Kosmin and Keysar 2012, 16). One does not cease to be a Jew even if one becomes an atheist or agnostic or does not participate in religious services or rituals. The exception to this rule according to most Jewish identity authorities is when a person born Jewish formally converts or practices another monotheistic religion.

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

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

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

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

Part II

Features in the Local Population Estimates Presented in Appendix A

Appendix A provides estimates for about 900 Jewish communities and geographic subareas of those communities. Many of the estimates listed in Appendix A are for Jewish Federation service areas. Where possible, we have disaggregated Jewish Federation service areas into smaller geographic units. 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).

Appendix A indicates whether each estimate is a Scientific Estimate, US Census Estimate, or an Informant/Internet Estimate. Estimates in boldface type are based on a scientific study, which, unless otherwise indicated, means an RDD study. The boldface date indicates the year in which the field work was conducted. The superscript *a* next to the boldface date indicates that the Scientific Estimate was based on a DJN study. The superscript *b* indicates that a DJN study has been used to update a previous RDD study. The superscript *c* indicates an estimate based on US Census data. The superscript *d* indicates a Scientific Estimate based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).

Estimates for communities not shown in boldface type are based on Informant/Internet Estimates. The former compilers of the data for the *American Jewish Year Book* 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 Information* column in Appendix A is more recent than the date of the latest study shown in boldface type, the study estimate has been confirmed or updated by a local informant subsequent to the scientific study.

For communities for which the information is available, Appendix A also presents estimates of the number of Jews who live in part-year households. Part-year households are defined as households who live in a community for three to seven months of the year. Note that part-year households are probably important components of many communities for which we do not have the data.

Jews in part-year households form an essential component of some Jewish communities, as many join synagogues and donate to Jewish Federations in the communities in which they live part time. This is particularly true in Florida, and to a lesser extent, in other states with many retirees. This methodology allows the reader to gain a better perspective on the size of Jewish communities with significant part-year populations, without double-counting the part-year Jewish population in the totals. Note that Jews in part-year households are reported as such in the community that is most likely their "second home." The *Part-Year Jewish Population* shown in the final column of Appendix A is not included in the *Number of Jews* column for that community, since the part-year Jewish population is already reflected in the *Number of Jews* column for their primary community.

The Excel spreadsheet used to create Appendix A and the other tables in this chapter is available at www.jewishdatabank.org. This spreadsheet also includes information on about 250 *Other Places* with Jewish populations of less than 100 which are aggregated and shown as the last entry for many of the states in Appendix A. The spreadsheet also contains Excel versions of **Tables 1 to 6** in this chapter as well as a table showing some of the major changes since last year in the population estimates shown in Appendix A and a table showing the calculations for the indices of dissimilarity referenced below.

Part III

Changes in Population Estimates and Confirmation of Older Estimates

This year, more than 80 estimates in Appendix A were either changed or confirmed. In the past year, no new local Jewish community studies were completed. Several new DJN studies were completed and a number of Informant Estimates were changed. This Part discusses some of the more significant changes.

California: New estimates are available for East Bay based on a 2011 RDD study that only recently was made available to the North American Jewish Data Bank. The new estimate for all of East Bay is 100,750, which did not change significantly since a 2006 Informant Estimate.

The estimate for Alameda County did not change significantly, decreasing by 950 Jews from a 2006 Informant Estimate of 60,000 to an RDD estimate of 59,050 based on the 2011 study. The estimate for Contra Costa County of 32,100 Jews decreased by 7,900 (20%) from a 2006 Informant Estimate of 40,000. Note that the 2006 Informant Estimates were themselves based on informant updating of a 1986 RDD study.

In addition, first-time estimates are available for geographic subareas, such as the Oakland-Berkeley Corridor (in Alameda County) and Central Contra Costa.

The estimate for Napa County increased by 3,100 Jews from a 2011 DJN estimate of 1,500 to an estimate of 4,600 Jews based on the 2011 study. The new estimate for Solano County of 5,000 Jews increased by 4,100 from a 1997-2001 Informant Estimate of 900.

New Jersey: Until 2012, the Jewish Federation of MetroWest served Essex, Morris, Sussex, and northern Union Counties in New Jersey and the Jewish Federation of Central New Jersey served southern Union and northern Somerset Counties. In 2012, the two Federations merged to form the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ.

The estimates for Essex, Morris, and Sussex Counties in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ were updated from a 2008 DJN study to a 2012 DJN study resulting in only minor changes.

The estimate for Union County of 24,400 Jews (based on the 2012 DJN study) replaces the combined estimates for northern Union County of 8,200 (based on the 2008 DJN study) and southern Union County of 22,600 (based on an Informant Estimate). Thus, the estimate for Union County in total decreased by 6,400 Jews (21%).

The previous estimate of 14,500 for Somerset County, based on both a DJN study and an Informant Estimate, increased by 4,500 to 19,000 (31%) (based on a 2012 DJN study).

The current estimate for Hunterdon County of 6,000 Jews (based on a 2012 DJN study) increased by 4,000 from a 2009 Informant Estimate of 2,000. The estimate for Warren County of 2,400 Jews (based on a 2012 DJN study) increased by 1,500 since an earlier DJN study.

New York: The estimate for the UJA-Federation of New York service area (the five boroughs of New York City and Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties) based on the new 2011 RDD survey appeared in last year's *American Jewish Year Book* and remains unchanged. However, estimates became available for more than 40 geographic subareas. See Exhibit 1h in Beck et al. (2013) for an analysis of changes in the Jewish population of the geographic subareas since 2002.

Part IV

National, State, Regional, and Urban Area Totals

Based on a summation of local Jewish community studies in Appendix A, the estimated size of the American Jewish community in 2013 is 6.722 million Jews (**Table 1**), unchanged from the 2012 estimate. The 6.722 million is about 1.5 million more than the Jewish population estimate reported by United Jewish Communities (now The Jewish Federations of North America) in its 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS 2000-01) (Kotler-Berkowitz et al. 2003). These differences are discussed in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2006), Sheskin (2008), and DellaPergola (2013).

For reasons discussed in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2006), it is unlikely that the number of American Jews is as high as 6.722 million. Rather, we maintain that the actual number of Jews is more likely between 6.2 million and 6.5 million. Briefly, some part-year households (households who spend part of the year in one community and part in another), some college students (who may be reported in their home community and their school community), and some households who moved from one community to another between local Jewish community studies are likely, to some extent, being double-counted in Appendix A.

Note that, for the most part, we have chosen to accept the local definition of “who is a Jew” when a scientific demographic study has been completed in a community, even in cases where we disagree with that definition. In particular, this impacts the 2011 New York study which counted as Jewish about 100,000 persons who responded that they considered themselves Jewish in some way, although their religion was Christian. Note that the world Jewish population chapter by Sergio DellaPergola (Chapter 6 in this volume) does not include these 100,000 persons in the total for the New York metropolitan area. This issue also arises, although to a lesser extent, in some California Jewish communities.

Tables 1 and 2 show the total Jewish population of each state and the District of Columbia, Census Region, and Census Division. **Tables 3 and 4** show the Jewish population of the 20 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and all Jewish Federation Service Areas with an estimated Jewish population of 20,000 or more. **Map 1** shows the definitions of the Census Regions and Census Divisions.

State Level

The first data column of **Table 1** shows the number of Jews in each state. Eight states have a Jewish population of 200,000 or more: New York (1,760,000); California (1,221,000); Florida (639,000); New Jersey (509,000); Illinois (298,000); Pennsylvania (295,000); Massachusetts (278,000); and Maryland (238,000).

The third column of **Table 1** shows the percentage of the population in each state that is Jewish. Overall, about 2.1% of Americans are Jewish, but the percentage is 4% or higher in New York (9.0%), New Jersey (5.7%), the District of Columbia (4.4%), Massachusetts (4.2%), and Maryland (4.0%).

The final column of **Table 1** shows the percentage of the total Jewish population in each state. The four states with the largest shares of the Jewish populations – New York (26%), California (18%), Florida (10%), and New Jersey (8%) – account for 61% of the 6.722 million American Jews reported in **Table 1**. These four states account for only 27% of the total American population. The Jewish population, then, is very geographically concentrated, particularly compared to the total population. In fact, using a measure known as the index of dissimilarity or the segregation index (Burt, Barber, and Rigby 2009, 127-129), 40% of Jews would have to change their state of residence for Jews to be geographically distributed among the states in the same proportions as the total population. The same measure for 1971 is 46%, indicating that Jews are less geographically concentrated in 2013 than they were in 1971. In 1971 (**Table 5**), the four states with the largest Jewish populations – New York (42%), California (12%), Pennsylvania (8%), and New Jersey (7%) --accounted for 68% of the 6.060 million American Jews.

Census Regions and Divisions

Table 2 shows that on a regional basis the Jewish population also is distributed very differently from the American population as a whole. While only 18% of all Americans live in the Northeast, 45% of Jews live there. While 21% of all Americans live in the Midwest, only 11% of Jews do. While 37% of all Americans live in the South, only 21% of Jews do. Approximately equal percentages of all Americans (23%) and Jews (24%) live in the West.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Table 3 shows the total and the Jewish population of the 20 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in 2013. The Jewish population estimates in **Table 3** were compiled from the data in Appendix A using the US Census Bureau definitions of each MSA.

While 38% of all Americans live in the top 20 MSAs, 79% of American Jews do. Also, while Jews are only 2.1% of all Americans, Jews constitute 4.4% of the population of the top 20 MSAs.

The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA MSA and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL MSAs are both 10% Jewish, while the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD, Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH, and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA MSAs are all 5%-7% Jewish.

Note that, with some exceptions, the Jewish populations shown in **Table 3** are not presented in the same manner as in Appendix A or in **Table 4**. The major communities listed in Appendix A are generally based on Jewish Federation service areas, while **Table 3** shows the population for US Census Bureau-defined MSAs. Thus, for example, Appendix A shows the Jewish population of Baltimore to be 93,400, while **Table 3** shows a Jewish population of 115,400, because the Baltimore-Towson MSA covers a larger geographic area than the service area of The Associated: Jewish Community Federation of Baltimore.

Jewish Federation Service Areas

Over 150 American Jewish communities are served by organizations known as Jewish Federations (Feldstein 1998). The Jewish Federations of North America is the central coordinating body for the local Jewish Federations.

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

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

The geographic extent of the areas served by local Jewish Federations are a result of historical forces and the geographic distribution of the Jewish population. History has produced service areas that vary significantly in size and population. UJA-Federation of New York serves an 8-county area with 1,538,000 Jews while six Jewish Federations serve Fairfield County in Connecticut with a total of about 50,000 Jews.

The Jewish Federation service areas rarely align themselves geographically with Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) as defined by the US Census Bureau. Thus, the estimates in **Table 4** are often quite different from those found in **Table 3**. The Jewish Federation service areas are generally smaller than the geographic areas of the MSAs.

Table 4 shows the Jewish population in 2013 of the service areas of all Jewish Federations with 20,000 or more Jews. The Jewish Federation service areas with 200,000 or more Jews are New York (1,538,200), Los Angeles (519,200), Chicago (291,800), San Francisco (227,800), Washington (215,600), Philadelphia (214,600), and Boston (210,500).

Map 1: Census Regions and Divisions of the United States

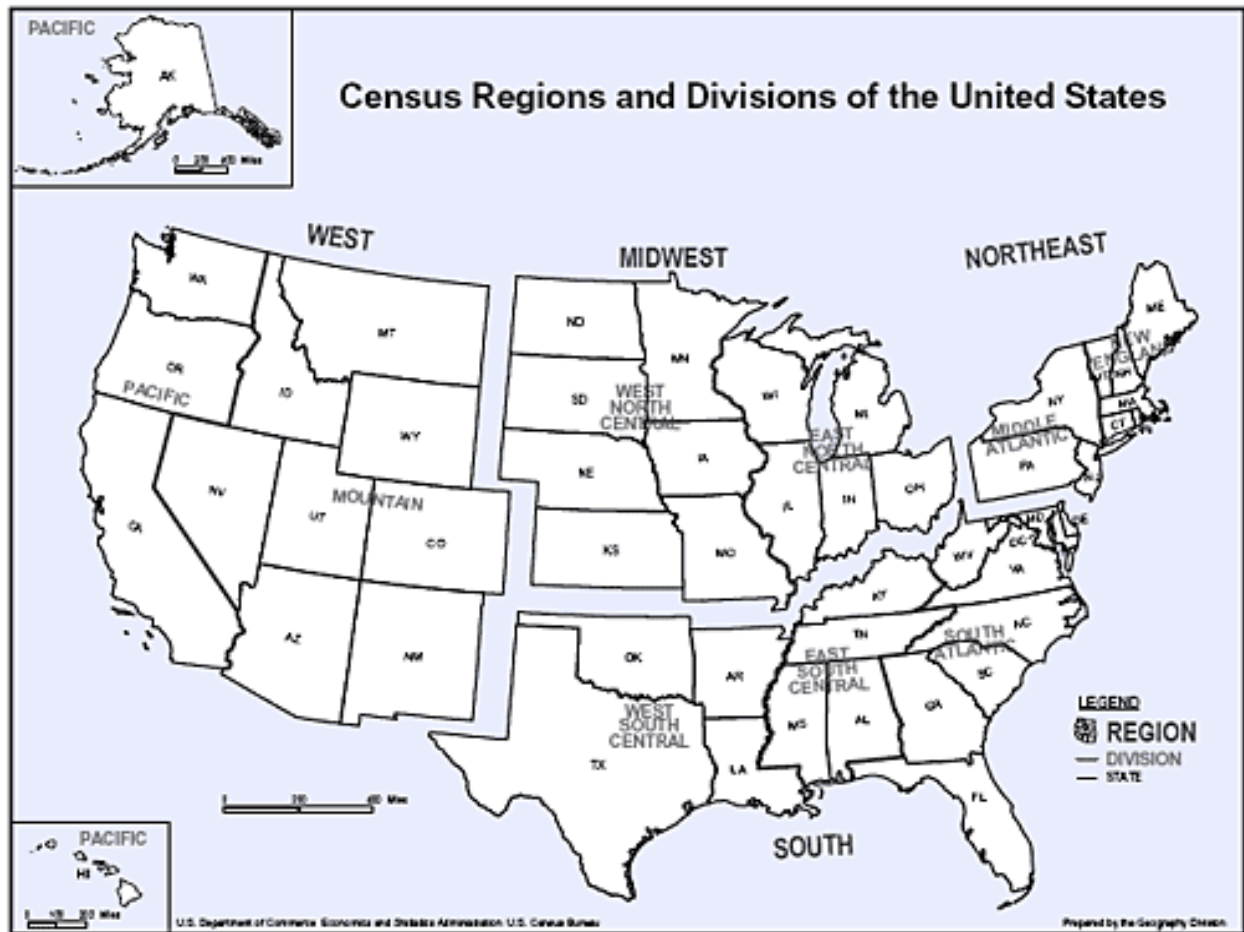


TABLE 1
JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATE, 2013

State	Number of Jews	Total Population ^a	Percentage Jewish	% of Total US Jewish Population
Alabama	8,850	4,822,023	0.2%	0.1%
Alaska	6,175	731,449	0.8%	0.1%
Arizona	106,300	6,553,255	1.6%	1.6%
Arkansas	1,725	2,949,131	0.1%	0.0%
California	1,221,190	38,041,430	3.2%	18.2%
Colorado	91,920	5,187,582	1.8%	1.4%
Connecticut	116,050	3,590,347	3.2%	1.7%
Delaware	15,100	917,092	1.6%	0.2%
District of Columbia	28,000	632,323	4.4%	0.4%
Florida	638,985 ^b	19,317,568	3.3%	9.5%
Georgia	127,470	9,919,945	1.3%	1.9%
Hawaii	7,280	1,392,313	0.5%	0.1%
Idaho	1,525	1,595,728	0.1%	0.0%
Illinois	297,985	12,875,255	2.3%	4.4%
Indiana	17,470	6,537,334	0.3%	0.3%
Iowa	6,240	3,074,186	0.2%	0.1%
Kansas	17,675	2,885,905	0.6%	0.3%
Kentucky	11,300	4,380,415	0.3%	0.2%
Louisiana	10,675	4,601,893	0.2%	0.2%
Maine	13,890	1,329,192	1.0%	0.2%
Maryland	238,200	5,884,563	4.0%	3.5%
Massachusetts	277,980	6,646,144	4.2%	4.1%
Michigan	82,270	9,883,360	0.8%	1.2%
Minnesota	45,635	5,379,139	0.8%	0.7%
Mississippi	1,525	2,984,926	0.1%	0.0%
Missouri	59,175	6,021,988	1.0%	0.9%
Montana	1,350	1,005,141	0.1%	0.0%
Nebraska	6,100	1,855,525	0.3%	0.1%

TABLE 1
JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATE, 2013

State	Number of Jews	Total Population ^a	Percentage Jewish	% of Total US Jewish Population
Nevada	76,300	2,758,931	2.8%	1.1%
New Hampshire	10,120	1,320,718	0.8%	0.2%
New Jersey	508,950	8,864,590	5.7%	7.6%
New Mexico	12,725	2,085,538	0.6%	0.2%
New York	1,760,220	19,570,261	9.0%	26.2%
North Carolina	31,675	9,752,073	0.3%	0.5%
North Dakota	400	699,628	0.1%	0.0%
Ohio	148,615	11,544,225	1.3%	2.2%
Oklahoma	4,625	3,814,820	0.1%	0.1%
Oregon	40,650	3,899,353	1.0%	0.6%
Pennsylvania	294,925	12,763,536	2.3%	4.4%
Rhode Island	18,750	1,050,292	1.8%	0.3%
South Carolina	13,570	4,723,723	0.3%	0.2%
South Dakota	345	833,354	0.0%	0.0%
Tennessee	19,575	6,456,243	0.3%	0.3%
Texas	138,705	26,059,203	0.5%	2.1%
Utah	5,650	2,855,287	0.2%	0.1%
Vermont	5,285	626,011	0.8%	0.1%
Virginia	95,240	8,185,867	1.2%	1.4%
Washington	45,885	6,897,012	0.7%	0.7%
West Virginia	2,310	1,855,413	0.1%	0.0%
Wisconsin	28,255	5,726,398	0.5%	0.4%
Wyoming	1,150	576,412	0.2%	0.0%
Total	6,721,965	313,914,040	2.1%	100.0%

Note that the total number of American Jews is more likely in the range of 6.2-6.5 million due to some double-counting between states (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2006).

^a Source: www.census.gov (July 1, 2012 estimates)

^b Excludes 77,675 Jews who live in Florida for 3-7 months of the year and are counted in their primary state of residence.

TABLE 2
JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES
BY CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION, 2013

Census Region/Division	Jewish Population		Total Population	
	Number	Percentage Distribution	Number ^a	Percentage Distribution
Northeast	3,006,170	44.7%	55,761,091	17.8%
Middle Atlantic	2,564,095	38.1%	41,198,387	13.1%
New England	442,075	6.6%	14,562,704	4.6%
Midwest	710,165	10.6%	67,316,297	21.4%
East North Central	574,595	8.5%	46,566,572	14.8%
West North Central	135,570	2.0%	20,749,725	6.6%
South	1,387,530	20.6%	117,257,221	37.4%
East South Central	41,250	0.6%	18,643,607	5.9%
South Atlantic	1,190,550	17.7%	61,188,567	19.5%
West South Central	155,730	2.3%	37,425,047	11.9%
West	1,618,100	24.1%	73,579,431	23.4%
Mountain	296,920	4.4%	22,617,874	7.2%
Pacific	1,321,180	19.7%	50,961,557	16.2%
Total	6,721,965	100.0%	313,914,040	100.0%

Note that the total number of American Jews is probably in the range 6.2-6.5 million due to some double counting between states (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2006).

^a Source: www.census.gov (July 1, 2012 estimates)

TABLE 3
JEWISH POPULATION IN
TOP 20 METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSAs)
IN THE UNITED STATES, 2013

MSA Rank	MSA Name	Population		Percentage Jewish
		Total ^a	Jewish	
1	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	19,831,858	2,067,500	10.4%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	13,052,921	617,480	4.7%
3	Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	9,522,434	294,280	3.1%
4	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	6,700,991	55,005	0.8%
5	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	6,177,035	45,640	0.7%
6	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,018,800	275,850	4.6%
7	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	5,860,342	217,390	3.7%
8	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	5,762,717	555,125	9.6%
9	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	5,457,831	119,800	2.2%
10	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	4,640,802	251,360	5.4%
11	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	4,455,560	295,850	6.6%
12	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,350,096	22,625	0.5%
13	Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	4,329,534	82,900	1.9%
14	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,292,060	67,000	1.6%
15	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,522,157	39,700	1.1%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,422,264	44,500	1.3%
17	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	3,177,063	89,000	2.8%
18	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2,842,878	58,350	2.1%
19	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,795,794	54,200	1.9%
20	Baltimore-Towson, MD	2,753,149	115,400	4.2%
Total Population in Top 20 MSAs		118,966,286	5,293,080	4.4%
Total US Population		313,914,040	6,721,965	2.1%
Percentage of Population in Top 20 MSAs		37.9%	78.7%	

^a Source: www.census.gov

Notes: (1) See www.census.gov/population/metro/files/lists/2009/List1.txt for a list of the counties included in each MSA; (2) Total Jewish population of 5,293,080 excludes 75,875 part-year residents who are included in MSAs 8, 12, and 18; (3) The total number of American Jews is more likely in the range of 6.2-6.5 million due to some double-counting between states (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2006).

TABLE 4
JEWISH POPULATION OF JEWISH FEDERATION SERVICE AREAS
WITH 20,000 OR MORE JEWS, 2013

Community	Number of Jews		Community	Number of Jews
New York	1,538,200		Middlesex County (NJ)	52,000
Los Angeles	519,200		Dallas	50,000
Chicago	291,800		Southern NJ (Cherry Hill)	49,200
San Francisco	227,800		Houston	45,000
Washington	215,600		Pittsburgh	42,200
Philadelphia	214,600		Seattle	37,200
Boston	210,500		Portland (OR)	36,400
Broward County (FL)	170,700		St. Petersburg	33,400
Atlanta	119,800		Hartford	32,800
Greater MetroWest NJ	115,000		Orange County (NY)	31,500
South Palm Beach	107,500		Orlando	30,600
Miami	106,300		San Gabriel-Pomona Valleys	30,000
Northern NJ (Bergen County)	102,500		Minneapolis	29,300
West Palm Beach	101,350		Cincinnati	27,000
East Bay (Oakland)	100,750		Long Beach (CA)	23,750
Baltimore	93,400		Columbus	23,000
Rockland County (NY)	91,100		New Haven	23,000
San Diego	89,000		Tampa	23,000
Denver	83,900		Tucson	21,400
Phoenix	82,900		Sacramento	21,300
Cleveland	80,800		Milwaukee	21,100
Orange County (CA)	80,000		Rochester	21,000
Las Vegas	72,300		Kansas City	20,000
Detroit	67,000		Somerset (NJ)	20,000
Monmouth County (NJ)	64,000		Includes only full-year population in Florida communities, Monmouth County, and Tucson. See Appendix A for the year of each estimate.	
San Jose	63,000			
Ocean County (NJ)	61,500			
St. Louis	54,000			

Part V

Changes in the Size of the Jewish Population, 1971-2013

Tables 5 and 6 and Maps 2 to 4 show the changing geographic distribution of the Jewish population from 1971 to 2013. In examining the maps, note that the dot symbols are randomly placed within each state.

Note that, for the most part, we have chosen to accept the local definition of “who is a Jew” when a scientific demographic study has been completed in a community, even in cases where we disagree with that definition. In particular, this impacts the 2011 New York study which counted as Jewish about 100,000 persons who responded that they considered themselves Jewish in some way, although their religion was Christian. Note that the world Jewish population chapter by Sergio DellaPergola (Chapter 6 in this volume) does not include these 100,000 persons in the total for the New York metropolitan area. This issue also arises, although to a lesser extent, in some California Jewish communities.

National Level Changes

Overall, the data reveal an increase of 662,000 (11%) Jews from 1971-2013. During this same period, the number of non-Hispanic white Americans increased by 18%. Had the Jewish population increased at this same rate, the 6,060,000 Jews in 1971 would have increased to 7,132,000 in 2013, or about 410,000 more than the 6,722,000 shown in **Table 5**. The smaller than expected increase in Jewish population is due to such factors as low birth rates, children in intermarried households not being raised Jewish, and persons of Jewish ancestry simply “opting out” of identifying as Jews. Without the significant immigration of Jews from the Former Soviet Union during this time period, the number of Jews would be even lower. If we choose not to accept that very broad definition of a Jew used in the recent New York study, the increase would be even lower.

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

State Level Changes

At the state level (**Table 5**), the number of Jews in New York decreased by 776,000 (31%, reflecting primarily the decrease in the New York City area), from 2,536,000 in 1971 to 1,760,000 in 2013. The number of Jews in Pennsylvania decreased by 177,000 (38%, reflecting primarily the decrease in Philadelphia), from 472,000 in 1971 to 295,000 in 2013. Other notable decreases in states with significant Jewish population include Missouri (25,000, 30%), Michigan (11,000, 12%), and Ohio (10,000, 6%).

The most significant *percentage* decreases not referenced in the preceding paragraph occurred in North Dakota (68%), Mississippi (63%), South Dakota (55%), and West Virginia (53%), all of which have small Jewish populations.

The number of Jews in California increased by 500,000 (69%, reflecting increases particularly in San Francisco, Orange County, and San Diego), from 721,000 in 1971 to 1,221,000 in 2013. The number of Jews in Florida increased by 379,000 (146%, reflecting increases especially in Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties), from 260,000 in 1971 to 639,000 in 2013.⁵ Other significant increases include Georgia (102,000, 397%, reflecting most notably the growth in Atlanta), New Jersey (96,000, 23%, reflecting especially migration from New York City to the suburbs in northern New Jersey), Arizona (85,000, 406%, reflecting particularly the growth in Phoenix), Nevada (73,000, 2,157%, reflecting especially the growth in Las Vegas), Texas (71,000, 106%, reflecting largely the growth in Dallas and Houston), Colorado (65,000, 247%, reflecting primarily the growth in Denver), Virginia (54,000, 131%, reflecting the growth in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, DC), and Maryland (51,000, 27%, reflecting the growth in the Montgomery County suburbs of Washington, DC).

The most significant *percentage* increases not referenced in the previous paragraph occurred in Alaska (1,958%), Kansas (742%), Hawaii (385%), New Mexico (371%), Oregon (363%), Wyoming (233%), North Carolina (212%), and Washington State (201%), most of which have relatively small Jewish populations

Regional Level Changes

Table 6 shows that the changes in the geographic distribution of Jews by Census Region and Census Division from 1971-2013, to some extent, reflect the changing geographic distribution of Americans in general. The percentage of Jews who live in the Northeast decreased from 63% in 1971 to 45% in 2013. The 12% of Jews who live in the Midwest remained virtually unchanged during this period. The percentage of Jews who live in the South increased from 12% to 21%, and the percentage of Jews who live in the West increased from 13% to 24%. In sum, the Jewish population has shifted from the Northeast to the West and the South, with little change in the Midwest.

The final column of **Table 6** shows that the number of Jews who live in the Northeast decreased by 22% (822,000) from 1971-2013 and the number of Jews who live in the Midwest decreased by 3% (22,000), while the number of Jews who live in the South and the West each doubled from 1971-2013. The number of Jews who live in the South increased by 693,000 from 1971-2013, and the number of Jews who live in the West increased by 814,000.

TABLE 5
CHANGES IN JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATE,
1971-2013

State	1971 ^a	2013	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Alabama	9,140	8,850	(290)	(3.2)%
Alaska	300	6,175	5,875	1,958.3%
Arizona	21,000	106,300	85,300	406.2%
Arkansas	3,030	1,725	(1,305)	(43.1)%
California	721,045	1,221,190	500,145	69.4%
Colorado	26,475	91,920	65,445	247.2%
Connecticut	105,000	116,050	11,050	10.5%
Delaware	9,000	15,100	6,100	67.8%
District of Columbia	15,000	28,000	13,000	86.7%
Florida	260,000	638,985	378,985	145.8%
Georgia	25,650	127,470	101,820	397.0%
Hawaii	1,500	7,280	5,780	385.3%
Idaho	630	1,525	895	142.1%
Illinois	284,285	297,985	13,700	4.8%
Indiana	24,275	17,470	(6,805)	(28.0)%
Iowa	8,610	6,240	(2,370)	(27.5)%
Kansas	2,100	17,675	15,575	741.7%
Kentucky	10,745	11,300	555	5.2%
Louisiana	16,115	10,675	(5,440)	(33.8)%
Maine	7,295	13,890	6,595	90.4%
Maryland	187,110	238,200	51,090	27.3%
Massachusetts	267,440	277,980	10,540	3.9%
Michigan	93,530	82,270	(11,260)	(12.0)%
Minnesota	34,475	45,635	11,160	32.4%
Mississippi	4,125	1,525	(2,600)	(63.0)%
Missouri	84,325	59,175	(25,150)	(29.8)%
Montana	845	1,350	505	59.8%

TABLE 5
CHANGES IN JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATE,
1971-2013

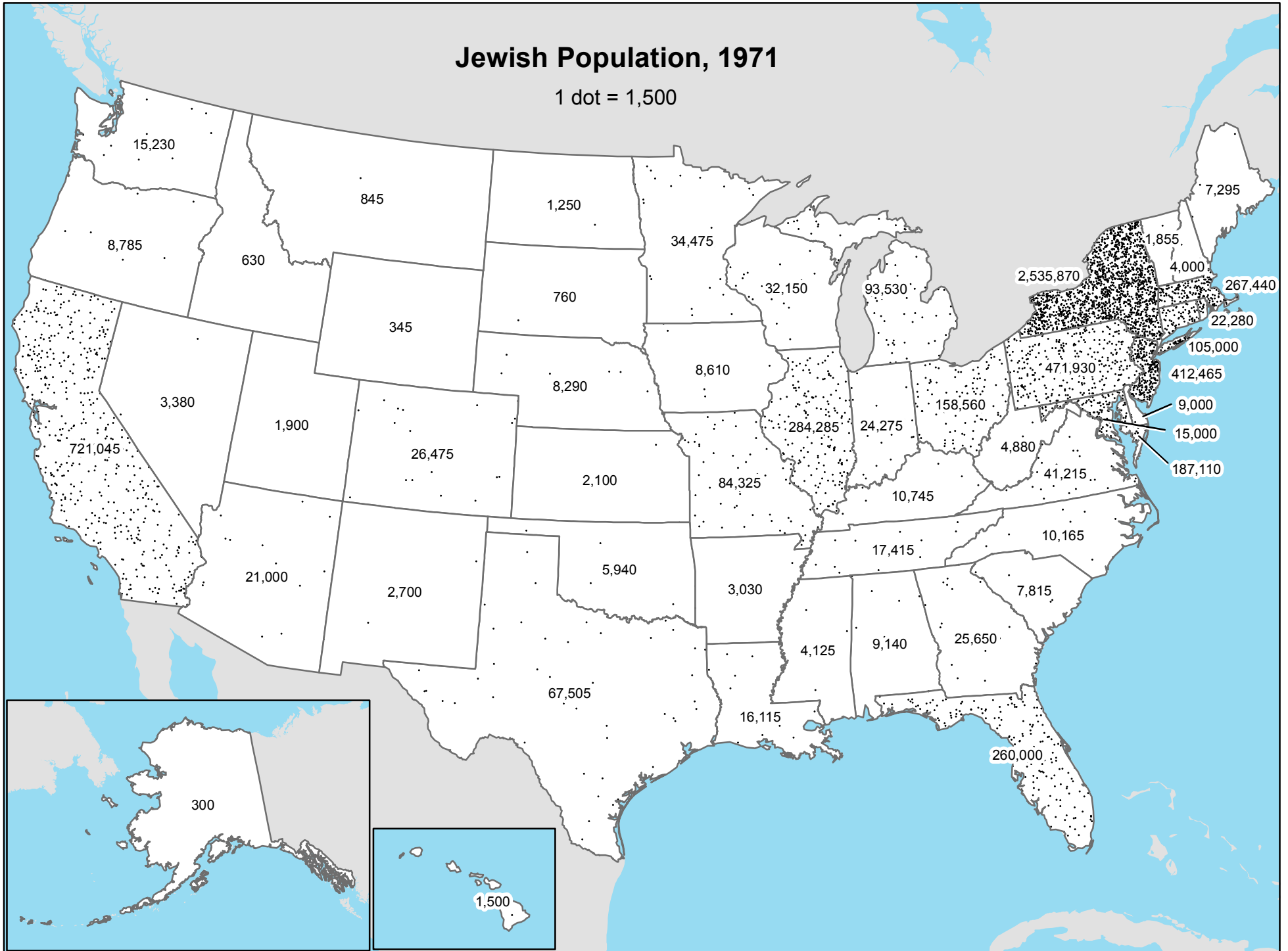
State	1971 ^a	2013	Increase/ (Decrease)	Percentage Change
Nebraska	8,290	6,100	(2,190)	(26.4)%
Nevada	3,380	76,300	72,920	2,157.4%
New Hampshire	4,000	10,120	6,120	153.0%
New Jersey	412,465	508,950	96,485	23.4%
New Mexico	2,700	12,725	10,025	371.3%
New York	2,535,870	1,760,220	(775,650)	(30.6)%
North Carolina	10,165	31,675	21,510	211.6%
North Dakota	1,250	400	(850)	(68.0)%
Ohio	158,560	148,615	(9,945)	(6.3)%
Oklahoma	5,940	4,625	(1,315)	(22.1)%
Oregon	8,785	40,650	31,865	362.7%
Pennsylvania	471,930	294,925	(177,005)	(37.5)%
Rhode Island	22,280	18,750	(3,530)	(15.8)%
South Carolina	7,815	13,570	5,755	73.6%
South Dakota	760	345	(415)	(54.6)%
Tennessee	17,415	19,575	2,160	12.4%
Texas	67,505	138,705	71,200	105.5%
Utah	1,900	5,650	3,750	197.4%
Vermont	1,855	5,285	3,430	184.9%
Virginia	41,215	95,240	54,025	131.1%
Washington	15,230	45,885	30,655	201.3%
West Virginia	4,880	2,310	(2,570)	(52.7)%
Wisconsin	32,150	28,255	(3,895)	(12.1)%
Wyoming	345	1,150	805	233.3%
Total	6,059,730	6,721,965	662,235	10.9%

^a Source: (Chenkin 1972, 384-392)

Note that the total number of American Jews is more likely in the range of 6.2-6.5 million due to some double-counting between states (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2006).

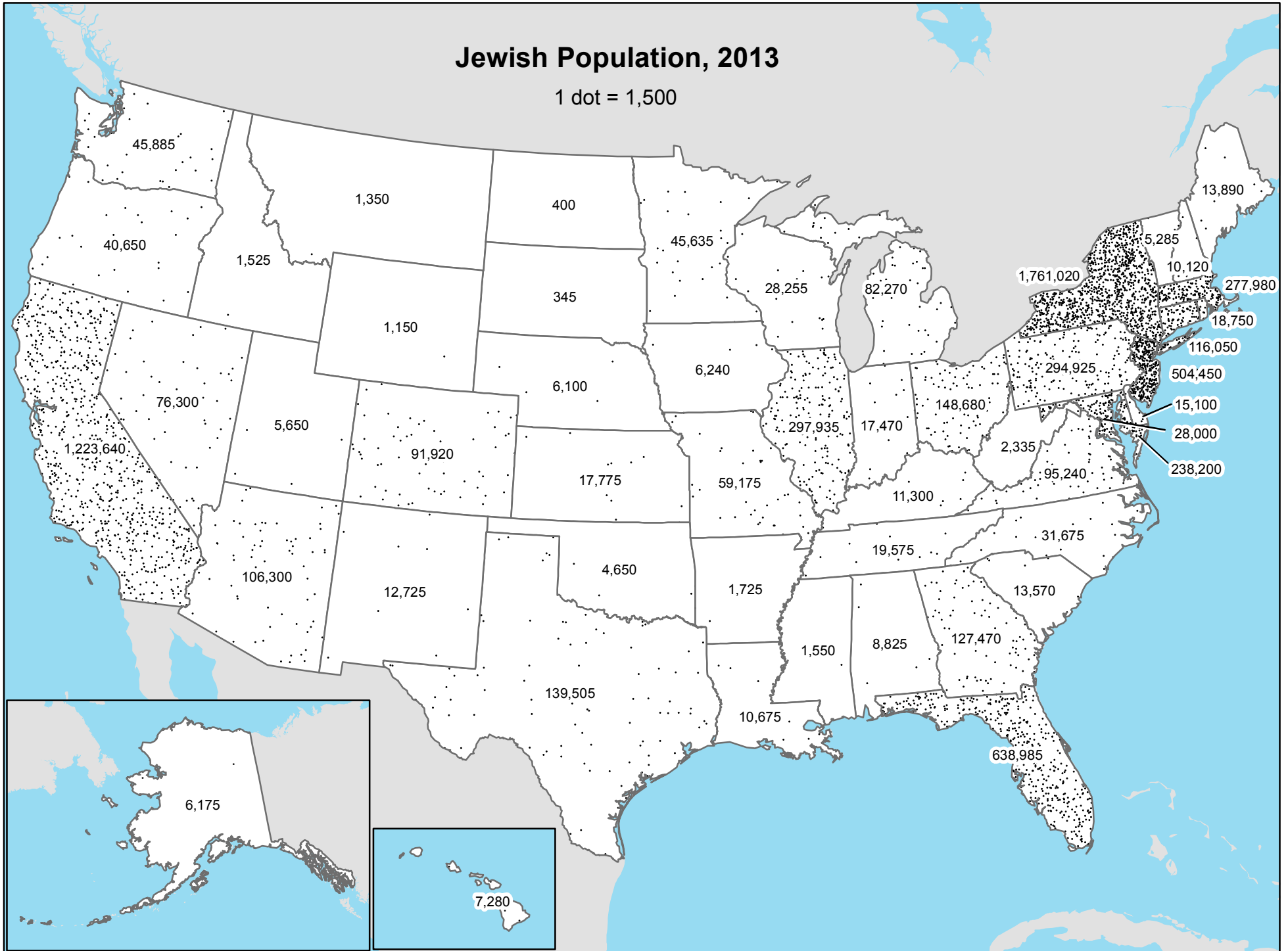
Jewish Population, 1971

1 dot = 1,500



Jewish Population, 2013

1 dot = 1,500



Change in Jewish Population, 1971-2013

1 dot = 1,500

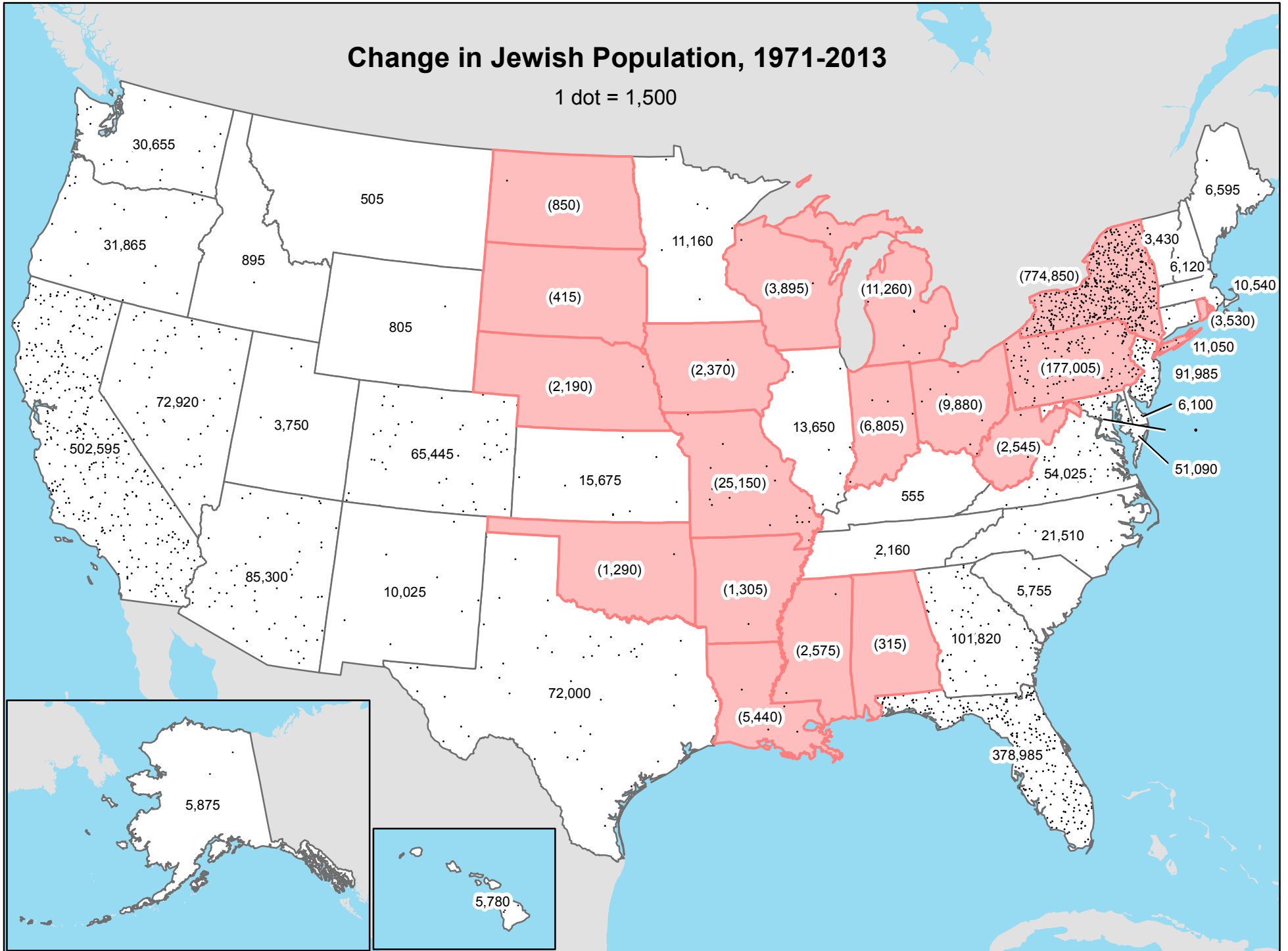


TABLE 6
CHANGES IN JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES
BY CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION, 1971-2013

Census Region/Division	1971		2013		Percent- age Change
	Number of Jews	Percentage Distribution	Number of Jews	Percentage Distribution	
Northeast	3,828,135	63.2%	3,006,170	44.7%	(21.5)%
Middle Atlantic	3,420,265	56.4%	2,564,095	38.1%	(25.0)%
New England	407,870	6.7%	442,075	6.6%	8.4%
Midwest	732,610	12.1%	710,165	10.6%	(3.1)%
East North Central	592,800	9.8%	574,595	8.5%	(3.1)%
West North Central	139,810	2.3%	135,570	2.0%	(3.0)%
South	694,850	11.5%	1,387,530	20.6%	99.7%
East South Central	41,425	0.7%	41,250	0.6%	(0.4)%
South Atlantic	560,835	9.3%	1,190,550	17.7%	112.3%
West South Central	92,590	1.5%	155,730	2.3%	68.2%
West	804,135	13.3%	1,618,100	24.1%	101.2%
Mountain	57,275	0.9%	296,920	4.4%	418.4%
Pacific	746,860	12.3%	1,321,180	19.7%	76.9%
Total	6,059,730	100.0%	6,721,965	100.0%	10.9%

Note that the total number of American Jews is more likely in the range of 6.2-6.5 million due to some double-counting between states (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2006).

Part VI

Recently Completed Local Jewish Community Studies

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

Four local Jewish community studies were completed over the past two years [Cleveland, OH (2011), East Bay, CA (2011), Milwaukee, WI (2011), and New York, NY (2011)]. While the new Jewish population estimates for Cleveland and New York were included in the 2012 population estimates, the vignettes for these two communities appear this year. In addition, a vignette is presented for a small update study completed for Greater MetroWest NJ in 2012.

Because the East Bay and Milwaukee studies were not completed in a manner that readily facilitates comparisons with other Jewish communities, we do not provide vignettes for these communities.

In these vignettes, the reader should note the difference between the *number of Jews* and the *number of persons in Jewish households*, the latter including non-Jewish spouses, children not being raised Jewish, and other non-Jewish household members.

The reader should keep in mind that while Random Digit Dialing (RDD) produces the best random sample, most studies, for economic and other reasons, combine RDD sampling with either Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling or List sampling. In surveys employing DJN or List sampling, weighting factors are used to remove much of the bias introduced by these sampling methods.

It should be noted that the comparisons in each community's vignette between that community and other Jewish communities are restricted to communities completing scientific studies between 1993 and 2011 whose results are presented on a comparable basis. The tables on which these comparisons are based are available from Sheskin (2013b).

Some comparisons are affected by the year in which a study was completed. This applies particularly to comparisons on economic variables, such as income and philanthropy (which are affected by the state of the economy in a given year) and variables related to Israel (which are affected by the political situation in Israel in a given year).

Cleveland, OH (2011)

This 2011 study covers the service area of the Jewish Federation of Cleveland. The service area includes Cuyahoga County plus portions of Geauga, Lake, Portage, and Summit Counties. The consultant was Jewish Policy Action Research (JPAR). One thousand forty-four telephone interviews were completed, of which 114 utilized RDD sampling, 36 utilized Distinctive Jewish Name sampling, and 894 utilized List sampling. The last scientific demographic study of Cleveland's Jewish population was conducted in 1996.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 98,300 persons live in 38,300 Jewish households in Cleveland, of whom 80,800 persons (82%) are Jewish. Cleveland is the 21st largest American Jewish community. The study shows the Jewish population of Cleveland to have remained about the same since 1996. About 7% of households spend less than ten months of the year in Cleveland.

Jewish households comprise 5.1% of households in Cleveland. The Jewish population of Cleveland from 1996-2011 has moved geographically, but is actually less geographically dispersed. The Jewish population of The Heights has remained about the same (-4 %). Fewer Jews live in the Northeast (-10%) and West Side/Central (-8%). In the Northern Heights, the Jewish population decreased by 39%, but in the East Side Suburbs, Beachwood, and Solon and the Southeast Suburbs, it increased by 44%.

About 57% of adults in Jewish households were born in the local area, the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 57% has not changed since 1996. Only 4% of Jewish households moved to Cleveland in the past five years (2007-2011), the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 85% of households in residence for 20 or more years is the second highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. About 44% of adult children settle in Cleveland, which is the sixth highest among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, Cleveland has a stable Jewish population.

In addition to the 57% of adults in Jewish households born locally, 10% were born elsewhere in Ohio, 14% in the Northeast, 5% elsewhere in the Midwest, and only 8% were foreign born. The percentage foreign born decreased from 14% in 1996.

Demography. Twenty-two percent of persons in Jewish households in Cleveland are age 0-17; 15% are age 18-34; 17% are age 35-49; 28% are age 50-64; and 18% are age 65 and over. These percentages are about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, except for the 17% age 35-49 (which is below average) and the 28% age 50-64 (which is the third highest). The percentages did not change significantly since 1996.

While the number of persons age 65 and over decreased slightly from 16,500 in 1996 to 15,000 in 2011, 55% of the age 65 and over population is age 75 and over compared to 41% in 1996.

The 28% of households with children age 0-17 at home is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 38% of married households with no children at home is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

The 60% of adults in Jewish households who are currently married is the seventh lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The divorce rate (200 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults) is the third highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 17% of adults in Jewish households who are employed part time is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 28% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who are employed full time or part time is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The median household income of \$72,000 (in 2012 dollars) is the fifth lowest and the \$91,000 median household income of households with children is the fourth lowest of about 55 and 50 comparison Jewish communities, respectively.

Sixteen percent of Jewish households report incomes under \$25,000. A subjective measure of financial status shows that 7% of respondents report they are "well off," 8%

have “extra money,” 44% are “comfortable,” 36% are “just managing,” and 5% “cannot make ends meet.”

Jewish Connections. Since 1996, the percentage of Jewish respondents in Cleveland who identify as Orthodox (10%) did not change. The percentage who identify as Conservative decreased, from 29% in 1996 to 25% in 2011 and the percentage who identify as Reform decreased from 49% in 1996 to 46% in 2011. The percentage who identify as Just Jewish increased from 11% in 1996 to 16% in 2011. Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 10% Orthodox is the fifth highest, the 25% Conservative is about average, the 46% Reform is well above average, and the 16% Just Jewish is the fourth lowest. Seventy-five percent of respondents consider being Jewish as very important, 20% as somewhat important, 3% as not very important, and 2% as not at all important.

While Cleveland remains a strong, engaged Jewish community, there are signs that this engagement has somewhat abated since 1996. Of about 55 comparison Jewish communities, both the 70% of households who always or usually attend a Passover Seder and the 69% who always or usually light Hanukkah candles are below average, while the 23% who always or usually light Sabbath candles is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. On the other hand, the 20% of households who keep a kosher home is above average and the 31% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 70% of households who always or usually attend a Passover Seder decreased from 84% in 1996. The 69% of households who always or usually light Hanukkah candles decreased from 79% in 1996. The 23% of households who always or usually light Sabbath candles decreased from 31% in 1996. The 20% of households who keep a kosher home compares to 18% in 1996.

The 38% of married couples in Cleveland who are intermarried is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 38% increased from 23% in 1996. The 36% of married couples age 65 and over who are intermarried is the second highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Only 7% of children in intermarried households are being raised in another religion.

Memberships. The 42% of households in Cleveland who are synagogue members decreased from 52% in 1996. The 42% is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 60% of households with children who are synagogue members is also about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and the 13% of intermarried households who are synagogue members is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

The 18% of households who are Jewish Community Center members decreased from 24% in 1996. The 18% is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs. The 26% of households with children and the 5% of intermarried households who are JCC members are also about average among about 50 comparison JCCs.

The 19% of households who are members of a Jewish organization (other than a synagogue or a JCC) is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 52% of households who are *associated* with the Jewish community (members of a

synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization) is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Jewish Education. Of adults in Jewish households in Cleveland who were born or raised Jewish, the 78% who had some formal Jewish education as children is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities as is the 13% who attended a Jewish day school as children. The 13% compares to 9% in 1996. The 31% of adults in Jewish households who were born or raised Jewish who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The 81% of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program (*Jewish market share*) is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, Cleveland is one of the most successful communities in terms of enrolling Jewish children in Jewish preschool/child care.

The 85% of Jewish children age 5-12 in a private school who attend a Jewish day school (*Jewish market share*) is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, Cleveland is one of the most successful communities in terms of enrolling Jewish children age 5-12 in Jewish day school (among households who choose private school for their children).

81% of Jewish children age 5-12 are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education, as are 69% of Jewish children age 13-17. The 97% of Jewish children age 13-17 who received some Jewish education at some point in their childhood is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. The 47% of respondents in Cleveland who visited Israel compares to 44% in 1996. Thirty percent of households with children have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel.

Forty-four percent of Jewish respondents are very emotionally attached to Israel; 42%, somewhat attached; 8%, not very attached; and 8% not at all attached. Thus, the attachment of Cleveland's Jewish population to Israel is very strong.

Philanthropy. The 45% of households in Cleveland who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year decreased from 62% in 1996. The 45% is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. While 75% of households age 75 and over donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, only 24% of households under age 35 did so.

While the percentage of Jewish households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year has decreased significantly since 1996, the percentage who donated to other Jewish charities increased from 45% in 1996 to 57% in 2011. The 57% is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 81% of households who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year increased from 63% in 1996. The percentage who donated to non-Jewish charities, but not to Jewish charities increased from 9% in 1996 to 23% in 2011.

Other Findings. The 69% of respondents age 75 and over with local adult children is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities, implying that a familial support system is available to the elderly in Cleveland.

About 800 Holocaust survivors live in Cleveland.

Greater MetroWest, NJ (2012)

Until 2012, the Jewish Federation of MetroWest (MW) served Essex, Morris, Sussex, and northern Union Counties New Jersey. Until 2012, the Jewish Federation of Central New Jersey served southern Union and northern Somerset Counties. In 2012, the two Federations merged to form the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ (GMW).

A major local Jewish community study for the MW area was completed in 1998 which was “updated” in 2008 using a DJN methodology (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2008, 161-162). No demographic study of any type was ever completed for the service area of the former Jewish Federation of Central New Jersey. The 2012 study of GMW involved no new telephone interviewing, but used a DJN methodology to update the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population of GMW. In addition, data on membership and enrollments in educational programs were collected from Jewish institutions in GMW. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study, the purpose of which was to examine changes in the Jewish population of GMW to provide background information for a long-range planning process.

Population Size and Geography. The estimate of the number of Jewish households in 2012 is based on a count of households with one of 31 DJNs listed in the 2012 CD telephone directory by zip code. A *DJN Ratio* was calculated between the RDD estimate of the number of Jewish households in 1998 and the number of households with a DJN listed in the 1998 CD-ROM telephone directory, and this DJN Ratio was applied to the number of households with a DJN listed in the 2008 and 2012 CD telephone directories to estimate the number of Jewish households in 2008 (for comparative purposes) and 2012 (Sheskin 1998). (The 2008 and 2012 “telephone directories” includes households who are cell phone-only and households with unpublished land lines whose names and addresses are available from other sources, including driver’s license records and tax rolls.) While *not* as reliable as an RDD survey, the results of this 2012 study should be considered indicative of changes in the GMW Jewish population.

While the number of households in MW decreased by about 5% between 1998 and 2008, the number of households remained relatively stable between 2008 and 2012. The addition of the Central NJ area adds about 28% to the Jewish population of MetroWest. About 140,000 persons live in 56,400 Jewish households in the GMW area, of whom 115,000 (82%) are Jewish. Almost one-fourth of New Jersey’s Jews live in GMW. About 6% of the overall population of GMW is Jewish. The geographic distribution of this Jewish population did not change significantly from 2008-2012.

Memberships. According to a 2012 survey of Jewish institutions in GMW, synagogue membership decreased by 3% from 2008-2012, from 19,267 member households in 2008 to 18,781 member households in 2012. Consistent with other recent studies, membership increased in Orthodox synagogues and decreased in Conservative and Reform synagogues. In 2012, 18% of synagogue members are members of an Orthodox synagogue; 37%, Conservative; 3%, Reconstructionist; 36%, Reform; and 6%, other types of synagogues.

Three Jewish Community Centers now serve the GMW area. Due to the closing of the Whippany location of the MetroWest JCC, membership in the JCC MetroWest decreased by 39% from 2008-2012. Membership in the JCC of Central NJ increased by

25%. Membership in the YM-YWHA of Union County remained stable. Overall JCC membership decreased from 5,107 households in 2008 to 3,814 households in 2012 (25%).

Jewish Education of Children. According to a 2012 survey of Jewish institutions in GMW, total preschool/child care enrollment of Jewish children age 0-5 is around 3,000, of which 73% is at synagogues.

According to a 2012 survey of Jewish day schools in GMW, Jewish day school enrollment in grades K-8 decreased 26% from 1998-2012, while enrollment in grades 9-12. increased by 3%. Most of the decrease in overall Jewish day school enrollment is in non-Orthodox schools.

In total, more than 7,000 Jewish children are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education pre-b'nai mitzvah: 85% in synagogues and 15% in Jewish day schools. In total, more than 2,200 Jewish children are enrolled in formal Jewish education post-b'nai mitzvah: 72% in synagogue schools and 28% in Jewish day schools.

According to a 2012 survey of Jewish institutions in GMW, more than 3,600 children age 3-17 were enrolled in Jewish day camps this past summer (2011): 27% in synagogue day camps, 48% in JCC day camps, and 24% in independent Jewish day camps.

Enrollment in 21 Jewish overnight camps believed to serve most GMW children increased 21% since 2008.

Philanthropy. Since 1998, adjusted for inflation, the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ (JFGMW) has raised in excess of \$500 million. Since 2008, adjusted for inflation, the JFGMW Annual Campaign is down \$7.6 million (23%). The number of donations to the JFGMW Annual Campaign is down 5,377 (24%). Adjusted for inflation, the average donation to the JFGMW Annual Campaign is down 24% since 2008. Like many other Jewish Federations, the Annual Campaign is down, but unlike other Jewish Federations, the average donation is also down.

New York, NY (2011)

This 2011 study covers the service area of UJA-Federation of New York. The service area includes the five boroughs of New York City and Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties. The consultant was Jewish Policy Action Research (JPAR). Almost 6,000 interviews were completed, of which 3,377 utilized RDD sampling, 451 utilized Distinctive Jewish Name sampling, and 2,165 utilized List sampling. This last scientific demographic study of New York's Jewish population was conducted in 2002. Note that Chapter 2 in this volume presents a more comprehensive analysis of the New York data. Also, note that, where available, the New York results are compared to the results from Boston (2005), Chicago (2010), and Philadelphia (2009).

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 1,769,000 persons live in 694,000 Jewish households in New York, of whom 1,538,000 persons (87%) are Jewish. New York is the largest American Jewish community and the second largest in the world, after Tel Aviv. The study shows the Jewish population of New York to have increased 126,000 (9%) since 2002.

Jewish households comprise 16% of households in New York. The 16% is the fourth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. From 2002-2011, the Jewish population of Brooklyn increased by 23%; The Bronx, by 20%; Queens, by 6%;

Westchester County, by 5%; and Nassau County, by 4%. The Jewish population of Staten Island decreased by 19%; Suffolk County, by 4%; and Manhattan, by 1%. See Appendix A for a detailed breakdown of the number of Jews for the various geographic subareas in New York.

About 54% of adults in Jewish households were born in the local area which is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 56% in Philadelphia. The 54% decreased from 59% in 2002. Only 3% of Jewish households moved to New York in the past five years (2007-2011) which is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in Chicago and 6% in Philadelphia. The 78% of households in residence for 20 or more years is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 80% in Philadelphia and 76% in Chicago. Thus, New York has a relatively stable Jewish population.

The 54% home ownership rate is the lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 83% in Chicago.

The 29% foreign born compares to 27% in 2002. The 27% is the second highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 13% in Chicago..

Diversity of the Population. About 242,000 Sephardic Jews (both adults and children), 234,000 Jews (both adults and children) from the former Soviet Union, 121,000 Israelis (both adults and children), and 51,600 Hispanic Jewish adults live in New York in 2011. New York has 31,000 Holocaust survivors in 2011, a decrease from 55,000 in 2002.

Orthodox Jews and Russian Jews together comprise more than 40% of New York's Jewish population. Twelve percent of Jewish households are biracial, Hispanic, or non-white. Two percent of Jews (38,000) are Syrian.

Five percent of Jewish households contain an LGBT individual.

Demography. Twenty-three percent of persons in Jewish households in New York are age 0-17; 19% are age 18-34; 17% are age 35-49; 21% are age 50-64; and 20% are age 65 and over. These percentages are about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, except for the 17% age 35-49 (which is below average).

The 23% age 0-17 compares to 24% in Boston, 21% in Chicago, and 19% in Philadelphia. The 20% age 65 and over compares to 18% in Chicago, 17% in Philadelphia, and 12% in Boston.

The age distribution did not change significantly since 2002. There are 66,000 more Jews under age 25 in 2011 than in 2002 and 45,000 more Jews age 75 and over.

The 30% of households containing one person is the sixth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Philadelphia, 23% in Boston, and 20% in Chicago. The 25% of households with children age 0-17 at home is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Boston, 31% in Chicago, and 22% in Philadelphia. The 25% of married households with no children at home is the eighth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 29% in Chicago, 22% in Philadelphia, and 21% in Boston.

The 52% of adults in Jewish households who are currently married is the lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 67% in Chicago and 59% in Philadelphia. The 23% who are single, never married is the fourth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 22% in Chicago and 10% in

Philadelphia. The divorce rate of 176 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60 in Chicago.

The 57% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher is the eighth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 73% in Chicago and 71% in Philadelphia.

The median household income of \$68,000 (in 2012 dollars) is the fourth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$101,000 in Boston, \$87,000 in Chicago, and \$85,000 in Philadelphia. The \$89,000 median household income of households with children is the second lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to \$122,000 in Boston and \$111,000 in Philadelphia.

Forty-two percent of Jewish households report incomes under \$50,000. A subjective measure of financial status shows that 9% of respondents report they are "well off," 16% have "extra money," 33% "have enough money," 37% are "just managing," and 5% "cannot make ends meet." About 20% of Jewish households live in poverty. The number of persons in Jewish households who live in poverty increased from 244,000 in 2002 to 361,000 in 2011.

Jewish Connections. Since 2002, the percentage of Jewish respondents in New York who identify as Orthodox remained virtually unchanged at about 20%; the percentage Conservative decreased from 26% to 19%; the percentage Reform decreased from 29% to 23% and the percentage Just Jewish increased from 25% to 37%. Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 20% Orthodox is the second highest, the 19% Conservative is the fourth lowest, the 23% Reform is the second lowest, and the 37% Just Jewish is the fifth highest.

The 20% Orthodox compares to 7% in Chicago, 6% in Philadelphia, and 4% in Boston. The 19% Conservative compares to 31% in both Boston and Philadelphia and 22% in Chicago. The 23% Reform compares to 45% in Chicago, 43% in Boston, and 42% in Philadelphia. The 37% Just Jewish compares to 18% in both Boston and Philadelphia and 14% in Chicago.

Reflecting an increase in the size of Orthodox households since 2002, the number of Orthodox Jews increased from 378,000 to 493,000. The number of Conservative Jews decreased from 318,000 to 280,000; the number of Reform Jews decreased from 345,000 to 303,000 and the number who identify as Just Jewish increased from 269,000 to 396,000.

Fifty-seven percent of respondents consider being Jewish as very important, 27% as somewhat important, 9% as not very important, and 7% as not at all important. The 57% very important is below average among about 20 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 73% in Chicago and 70% in Philadelphia.

Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, both the 69% of households who always or usually attend a Passover Seder and the 68% who always or usually light Hanukkah candles are below average. On the other hand, the 33% of households who always or usually light Sabbath candles is the third highest, the 32% of households who keep a kosher home is the highest, and the 32% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 69% of households who always or usually attend a Passover Seder decreased from 77% in 2002 and compares to 78% in Chicago, 76% in Philadelphia, and 72% in

Boston. The 68% of households who always or usually light Hanukkah candles decreased from 76% in 2002 and compares to 79% in Boston, 78% in Chicago, and 71% in Philadelphia. The 33% of households who always or usually light Sabbath candles did not change significantly from the 31% in 2002 and compares to 26% in Boston, 22% in Chicago, and 18% in Philadelphia. The 32% of households who keep a kosher home increased from 28% in 2002 and compares to 15% in both Chicago and Philadelphia and 7% in Boston. The 32% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more compares to 32% in Boston and 21% in Philadelphia.

The 22% of married couples in New York who are intermarried is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 46% in Boston, 33% in Chicago, and 28% in Philadelphia. The 22% is unchanged since 2002. The 14% of married couples under age 35 who are intermarried is the lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in Chicago. About 31% of children in intermarried households are being raised Jewish, which is the tenth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 60% in Boston and 49% in Chicago.

Memberships. The 44% of households in New York who are synagogue members compares to 43% in 2002. The 44% is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 38% in Boston, 36% in Chicago, and 35% in Philadelphia. The 57% of households under age 35 who are synagogue members is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 25% in Chicago. The 39% of households age 65 and over who are synagogue members is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Chicago. The 64% of households with children who are synagogue members is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 48% in Chicago and 41% in Philadelphia. The 15% of intermarried households who are synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 27% in Boston, 19% in Philadelphia, and 16% in Chicago.

The 24% of households who are members of a Jewish organization (other than a synagogue or a Jewish Community Center) is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 23% in Chicago.

Jewish Education. Nearly half of adults age 18-34 in Jewish households in New York who were born or raised Jewish attended a Jewish day school as children, compared to just 16% of adults age 55-69. About 60% of adults age 18-34 attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children, compared to 37% of adults age 55-69.

The 33% of Jewish respondents who attended an adult Jewish education program or class in the past year is the third highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 35% in Boston.

The 78% of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program (*Jewish market share*) is the eighth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 61% in Chicago. Thus, New York is one of the most successful communities in terms of enrolling Jewish children in Jewish preschool/child care.

The 92% of Jewish children age 5-12 in a private school who attend a Jewish day school (*Jewish market share*) is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 83% in Chicago. The 88% of Jewish children age 13-17 in a private

school who attend a Jewish day school (*Jewish market share*) is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 70% in Chicago. Thus, New York is one of the most successful communities in terms of enrolling Jewish children in Jewish day school (among households who choose private school for their children).

Ninety percent of Jewish children age 5-12 are currently enrolled in formal Jewish education, as are 73% of Jewish children age 13-17. The 96% of Jewish children age 13-17 who received some Jewish education during their childhood is the third highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 90% in Chicago.

Israel. The 49% of respondents in New York who visited Israel compares to 50% in 2002. Thirty-five percent of households with children have sent at least one child on a trip to Israel.

Forty-six percent of Jewish respondents are very emotionally attached to Israel; 32%, somewhat attached; 11%, not very attached; and 11% not at all attached. Thus, the attachment of New York's Jewish population to Israel is very strong.

Philanthropy. The 24% of households in New York in 2011 who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year decreased from 28% in 2002. The 24% is the sixth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in Chicago, 41% in Philadelphia, and 34% in Boston. While 37% of households age 75 and over donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, only 10% of households under age 35 did so.

While the percentage of Jewish households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year decreased by four percentage points since 2002, the percentage who donated to other Jewish charities decreased by only one percentage point from 56% in 2002 to 55% in 2011. The 55% is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 54% in Chicago. The 68% of households who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year increased from 65% in 2002.

Part VII

Comparisons among Jewish Communities

Since 1993, 56 American Jewish communities have completed one or more *scientific* Jewish community studies. Each year this chapter presents several tables comparing the results of these studies. This year, three tables are presented: (1) the percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who received some formal Jewish education as children; (2) the percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who attended a Jewish day school as children; and (3) the percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children (**Tables 7 to 9**).

Excluded from the tables are results from older community studies (prior to 1993) that are viewed as too dated for current comparisons or where more recent results are available. For example, studies were completed in Houston in 1986 and Dallas in 1988, but those results were deemed too dated to include in the tables. 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 this article (Sheskin 2001).

The comparisons among Jewish communities should be treated with caution because the studies span a 20-year period, use different sampling methods, use different questionnaires, and differ in other ways (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2007, 136-138; Sheskin 2005). 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. Note that many more comparison tables may be found in Sheskin (2013b).

Received Some Formal Jewish Education as Children

Table 7 shows the percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who received some formal Jewish education as children in a supplemental school, a Jewish day school, or (in a very small percentage of cases) with a tutor. The percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who received some formal Jewish education as children in the 42 Jewish communities shown ranges from 60% in Los Angeles to 87% in Columbus (OH). The median value is 78%. The 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey showed that 73% of born or raised Jewish adults received some formal Jewish education as children.

In general, males are more likely to have received some formal Jewish education than females, although this difference is either insignificant or non-existent among adults under age 50.

Many studies show that households in which at least one adult attended formal Jewish education as a child are more likely to be Jewishly connected than are households in which no adult attended formal Jewish education as a child. See, for example, Dashefsky and Lebson (2002) and Sheskin (2011).

Attended a Jewish Day School as Children

Table 8 shows the percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who attended a Jewish day school as children for one or more years. The percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who attended a Jewish day school as children in the 41 Jewish communities shown ranges from 4% in Rochester to 24% in Bergen County (NJ). The median value is 10%. The 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey showed that 12% of born or raised Jewish adults attended a Jewish day school as children.

Many believe that it is easier to market a Jewish day school education to households in which a parent attended a Jewish day school as a child. Thus, an implication of these findings is that it may be easier to market Jewish day school in such communities as Bergen, Miami, and Harrisburg than in places like Rochester, Charlotte, and Westport.

Many studies show that households in which at least one adult attended Jewish day school as a child are more likely to be Jewishly connected than are households in which no adult attended Jewish day school as a child. See, for example, Sheskin (2011).

Attended or Worked at a Jewish Overnight Camp as Children

Table 9 shows the percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children. The percentage of born or raised Jewish adults who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children in the 32 Jewish communities shown ranges from 17% in Broward to 45% in Philadelphia and Phoenix. The median value

is 31%. The 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey showed that 31% of born or raised Jewish adults attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children

Many studies show that households in which an adult attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child are more likely to be Jewishly connected than are households in which no adult attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as a child. For a sophisticated analysis of this finding, see Cohen, Miller, Sheskin, and Torr (2011).

TABLE 7
RECEIVED SOME FORMAL JEWISH EDUCATION AS CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Columbus	2001	87%		W Palm Beach	2005	77%
Rhode Island	2002	86%		Essex-Morris	1998	77%
Richmond	1994	86%		Monmouth	1997	77%
Chicago	2010	85%		Cincinnati	2008	76%
Lehigh Valley	2007	85%		Miami	2004	76%
Tidewater	2001	85%		Phoenix	2002	76%
Harrisburg	1994	85%		Pittsburgh	2002	76%
San Antonio	2007	83%		Milwaukee	1996	76%
Detroit	2005	83%		S Palm Beach	2005	75%
Rochester	1999	83%		Philadelphia	2009	74%
Washington	2003	82%		Middlesex	2008	74%
Jacksonville	2002	82%		Broward	1997	73%
Hartford	2000	82%		St. Louis	1995	73%
Westport	2000	82%		Atlanta	2006	72%
Charlotte	1997	82%		Las Vegas	2005	72%
New Haven	2010	81%		St. Paul	2004	72%
Atlantic County	2004	81%		San Diego	2003	70%
Wilmington	1995	80%		Orlando	1993	65%
Minneapolis	2004	79%		Los Angeles	1997	60%
Cleveland	2011	78%		NJPS ¹	2000	73%
Tucson	2002	78%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Bergen	2001	78%				
Sarasota	2001	78%				

TABLE 8
ATTENDED A JEWISH DAY SCHOOL AS CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Bergen	2001	24%		S Palm Beach	2005	9%
Miami	2004	18%		Washington	2003	9%
Harrisburg	1994	16%		Philadelphia	2009	8%
Chicago	2010	15%		Minneapolis	2004	8%
Cincinnati	2008	15%		St. Paul	2004	8%
Detroit	2005	15%		Columbus	2001	8%
Phoenix	2002	14%		Broward	1997	8%
Cleveland	2011	13%		Richmond	1994	8%
Los Angeles	1997	13%		Milwaukee	1996	7%
Middlesex	2008	12%		St. Louis	1995	7%
New Haven	2010	11%		Wilmington	1995	7%
Atlanta	2006	11%		Las Vegas	2005	6%
San Diego	2003	11%		Atlantic County	2004	6%
Jacksonville	2002	11%		Sarasota	2001	6%
Monmouth	1997	11%		Hartford	2000	6%
San Antonio	2007	10%		W Palm Beach	2005	5%
Pittsburgh	2002	10%		Westport	2000	5%
Rhode Island	2002	10%		Charlotte	1997	5%
Tucson	2002	10%		Rochester	1999	4%
Tidewater	2001	10%		NJPS ¹	2000	12%
Essex-Morris	1998	10%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
Lehigh Valley	2007	9%				

TABLE 9
ATTENDED OR WORKED AT A JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP AS CHILDREN
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: BORN OR RAISED JEWISH ADULTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Philadelphia	2009	45%		Rochester	1999	31%
Phoenix	2002	45%		Jacksonville	2002	30%
Pittsburgh	2002	44%		Westport	2000	30%
San Diego	2003	43%		Los Angeles	1997	29%
Detroit	2005	42%		Milwaukee	1996	28%
Minneapolis	2004	42%		Las Vegas	2005	27%
Columbus	2001	40%		Wilmington	1995	26%
Cincinnati	2008	38%		Hartford	2000	25%
St. Paul	2004	37%		Middlesex	2008	24%
Washington	2003	37%		S Palm Beach	2005	24%
Bergen	2001	37%		W Palm Beach	2005	23%
Lehigh Valley	2007	35%		Atlantic County	2004	23%
Rhode Island	2002	35%		Monmouth	1997	19%
Charlotte	1997	35%		Broward	1997	17%
San Antonio	2007	32%		NJPS ¹	2000	31%
Cleveland	2011	31%		¹ NJPS 2000 data are for the <i>more Jewishly-connected sample</i> .		
New Haven	2010	31%				
Miami	2004	31%				

Part VIII

State Maps of Jewish Communities

This Part presents state-level maps showing the approximate sizes of each Jewish community in the ten states with the largest Jewish populations. Appendix A should be used in conjunction with the maps, as it provides more exact population estimates and a more detailed description of the geographic areas included within each community. Note that in some places county names are utilized and in other cases, town or city names appear. In general, we have tried to use the names that reflect the manner in which the local Jewish community identifies itself. In some cases, because of spacing issues on the maps, we have varied this rule.

New York

Map 5 shows that, based on a 2011 RDD study, a total of 1,538,000 Jews live in the UJA-Federation of New York service area, including 561,100 in Brooklyn, 239,700 in Manhattan, 229,900 in Nassau County, 197,800 in Queens, 136,200 in Westchester County, 85,700 in Suffolk County, 53,900 in The Bronx, and 33,900 in Staten Island. New York is the largest American Jewish community. The 91,100 estimate for Rockland County is based primarily on an Informant/Internet Estimate. Rockland is the 16th largest American Jewish community. These two communities account for 93% of the Jews in New York State.

The four most significant Jewish communities in upstate New York are Rochester (21,000 Jews), Buffalo (13,000), Albany (12,000), and Syracuse (9,000). The first two estimates are based on RDD studies completed in 1999 and 1995, respectively.

The estimate for Kiryas Joel is based on the US Census. Putnam County is based on a study using a different methodology (based on RDD nor DJN). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

California

Map 6 shows that, based on a 1997 RDD study, 519,000 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles. Los Angeles is the 2nd largest American Jewish community and the largest Jewish community in California. Los Angeles accounts for 43% of the Jews in California.

Based on a 2004 RDD study, a total of 227,800 Jews live in the Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin, and Sonoma Counties service area, including 72,500 in South Peninsula, 65,800 in San Francisco County, 40,300 in North Peninsula, 26,100 in Marin County, and 23,100 in Sonoma County. San Francisco is the 4th largest American Jewish community and the second largest Jewish community in California. San Francisco accounts for 19% of the Jews in California.

Based on a 2011 RDD study, a total of 100,750 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of the East Bay, including 59,050 in Alameda County, 32,100 in Contra Costa County, 5,000 in Solano County, and 4,600 in Napa County. East Bay is the 15th largest American Jewish community and the 3rd largest Jewish community in California. East Bay accounts for 8% of the Jews in California.

Based on a 2003 RDD study, 89,000 Jews live in San Diego. San Diego is the 18th largest American Jewish community and the 4th largest in California. Based on a 1986 RDD study, 63,000 Jews live in San Jose. Based on a 1993 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), 21,300 Jews live in Sacramento. Based on a 1998 RDD study, 17,000 Jews live in Palm Springs (including 5,000 part-year residents).

Based on Informant/Internet Estimates, 80,000 Jews live in Orange County (excluding parts included in Long Beach), 30,000 in San Gabriel & Pomona Valleys, 23,750 in Long Beach, 15,000 in Ventura County (excluding the Simi-Conejo area included in Los Angeles), and 7,000 in Santa Barbara.

DJN studies were completed in 2011 in Santa Cruz-Aptos (6,000 Jews), the Monterey Peninsula (4,500), and Fresno (3,500). Estimates for all other California communities not mentioned above are Informant/Internet Estimates, and all these communities individually contain fewer than 5,000 Jews.

Florida

Note that population estimates for Florida include part-year residents. **Map 7** shows that, based on RDD studies. 555,000 Jews live in the three South Florida Counties (Broward County, Miami-Dade County, and Palm Beach County⁶), including Broward County (2008) (186,300 Jews), South Palm Beach (2005) (131,300), West Palm Beach (2005) (124,250), and Miami (2004) (113,300). Excluding part-year residents, Broward is the 8th largest, South Palm Beach is the 11th largest, Miami is the 12th largest, and West Palm Beach is the 14th largest American Jewish community. Note that the 1997 Broward RDD study was updated using a DJN study in 2008. Excluding part-year residents, these four communities account for 76% of the Jews in Florida.

Other important Jewish communities in Florida include St. Petersburg-Pasco (35,000 Jews), Orlando (31,100), Tampa (23,000), Sarasota (15,500), and Jacksonville (13,000).

The estimates for Jacksonville and Sarasota are based on relatively recent RDD studies (2002 and 2001, respectively). The RDD studies for St. Petersburg (1994) and Orlando (1993) are considerably older, but both estimates were updated with 2010 DJN studies.

The estimates of 10,000 Jews for Naples and 2,800 Jews for Tallahassee are both based on 2010 DJN studies. The estimate of 6,700 Jews (including 900 part-year residents) for Martin-St. Lucie is based on a 1999 RDD study updated with a 2004 DJN study. Fort Myers (8,000 Jews), like all other estimates not mentioned above, is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate.

New Jersey

Note that population estimates for New Jersey include part-year residents. **Map 8** shows that the most significant Jewish populations are in Bergen County, Monmouth County, Ocean County, Middlesex County, Cherry Hill-Southern New Jersey, and Essex County.

Based, in part, upon a 1998 RDD study updated with a DJN study in 2012, 115,000 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ, including 48,200 in Essex County, 30,300 in Morris County, 24,400 in Union County, 7,400 in

northern Somerset County, and 4,700 in Sussex County. Greater MetroWest is the 10th largest American Jewish community and the largest Jewish community in New Jersey.

Based, in part, upon a 2001 RDD study, 102,500 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey, including 92,500 in Bergen County, 8,000 in northern Passaic County, and 2,000 in north Hudson County. Northern New Jersey is the 13th largest American Jewish community and the 2nd largest Jewish community in New Jersey.

Other communities with RDD studies in New Jersey include Monmouth County (1997) (70,000 Jews), Middlesex County (2008) (52,000), Southern New Jersey (1991) (49,200), and Atlantic & Cape May Counties (2004) (20,400).

A 2012 DJN estimate of 20,000 Jews is available for the service area of the Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties, including 11,600 Jews in southern Somerset County, 6,000 in Hunterdon County, and 2,400 in Warren County. The estimate for Trenton of 6,000 Jews is based on an Informant/Internet Estimate informed by a 1975 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).

The estimate for Ocean County (61,500 Jews) is based on an Informant/Internet estimate that is based, in part, on a count of a mailing list said to be a complete listing of the ultra-Orthodox community in the Lakewood area. All remaining estimates are Informant/Internet estimates, including southern Passaic County (12,000 Jews) and south Hudson County (9,400).

Illinois

Map 9 shows that Chicago (2011), based on an RDD study in 2010, is the only significant Jewish population center in Illinois with 292,000 Jews and accounts for 98% of Jews in Illinois. Chicago is the 3rd largest American Jewish community.

The only other Jewish communities in Illinois with more than 1,000 Jews are Champaign-Urbana (1,400 Jews) and Rockford-Freeport (1,100), both based on Informant/Internet estimates. The only other scientific estimate is for Quad Cities (750 Jews), which is based on a 1990 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN).

Pennsylvania

Map 10 shows that, based on a 2009 RDD study, a total of 215,000 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia, including 66,800 in the City of Philadelphia, 64,500 in Montgomery County, 41,400 in Bucks County, 21,000 in Delaware County, and 21,000 in Chester County. Philadelphia is the 6th largest American Jewish community and the largest Jewish community in Pennsylvania. The estimate of 42,200 Jews for Pittsburgh is based on a 2002 RDD study. These two communities account for 87% of the Jews in Pennsylvania.

Other Jewish communities with RDD studies in Pennsylvania include Lehigh Valley (Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton) (2007) (8,050 Jews), Harrisburg (1994) (7,100), and York (1999) (1,800). The 2007 estimates of Jews for Monroe County (2,300) and Carbon County (600) are based on DJN studies. The estimate of 3,000 Jews for Wilkes-Barre is based on a 2005 scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). All

other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. Most of the Jewish communities are located in the eastern half of Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts

Map 11 shows that, based on a 2005 RDD study, 210,500 Jews live in Boston. Boston is the 7th largest American Jewish community and the largest Jewish community in Massachusetts. Boston accounts for 76% of the Jews in Massachusetts.

The estimates of 18,600 Jews for North Shore (1995) and 11,000 for Worcester (1986) are based on much older RDD studies. An estimate of 7,050 Jews (including part-year residents) for the Berkshires (2008) is based on a scientific study using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN). A DJN estimate of 800 Jews is available for Attleboro (2002). All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Northern Virginia

Map 12 shows that, based on a 2003 RDD study, a total of 215,600 Jews live in the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington, including 113,000 in Montgomery County (MD), 67,400 in Northern Virginia, 28,000 in the District of Columbia, and 7,200 in Prince George's County (MD). Washington is the 5th largest American Jewish community.

In Maryland, based on a 2010 RDD study, the largest Jewish population is found in Baltimore (93,400), which is the 16th largest American Jewish community. The estimate of 17,200 Jews for Columbia (Howard County, MD) is based on a 2010 RDD study.

A DJN estimate of 3,500 Jews is available for the Annapolis area of Maryland (2010). All other remaining estimates in Maryland are Informant/Internet Estimates.

Two communities, the Maryland portion of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington (Montgomery and Prince George's Counties) and Baltimore, account for 90% of the Jews in Maryland. Including Howard County, three communities account for 97%.

The estimate of 15,100 Jews for the State of Delaware is based on a 1995 RDD study updated with a 2006 DJN study.

Ohio

Map 13 shows that Cleveland, with 80,800 Jews based on a 2011 RDD study, is the most significant Jewish community in Ohio and accounts for 54% of the Jews in Ohio. Cleveland is the 21st largest American Jewish community and the largest Jewish community in Ohio.

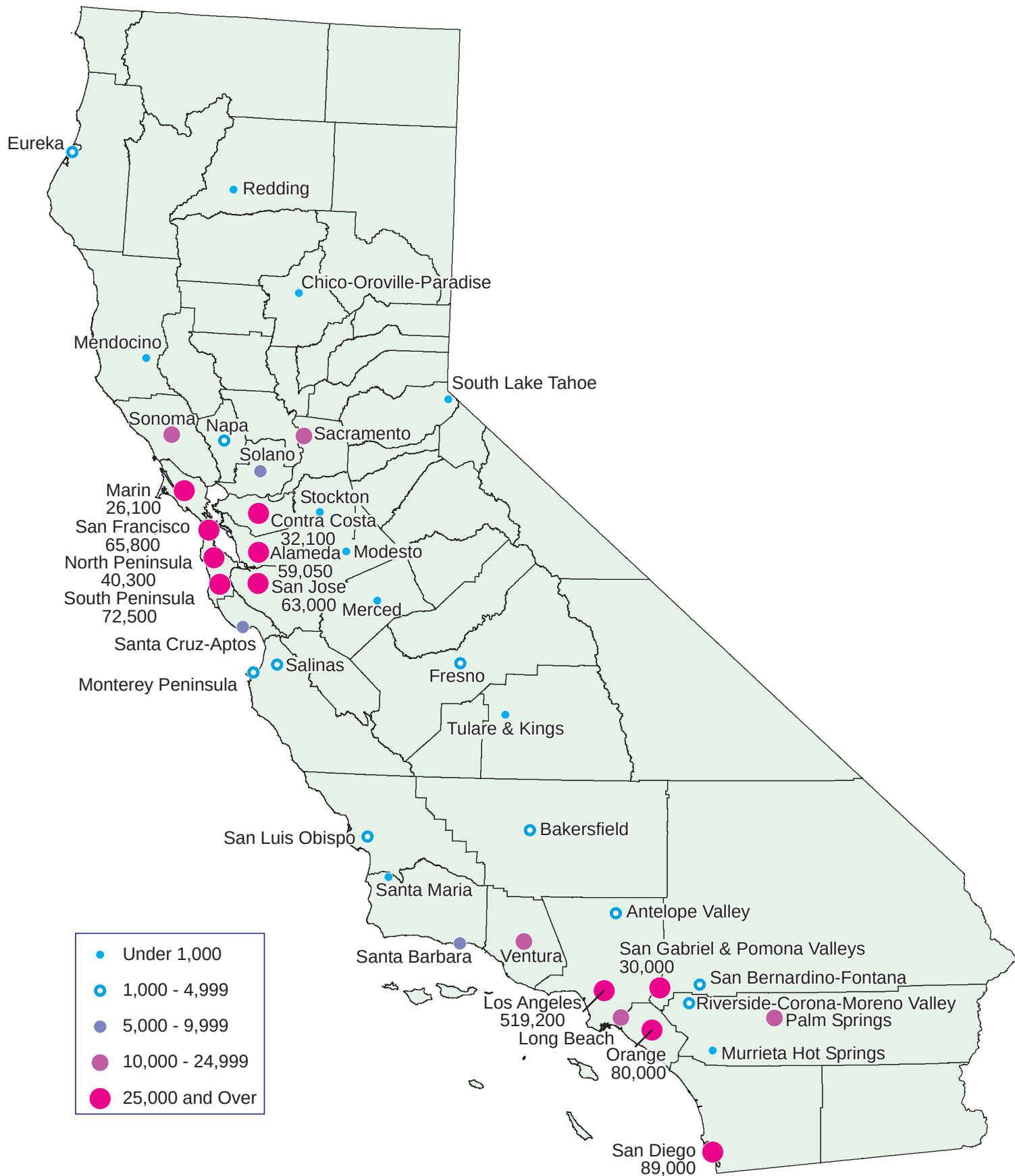
The next two largest Jewish communities in Ohio are Cincinnati, with 27,000 Jews, and Columbus with 23,000. These estimates are based on RDD studies in 2008 and 2001, respectively.

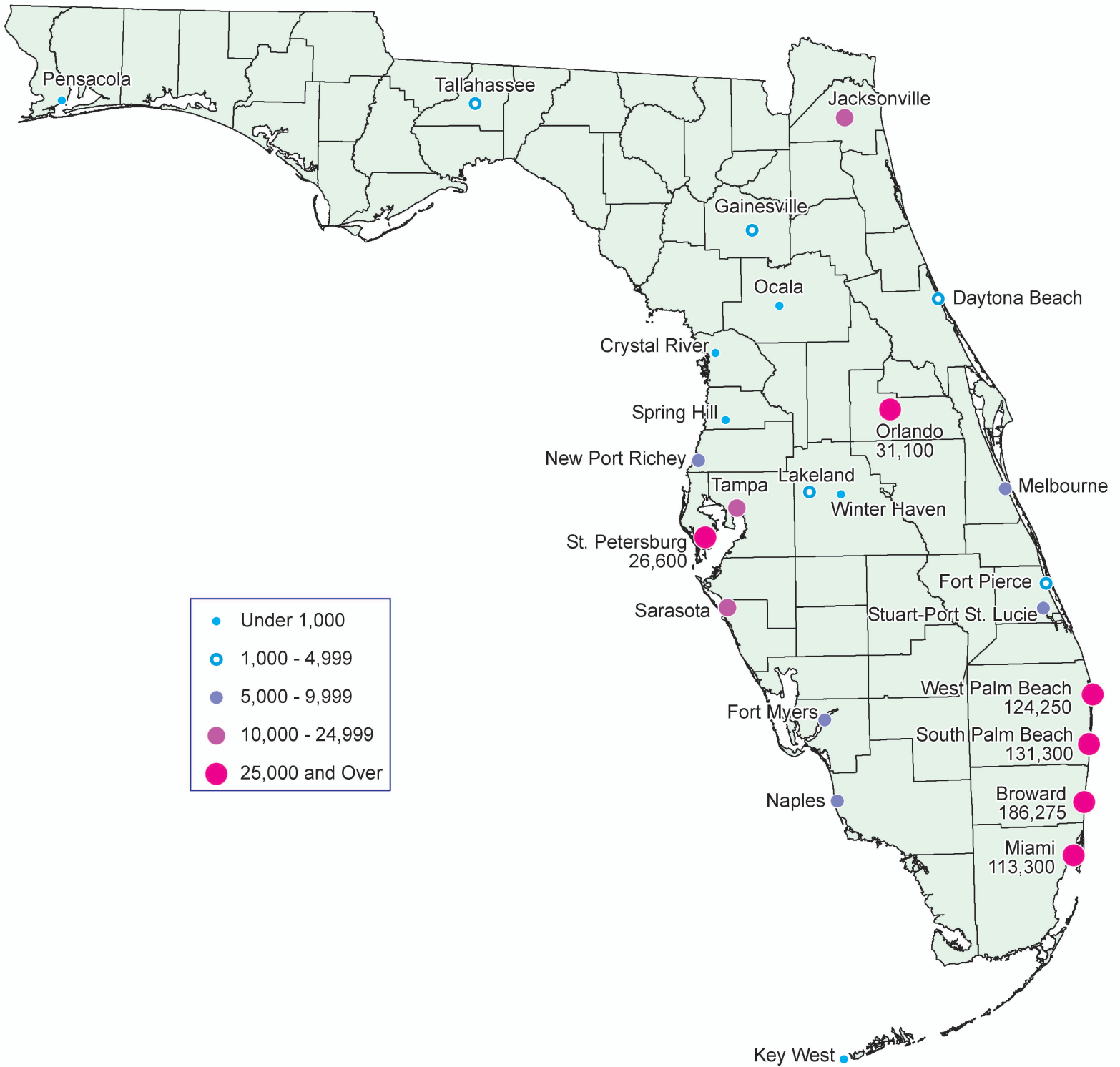
Other Jewish communities in Ohio with 1,000 or more Jews are Dayton (4,000 Jews), Toledo-Bowling Green (3,900), Akron-Kent (3,500), Youngstown-Warren (2,500), and Canton-New Philadelphia (1,000). All these estimates are based on older scientific studies using a different methodology (neither RDD nor DJN), and most were updated recently by Informant/Internet Estimates. All other remaining estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

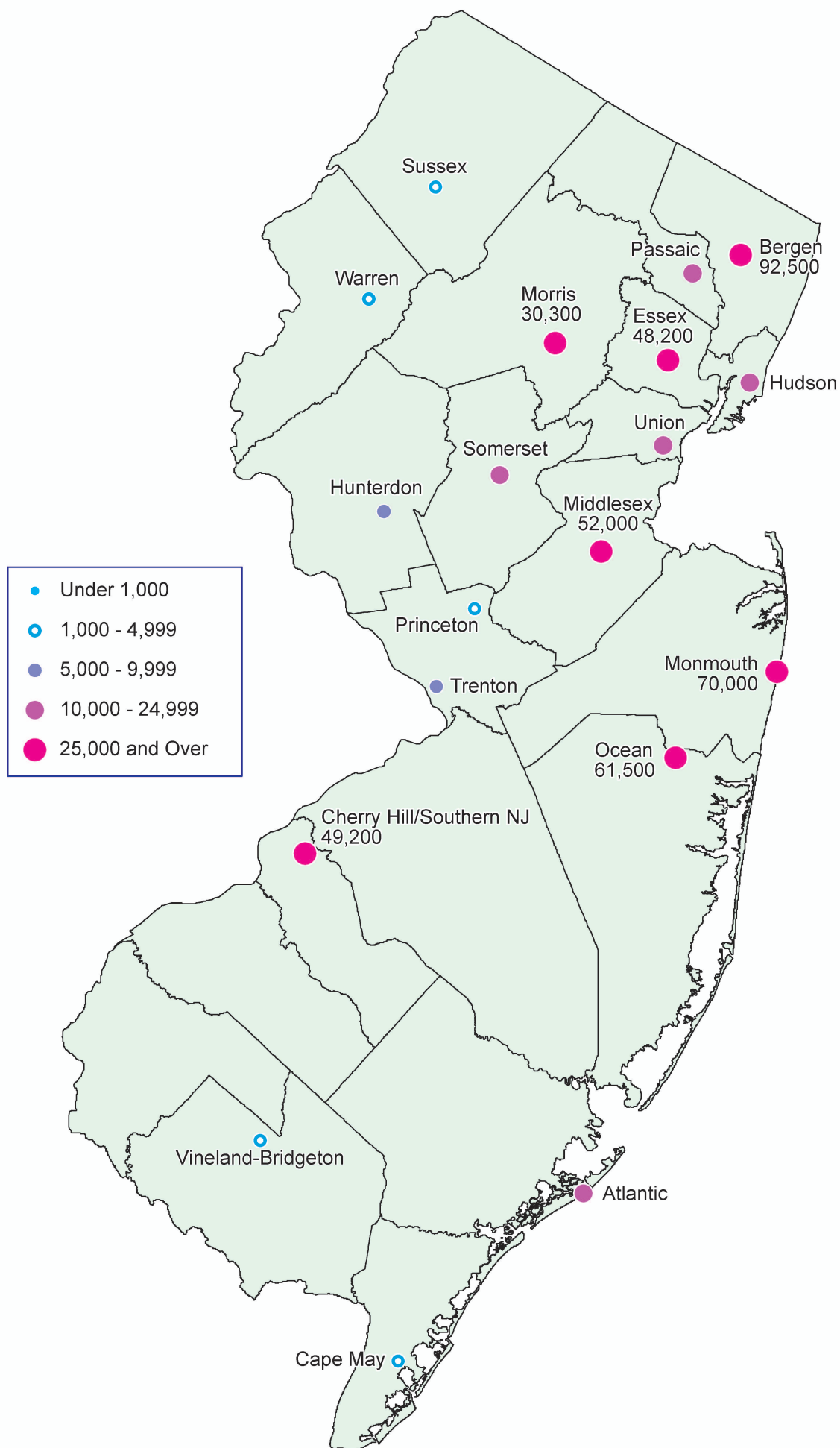
Texas

Map 14 shows that the largest Jewish populations in Texas are located in Dallas (50,000) and Houston (45,000), which combined account for 68% of the Jews in Texas. While both of these communities have conducted RDD studies of their population, these studies are dated (1988 and 1986, respectively). Thus, the current estimates are based on more recent Informant Estimates. The only other RDD survey completed in Texas was in 2007 in San Antonio (9,200 Jews). Based on a DJN study, an additional 1,000 Jews live in counties surrounding San Antonio.

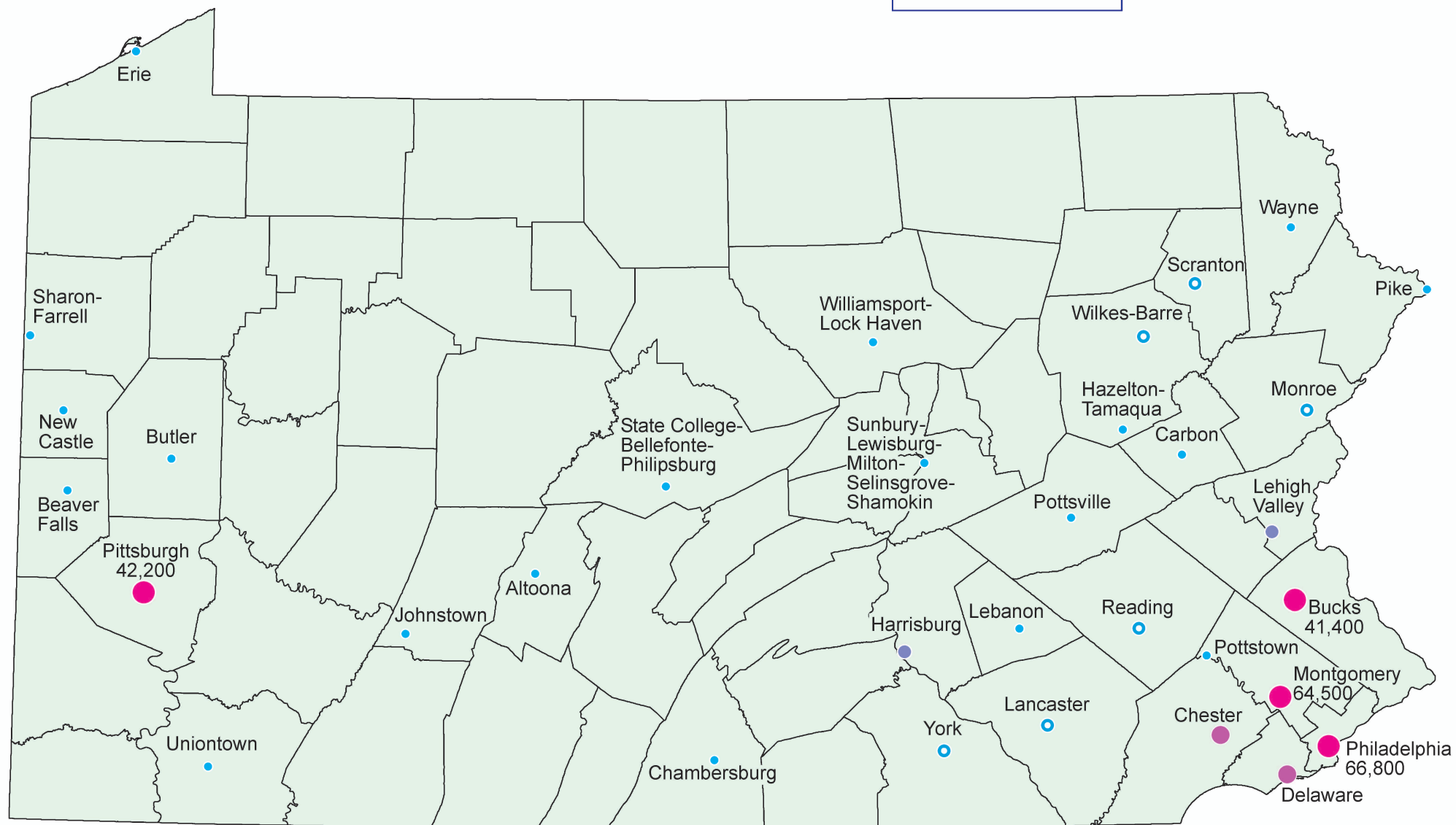
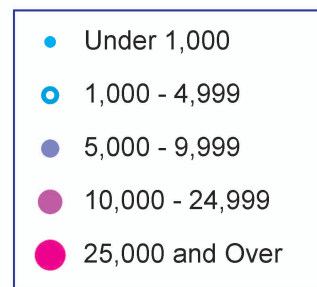
The only other significant Jewish communities in Texas are Austin (18,000 Jews), El Paso (5,000), and Fort Worth (5,000), which are based on Informant/Internet Estimates. All other remaining estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates..

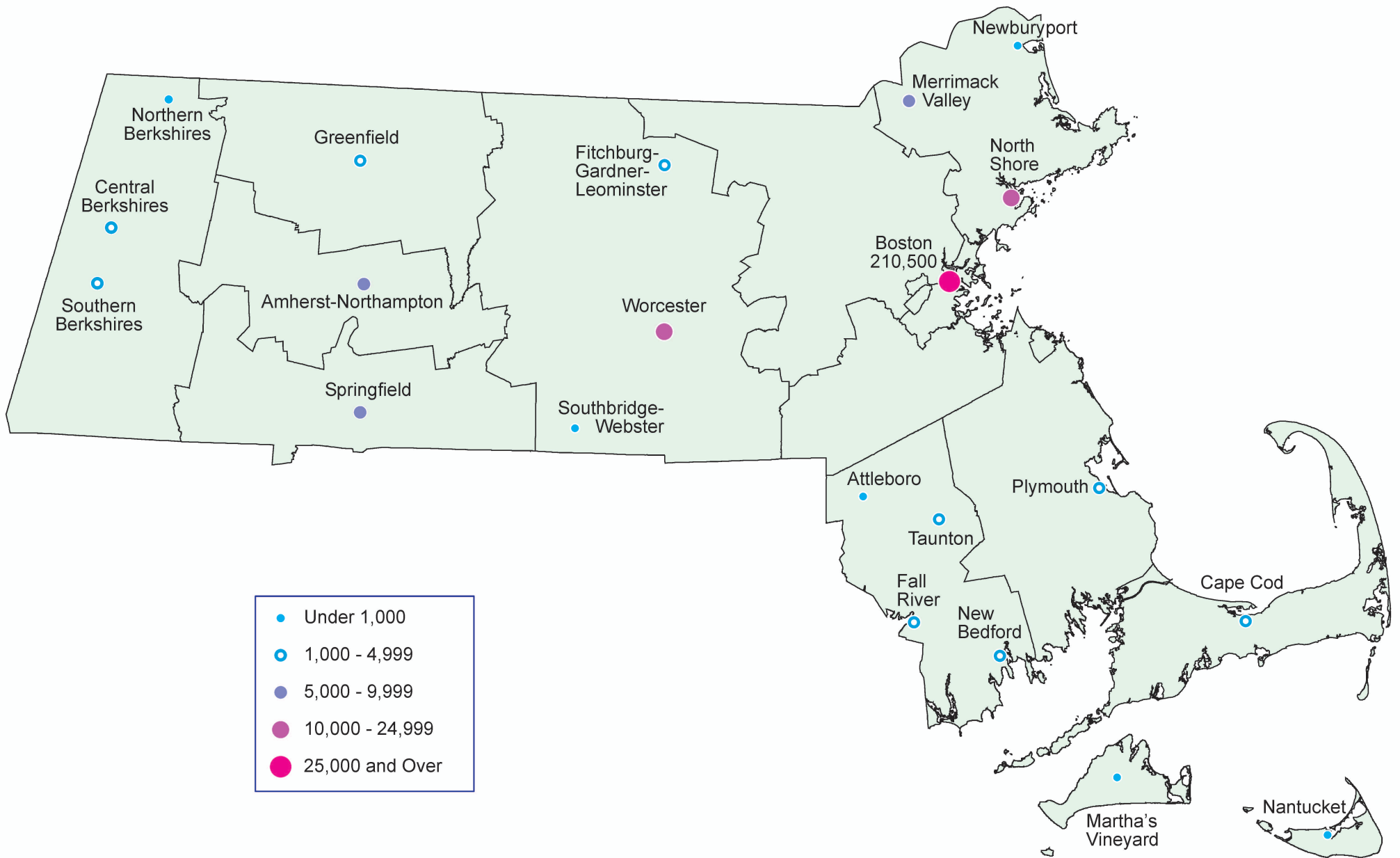


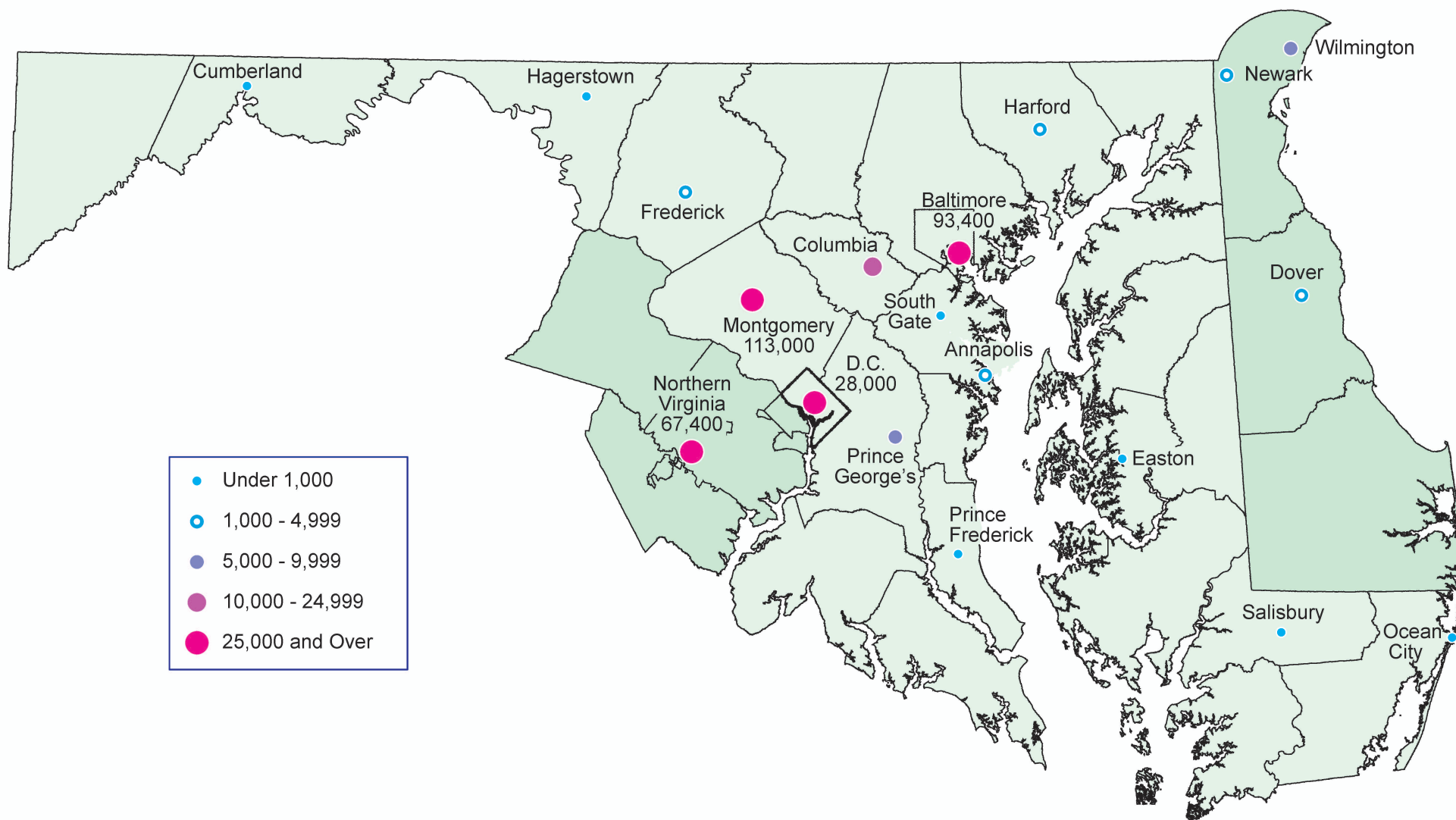


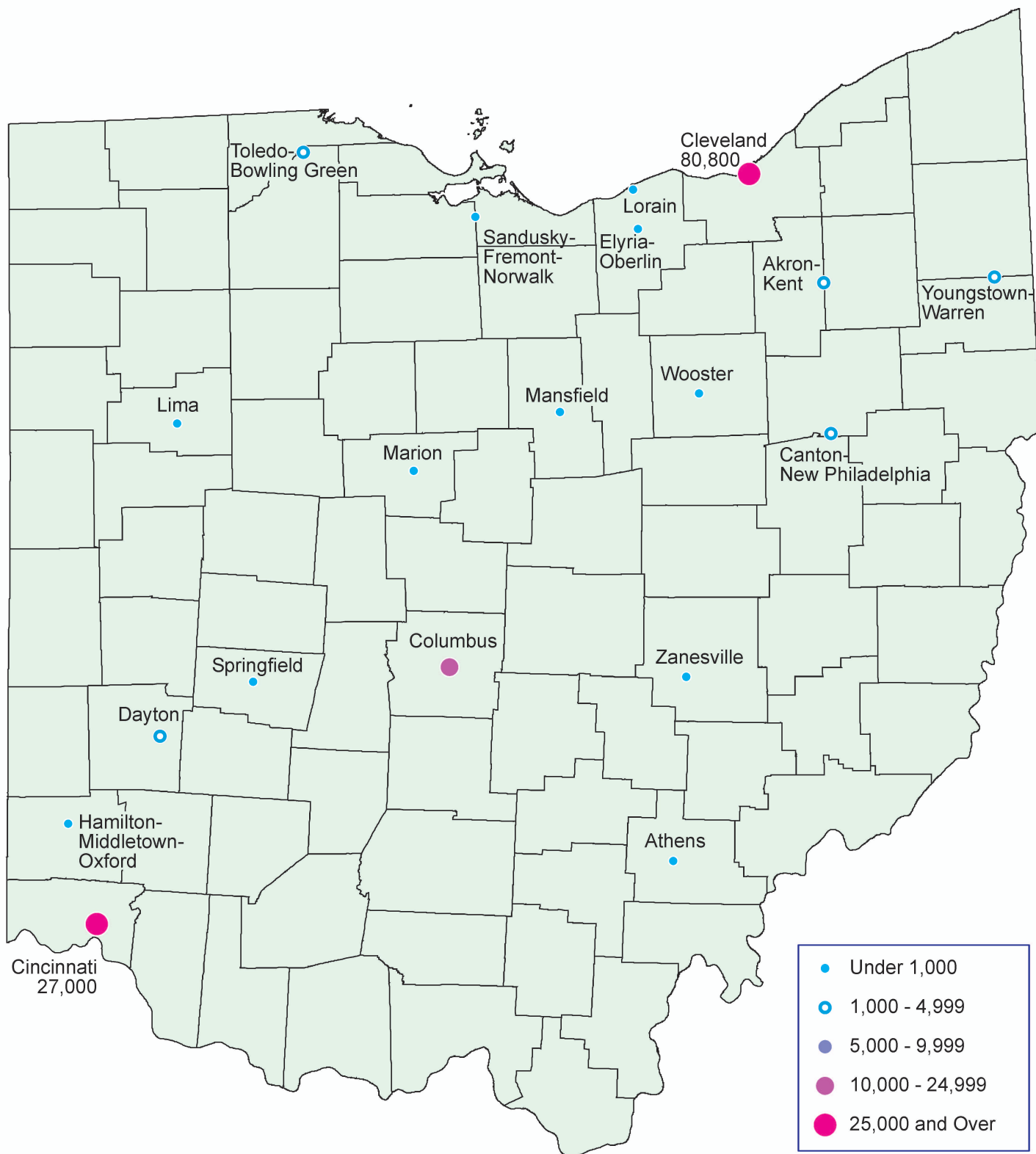


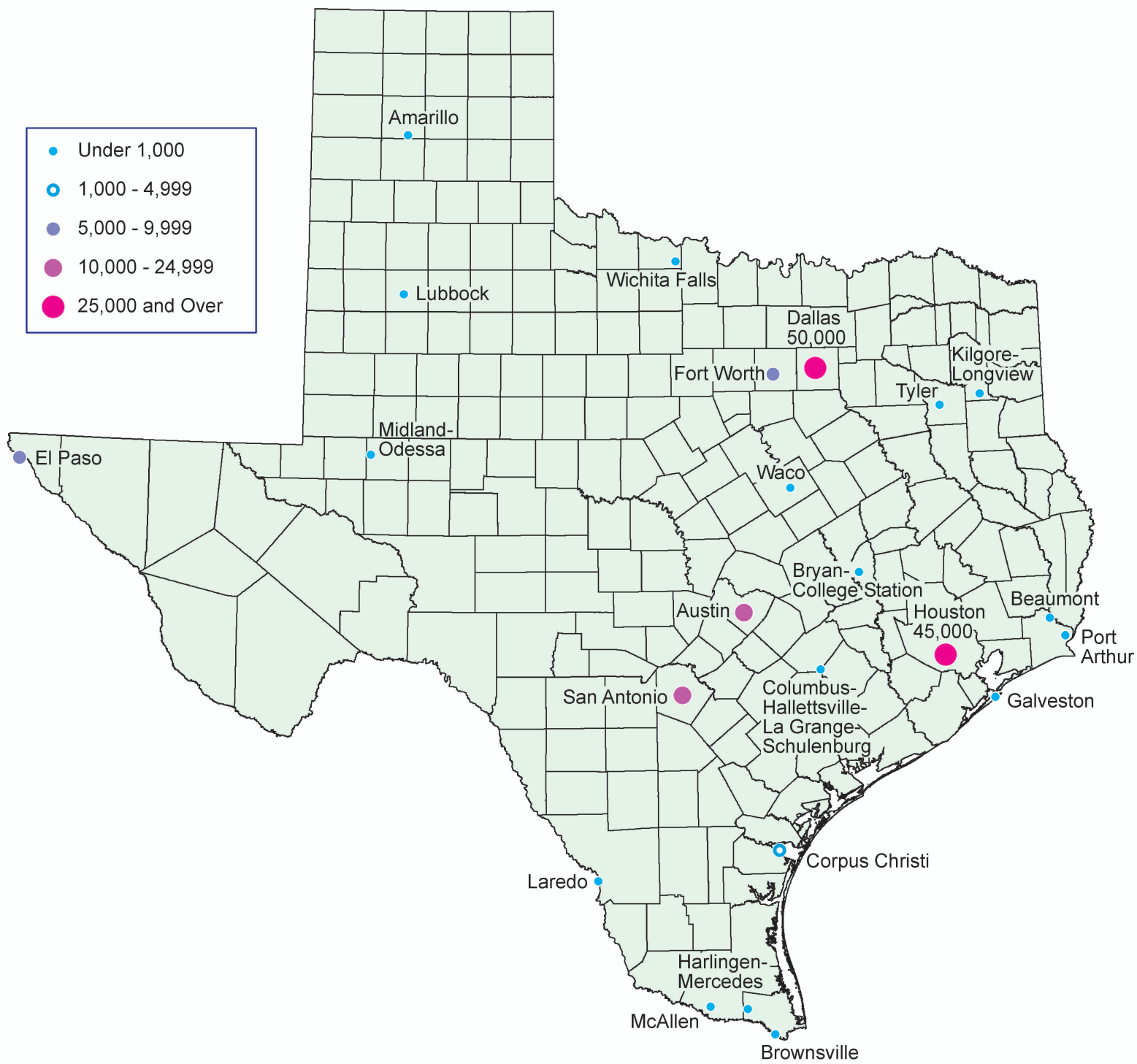












ENDNOTES

1. See Sheskin (1998). The fact that about 8%-12% of American Jews, despite rising intermarriage, continue to have one of 36 Distinctive Jewish Names (Berman, Caplan, Cohen, Epstein, Feldman, Freedman, Friedman, Goldberg, Goldman, Goldstein, Goodman, Greenberg, Gross, Grossman, Jacobs, Jaffe, Kahn, Kaplan, Katz, Kohn, Levin, Levine, Levinson, Levy, Lieberman, Rosen, Rosenberg, Rosenthal, Rubin, Schwartz, Shapiro, Siegel, Silverman, Stern, Weinstein, Weiss) facilitates making reasonable estimates of the Jewish population.
2. For an example, see footnote 4 in Sheskin and Dashefsky (2008).
3. Note that while we have classified DJN and “different methodology” methods as Scientific, the level of accuracy of such methods is well below that of the RDD methodology. Most studies using a “different methodology” have made concerted efforts to enumerate the known Jewish population via merging membership lists and surveying known Jewish households. An estimate of the unaffiliated Jewish population is then added to the affiliated population.
4. The questionnaire and forms used for this effort are available at www.jewishdatabank.org.
5. The number of Jews in Florida in 2013 excludes Jews in part-year households (snowbirds). The historical record does not indicate the portion of the population that was part year in 1971.
6. Palm Beach County includes two Jewish communities: The South Palm Beach community includes the cities of Boca Raton and Delray Beach. The West Palm Beach community includes all other areas of Palm Beach County from Boynton Beach north to the Martin County line.

REFERENCES CITED

Adler, C. (1900). *American Jewish year book, 1900-1901, volume 2* (p. 623). Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

Beck, P., Cohen, S. M., Ukeles, J. B., and Miller, R. (2013). *Jewish community study of New York: 2011, geographic profile*. New York: UJA-Federation of New York.

Burt, J. E., Barber, G. M., and Rigby, D. L. (2009). *Elementary statistics for geographers, third edition*. New York: Guilford Press.

Chenkin, A. (1972). Jewish population of the United States, 1971, In M. Fine and M. Himmelfarb (Eds.), *American Jewish year book 1972, volume 73* (pp. 384-392). New York: The American Jewish Committee and Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

Cohen, S. M., Miller, R., Sheskin, I. M., and Torr, B. (2011). *Camp works, the long-term impact of Jewish overnight camp, evidence from 26 U.S. Jewish population studies on adult Jewish engagement*. New York: Foundation for Jewish Camp.

Dashefsky, A., & Lebson, C. (2002). The relationship between formal Jewish education and dimensions of Jewish identity. *Contemporary Jewry*, 23, 96–131.

DellaPergola, S. (2013). World Jewish Population, 2013, In A. Dashefsky and I. M. Sheskin (Eds.), *The American Jewish year book, 2012, volume 109-112*. (pp. 279-358). Dordrecht: Springer.

Feldstein, D. (1998). The Jewish federation: the first hundred years. In D.J. Schnall and J. A. Chanes (Eds.), *A portrait of the American Jewish community*. Santa Barbara: Praeger Publishers.

Kotler-Berkowitz, L. et al. (2003). *Strength, challenge and diversity in the American Jewish population*. New York: United Jewish Communities at www.jfna.org/NJPS.

Kosmin, B. A. and Keysar, A. (2013). American Jewish secularism: Jewish life beyond the synagogue. In A. Dashefsky and I. M. Sheskin. (Eds.), *American Jewish year book 2012, volumes 109-112* (pp. 3-54). Dordrecht: Springer.

Massarik, F. and Chenkin, A. (1973). United States National Jewish Population Study: a first report, In M. Fine and M. Himmelfarb (Eds.), *American Jewish year book 1972, volume 73* (pp. 264-306). New York: American Jewish Committee and Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society.

Sheskin, I. M. (1998). A methodology for examining the changing size and spatial distribution of a Jewish population: a Miami case study. *Shofar, Special Issue: Studies in Jewish Geography* 17(1): 97-116.

Sheskin, I. M. (2001). *How Jewish communities differ: variations in the findings of local Jewish demographic studies*. New York: City University of New York, North American Jewish Data Bank at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Sheskin, I. M. (2005). Comparisons between local Jewish community studies and the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey. *Contemporary Jewry* 25: 185-192.

Sheskin, I. M. (2008). Four Questions about American Jewish Demography, *Jewish Political Studies Review* 20 (1&2): 23-42 at www.jcpa.org.

Sheskin, I. M. (2009). Local Jewish community studies as planning tools for the American Jewish community. *Jewish Political Studies Review* 21 (1& 2): 107-135.

Sheskin, I. M. (2011). *The Jewish community study of greater New Haven*. Woodbridge, CT: The Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven.

Sheskin, I. M. (2013a). Uses of local Jewish community study data for addressing national concerns. *Contemporary Jewry*, 33, 83-101

Sheskin, I. M. (2013b). *Comparisons of Jewish communities: a compendium of tables and bar charts*. Storrs, CT: Mandell Berman Institute, North American Jewish Data Bank and The Jewish Federations of North America at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Sheskin, I. M. and Dashefsky, A. (2006). Jewish population in the United States, 2006. In D. Singer and L. Grossman (Eds.) *American Jewish year book, 2006, volume 106* (pp. 133-193). New York: American Jewish Committee at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Sheskin, I. M. and Dashefsky, A. (2007). Jewish population in the United States, 2007. In D. Singer and L. Grossman (Eds.) *American Jewish year book, 2007, volume 106* (pp. 133-205). New York: American Jewish Committee at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Sheskin, I. M. and Dashefsky, A. (2008). Jewish population in the United States, 2008. In D. Singer and L. Grossman (Eds.) *American Jewish year book, 2008, volume 106* (pp. 151-222). New York: American Jewish Committee at www.jewishdatabank.org.

Tighe, E. et al. (2011). *Estimating the Jewish population of the United States: 2000-2010*. Waltham, MA: Brandeis University, Steinhardt Social Research Institute at www.brandeis.edu/ssri.

Author Biographies

Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D., is the Director of the Jewish Demography Project of the Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies at the University of Miami and Professor and Chair of Geography at the same institution. He has completed more than 40 major Jewish community studies for Jewish Federations throughout the country and has been a consultant to numerous synagogues, Jewish day schools, Jewish agencies, and Jewish Community Centers. He served on the National Technical Advisory Committee for the 1990 and 2000-01 National Jewish Population Surveys. He is the author of two books and numerous articles and is the Editor with Arnold Dashefsky of the *American Jewish Year Book*.

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

APPENDIX A

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Alabama			
2011	Birmingham (Jefferson County)	5,200		
2011	Dothan	200		
2008	Florence-Sheffield	100		
1997-2001	Huntsville	750		
1997-2001	Mobile (Baldwin & Mobile Counties)	1,100		
2008	Montgomery	1,100		
2008	Tuscaloosa	200		
2008	Other Places	200		
	Total Alabama	8,850		
	Alaska			
2008	Anchorage (Anchorage Borough)	5,000		
2008	Fairbanks (Fairbanks North Star Borough)	600		
2008	Juneau	300		
1997-2001	Kenai Peninsula	200		
1997-2001	Other Places	75		
	Total Alaska	6,175		
	Arizona			
2002	Cochise County (2002) ^a	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	Greater Phoenix Total (2002)		82,900	
2008	Prescott	300		
2002	Santa Cruz County (2002) ^a	100		
2008	Sedona	300		50
2005	West-Northwest (2002)	3,450		
2005	Northeast (2002)	7,850		
2005	Central (2002)	7,150		
2005	Southeast (2002)	2,500		
2005	Green Valley (2002)	450		
2005	Tucson (Pima County) Total (2002)		21,400	1,000
1997-2001	Yuma	150		
	Total Arizona	106,300		1,050

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	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		
2011	Fresno (Fresno County) (2011) ^a	3,500		
2008	Long Beach (Cerritos-Hawaiian Gardens-Lakewood-Signal Hill in Los Angeles County & Buena Park-Cypress-La Palma-Los Alamitos-Rossmoor-Seal Beach in Orange County)	23,750		
2009	Airport Marina (1997)	22,140		
2009	Beach Cities (1997)	17,270		
2009	Beverly Hills (1997)	20,500		
2009	Burbank-Glendale (1997)	19,840		
2009	Central (1997)	11,600		
2009	Central City (1997)	4,710		
2009	Central Valley (1997)	27,740		
2009	Cheviot-Beverlywood (1997)	29,310		
2009	Culver City (1997)	9,110		
2009	Eastern Belt (1997)	3,900		
2009	Encino-Tarzana (1997)	50,290		
2009	Fairfax (1997)	54,850		
2009	High Desert (1997)	10,920		
2009	Hollywood (1997)	10,390		
2009	Malibu-Palisades (1997)	27,190		
2009	North Valley (1997)	36,760		
2009	Palos Verdes Peninsula (1997)	6,780		
2009	San Pedro (1997)	5,310		
2009	Santa Monica-Venice (1997)	23,140		
2009	Simi-Conejo (1997)	38,470		
2009	Southeast Valley (1997)	28,150		
2009	West Valley (1997)	40,160		
2009	Westwood (1997)	20,670		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2009	Los Angeles (Los Angeles County, excluding parts included in Long Beach, & southern Ventura County) Total (1997)		519,200	
1997-2001	Mendocino County (Redwood Valley-Ukiah)	600		
1997-2001	Merced County	190		
1997-2001	Modesto (Stanislaus County)	500		
2011	Monterey Peninsula (2011) ^a	4,500		
1997-2001	Murrieta Hot Springs	550		
2009	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 (Coachella Valley) 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, & Yolo Counties) (1993) ^d	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	
2011	Hayward Area (2011)	5,350		
2011	Oakland-Berkeley Corridor (2011)	43,500		
2011	Tri-Valley Tri-Cities (2011)	10,200		
2011	Alameda County Subtotal (2011)		59,050	
2011	680 Corridor (2011)	4,400		
2011	Central Contra Costa (2011)	13,100		
2011	East Contra Costa (2011)	5,250		
2011	Lafayette-Morega-Orinda (2011)	3,150		
2011	Western Contra Costa (2011)	6,200		
2011	Contra Costa County Subtotal (2011)		32,100	
2011	Napa County (2011)	4,600		
2011	Solano County (Vallejo) (2011)	5,000		
2011	Jewish Federation of The East Bay Total (2011)		100,750	

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
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		290,800	
1997-2001	San Gabriel & 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		
2011	Santa Cruz-Aptos (Santa Cruz County) (2011) ^a	6,000		
1997-2001	Santa Maria	500		
1997-2001	South Lake Tahoe (El Dorado County)	150		
1997-2001	Stockton	850		
1997-2001	Tulare & Kings Counties (Visalia)	350		
1997-2001	Ventura County (excluding Simi-Conejo area of Los Angeles area)	15,000		
1997-2001	Other Places	200		
	Total California	1,221,190		5,000
	Colorado			
1997-2001	Aspen	750		
2010	Colorado Springs (2010) ^a	2,500		
2007	Denver (2007)	28,700		
2007	South Metro (2007)	19,800		
2007	Boulder (2007)	12,900		
2007	North & West Metro (2007)	11,400		
2007	Aurora (2007)	6,600		
2007	North & East Metro (2007)	4,500		
2007	Greater Denver (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, & Jefferson Counties) Total (2007)		83,900	
2010	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		
2011	Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle & Summit Counties) (2011) ^a	1,500		
1997-2001	Other Places	150		
	Total Colorado	91,920		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Connecticut			
1997-2001	Bridgeport (Easton-Fairfield-Monroe-Stratford-Trumbull)	13,000		
pre-1997	Colchester-Lebanon	300		
1997-2001	Danbury (Bethel-Brookfield-New Fairfield-New Milford-Newtown-Redding-Ridgefield-Sherman)	3,200		
2008	Greenwich	7,000		
2009	Core Area (Bloomfield-Hartford-West Hartford) (2000)	15,800		
2009	Farmington Valley (Avon-Burlington-Canton-East Granby-Farmington-Granby-New Hartford-Simsbury) (2000)	6,400		
2009	East of the River (East Hartford-East Windsor-Enfield-Glastonbury-Manchester-South Windsor in Hartford County & Andover-Bolton-Coventry-Ellington-Hebron-Somers-Tolland-Vernon in Tolland County) (2000)	4,800		
2009	South of Hartford (Berlin-Bristol-New Britain-Newington-Plainville-Rocky Hill-Southington-Wethersfield in Hartford County, Plymouth in Litchfield County, Cromwell-Durham-Haddam-Middlefield-Middletown in Middlesex County, & Meriden in New Haven County) (2000)	5,000		
2009	Suffield-Windsor-Windsor Locks (2000)	800		
2009	Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford (2000) Total		32,800	
2010	The East (Centerbrook-Chester-Clinton-Deep River-Ivoryton-Killingworth-Old Saybrook-Westbrook in Middlesex County & Branford-East Haven-Essex-Guilford-Madison-North Branford-Northford in New Haven County) (2010)	4,900		
2010	The West (Ansonia-Derby-Milford-Seymour-West Haven in New Haven County & Shelton in Fairfield County) (2010)	3,200		
2010	The Central Area (Bethany-New Haven-Orange-Woodbridge) (2010)	8,800		
2010	Hamden (2010)	3,200		
2010	The North (Cheshire-North Haven-Wallingford) (2010)	2,900		
2010	Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven Total (2010)		23,000	
1997-2001	New London-Norwich (central & southern New London County & parts of Windham County)	3,800		
2010	Southbury (Beacon Falls-Middlebury-Naugatuck-Oxford-Prospect-Waterbury-Wolcott in New Haven County) (2010) ^a	4,500		
2010	Southern Litchfield County (Bethlehem-Litchfield-Morris-Roxbury-Thomaston-Washington-Watertown-Woodbury) (2010) ^a	3,500		
2010	Jewish Federation of Western Connecticut Total (2010) ^a		8,000	
2009	Stamford (Darien-New Canaan)	12,000		
2006	Storrs-Columbia & parts of Tolland County	500		
1997-2001	Torrington	600		
2000	Westport (2000)	5,000		
2000	Weston (2000)	1,850		
2000	Wilton (2000)	1,550		
2000	Norwalk (2000)	3,050		
2000	UJA/Federation of Westport-Weston-Wilton-Norwalk Total (2000)		11,450	
2006	Windham-Willimantic & parts of Windham County	400		
	Total Connecticut	116,050		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Delaware			
2009	Kent & Sussex Counties (Dover) (1995, 2006) ^b	3,200		
2009	Newark area (1995, 2006) ^b	4,300		
2009	Wilmington area (1995, 2006) ^b	7,600		
	Total Delaware	15,100		
	Washington, D.C.			
2012	Total District of Columbia (2003)	28,000		
2012	Lower Montgomery County (Maryland) (2003)	88,600		
2012	Upper Montgomery County (Maryland) (2003)	24,400		
2012	Prince George's County (Maryland) (2003)	7,200		
2012	Arlington-Alexandria-Falls Church (Virginia) (2003)	27,900		
2012	South Fairfax-Prince William County (Virginia) (2003)	25,000		
2012	West Fairfax-Loudoun County (Virginia) (2003)	14,500		
2012	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total (2003)		215,600	
	Florida			
1997-2001	Brevard & Indian River Counties (Melbourne-Vero Beach)	5,000		
pre-1997	Crystal River (Citrus County)	100		
1997-2001	Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (Charlotte, De Soto, & Lee Counties)	8,000		
1997-2001	Fort Pierce (northern St. Lucie County)	1,060		
2008	Gainesville	2,500		
2002	Jacksonville Core Area (2002)	8,800		
2002	The Beaches (Atlantic Beach-Jacksonville Beach-Neptune Beach-Ponte Vedra Beach) (2002)	1,900		
2002	Other Places in Clay, Duval, Nassau, & St. Johns Counties (including St. Augustine) (2002)	2,200		
2002	Jacksonville Total (2002)		12,900	100
1997-2001	Key West	650		
pre-1997	Lakeland (Polk County)	1,000		
2010	Naples (Collier County) (2010) ^a	8,000		2,000
1997-2001	Ocala (Marion County)	500		
2010	North Orlando (Seminole County & southern Volusia County) (1993, 2010) ^b	11,900		300
2010	Central Orlando (Maitland-parts of Orlando-Winter Park) (1993, 2010) ^b	10,600		100
2010	South Orlando (parts of Orlando & northern Osceola County) (1993, 2010) ^b	8,100		100
2010	Orlando Total (1993, 2010) ^b		30,600	500
1997-2001	Pensacola (Escambia & Santa Rosa Counties)	975		
2010	North Pinellas (Clearwater) (1994, 2010) ^b	10,300		600
2010	Central Pinellas (Largo) (1994, 2010) ^b	4,700		200
2010	South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (1994, 2010) ^b	10,000		800
2010	Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) Subtotal (1994, 2010) ^b		25,000	1,600
2010	Pasco County (New Port Richey) (2010) ^a	8,400		
2010	Jewish Federation of Pinellas & Pasco Counties Total (2010)		33,400	1,600

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
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-Manatee 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
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 (parts of North Miami Beach-Ojus) (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	East (Fort Lauderdale) (1997, 2008) ^b	12,400		2,450
2008	North Central (Margate-Coconut Creek-Wynmoor-Palm Aire-Century Village) (1997, 2008) ^b	23,900		5,225
2008	Northwest (Coral Springs-Parkland) (1997, 2008) ^b	23,600		0
2008	Southeast (Hollywood-Hallandale) (1997, 2008) ^b	25,100		2,500
2008	Southwest (Pembroke Pines-Cooper City-Davie-Weston) (1997, 2008) ^b	37,500		1,600
2008	West Central (Plantation-North Lauderdale-Tamarac-Lauderdale Lakes-Sunrise) (1997, 2008) ^b	48,200		3,800
2008	Broward County Total (1997, 2008) ^b		170,700	15,575
	Southeast Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, & Palm Beach Counties) Total		485,850	69,275
2012	Spring Hill (2012)	350		
2004	Stuart (Martin County) (1999, 2004) ^b	2,900		
2004	Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (1999, 2004) ^b	2,900		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2004	Stuart-Port St. Lucie (Martin-St. Lucie) Total (1999, 2004) ^b		5,800	900
2010	Tallahassee (2010) ^a	2,800		
2010	Tampa (Hillsborough County) (2010) ^a	23,000		
2007	Volusia (Daytona Beach) & Flagler Counties (excluding parts included in North Orlando)	4,000		
pre-1997	Winter Haven	300		
	Total Florida	638,985		77,675
	Georgia			
2009	Albany	200		
2012	Athens	750		
2012	Intown (2006)	28,900		
2012	North Metro Atlanta (2006)	28,300		
2012	East Cobb Expanded (2006)	18,400		
2012	Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2006)	15,700		
2012	Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2006)	14,000		
2012	North & West Perimeter (2006)	9,000		
2012	South (2006)	5,500		
2012	Atlanta Total (2006)		119,800	
2009	Augusta (Burke, Columbia, & Richmond Counties)	1,300		
2009	Brunswick	120		
2012	Columbus	600		
2009	Dahlonega	150		
2012	Macon	600		
2009	Rome	100		
2008	Savannah (Chatham County)	3,500		
2009	Valdosta	100		
2009	Other Places	250		
	Total Georgia	127,470		
	Hawaii			
1997-2001	Hawaii (Hilo)	280		
2011	Kaua'i	300		
2008	Maui	1,500		1,000
2010	Oahu (Honolulu) (2010) ^a	5,200		
	Total Hawai'i	7,280		1,000

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Idaho			
1997-2001	Boise (Ada & Boise Counties)	800		
2009	Idaho Falls	125		
2009	Ketchum	350		
1997-2001	Moscow-Lewiston	100		
2009	Pocatello	150		
	Total Idaho	1,525		
	Illinois			
1997-2001	Bloomington-Normal	500		
2009	Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County)	1,400		
2010	City North (The Loop to Rogers Park, including North Lakefront) (2010)	70,150		
2010	Rest of Chicago (parts of City of Chicago not included in City North) (2010)	19,100		
2010	Near North Suburbs (Suburbs contiguous to City of Chicago from Evanston to Park Ridge) (2010)	64,600		
2010	North/Far North (Wilmette to Wisconsin, west to include Northbrook, Glenview, Deerfield, etc.) (2010)	56,300		
2010	Northwest Suburbs (includes northwest Cook County, parts of Lake County, & McHenry County) (2010)	51,950		
2010	Western Suburbs (DuPage & Kane Counties & Oak Park-River Forest in Cook County) (2010)	23,300		
2010	Southern Suburbs (south & southwest Cook County beyond the City to Indiana & Will County) (2010)	6,400		
2010	Chicago (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, & Will Counties) Total (2010)		291,800	
1997-2001	DeKalb	180		
1997-2001	Kankakee	100		
2009	Peoria	800		
2005	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990) ^d	300		
2005	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County) (1990) ^d	450		
2005	Quad Cities Total (1990) ^d		750	
1997-2001	Quincy	100		
1997-2001	Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Stephenson, & Winnebago Counties)	1,100		
2009	Southern Illinois (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin)	500		
2009	Springfield-Decatur (Macon, Morgan, & Sangamon Counties)	930		
1997-2001	Other Places	275		
2009	Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky			
	(Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin in Southern Illinois, Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total		650	
	Total Illinois	297,985		
	Indiana			
1997-2001	Bloomington	1,000		
1997-2001	Evansville	400		
1997-2001	Fort Wayne	900		
1997-2001	Gary-Northwest Indiana (Lake & Porter Counties)	2,000		
2006	Indianapolis	10,000		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
1997-2001	Lafayette	550		
1997-2001	Michigan City (La Porte County)	300		
1997-2001	Muncie	120		
1997-2001	South Bend-Elkhart (Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties)	1,850		
1997-2001	Terre Haute (Vigo County)	100		
1997-2001	Other Places	250		
	Total Indiana	17,470		
	Iowa			
1997-2001	Cedar Rapids	420		
1997-2001	Council Bluffs	150		
1997-2001	Des Moines-Ames (1956) ^d	2,800		
1997-2001	Iowa City (Johnson County)	1,300		
2009	Postville	250		
2005	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island) (1990) ^d	300		
2005	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County) (1990) ^d	450		
2005	Quad Cities Total (1990) ^d		750	
1997-2001	Sioux City (Plymouth & Woodbury Counties)	400		
1997-2001	Waterloo (Black Hawk County)	170		
1997-2001	Other Places	300		
	Total Iowa	6,240		
	Kansas			
2012	Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985) ^d	16,000		
2012	Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985) ^d	4,000		
2012	Kansas City Total (1985) ^d		20,000	
1997-2001	Lawrence	200		
pre-1997	Manhattan	425		
2012	Topeka (Shawnee County)	300		
2005	Western Kansas (Dodge City-Great Bend-Hays-Liberal-Russell-Salina-Wichita)	750		
	Total Kansas	17,675		
	Kentucky			
2008	Covington-Newport area (2008)	300		
2009	Lexington (Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Scott, & Woodford Counties)	2,500		
2006	Louisville (Jefferson County) (2006) ^d	8,300		
2013	Paducah	100		
2013	Other Places	100		
2009	Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky			
	(Alton-Bellefonte-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin in Southern Illinois, Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total		650	
	Total Kentucky	11,300		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Louisiana			
2009	Alexandria (Allen, Grant, Rapides, Vernon, & Winn Parishes)	175		
1997-2001	Baton Rouge (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, & West Baton Rouge Parishes)	1,600		
2008	Lafayette	200		
2008	Lake Charles area	200		
2009	New Orleans (Jefferson & Orleans Parishes) (1984) ^d	7,800		
2007	Monroe-Ruston area	150		
2007	Shreveport-Bossier area	450		
2007	North Louisiana (Bossier & Caddo Parishes) Total		600	
2008	Other Places	100		
	Total Louisiana	10,675		
	Maine			
2007	Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (2007) ^a	600		
pre-1997	Augusta	140		
1997-2001	Bangor	3,000		
2007	Oxford County (2007) ^a	750		
pre-1997	Rockland area	300		
2007	Sagadahoc County (2007) ^a	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	125		
	Total Maine	13,890		
	Maryland			
2010	Annapolis area (2010) ^a	3,500		
2010	Pikesville (2010)	31,100		
2010	Park Heights-Cheswolde (2010)	13,000		
2010	Owings Mills (2010)	12,100		
2010	Reisterstown (2010)	7,000		
2010	Mount Washington (2010)	6,600		
2010	Towson-Lutherville-Timonium-Interstate 83 (2010)	5,600		
2010	Downtown (2010)	4,500		
2010	Guilford-Roland Park (2010)	4,100		
2010	Randallstown-Liberty Road (2010)	2,900		
2010	Other Baltimore County (2010)	3,700		
2010	Carroll County (2010)	2,800		
2010	Baltimore Total (2010)		93,400	
1997-2001	Cumberland	275		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
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		
2010	Howard County (Columbia) (2010)	17,200		
2012	Lower Montgomery County (2003)	88,600		
2012	Upper Montgomery County (2003)	24,400		
2012	Prince George's County (2003)	7,200		
2012	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Maryland (2003)		120,200	
1997-2001	Ocean City	200		
2012	Prince Frederick (Calvert County)	100		
1997-2001	Salisbury	400		
2012	South Gate	100		
	Total Maryland	238,200		
	Massachusetts			
2002	Attleboro area (2002) ^a	800		
2008	Northern Berkshires (North Adams) (2008) ^d	600		80
2008	Central Berkshires (Pittsfield) (2008) ^d	1,600		415
2008	Southern Berkshires (Lenox) (2008) ^d	2,100		2,255
2008	Berkshires Total (2008) ^d		4,300	2,750
2008	Brighton-Brookline-Newton & Contiguous Areas (2005)	61,500		
2008	Central Boston-Cambridge & 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 Total (2005)		210,500	
1997-2001	Cape Cod (Barnstable County)	3,250		
1997-2001	Fall River area	1,100		
2008	Martha's Vineyard (Dukes County)	375		200
2005	Andover-Boxford-Dracut-Lawrence-Methuen-North Andover-Tewksbury	3,000		
2005	Haverhill	900		
2005	Lowell area	2,100		
2005	Merrimack Valley Jewish Federation Total		6,000	
2008	Nantucket	500		100
2008	New Bedford (Dartmouth-Fairhaven-Mattapoisett)	3,000		
1997-2001	Newburyport	280		
1995	North Shore (1995)	18,600		
1997-2001	Plymouth area	1,000		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2012	Springfield (Hampden County) (1967) ^d	6,600		
2012	Franklin County (Greenfield)	1,100		
2012	Hampshire County (Amherst-Northampton)	6,500		
2012	Jewish Federation of Western Massachusetts Total		14,200	
1997-2001	Taunton area	1,000		
1997-2001	Worcester (central Worcester County) (1986)	11,000		
1997-2001	South Worcester County (Southbridge-Webster)	500		
1997-2001	North Worcester County (Fitchburg-Gardner-Leominster)	1,500		
1997-2001	Worcester County Total		13,000	
1997-2001	Other Places	75		
	Total Massachusetts	277,980		3,050
	Michigan			
2010	Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County) (2010) ^a	7,000		
2012	Bay City	150		
2007	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph	150		
2010	West Bloomfield (2005, 2010) ^e	17,700		
2010	Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (2005, 2010) ^e	6,000		
2010	Farmington (2005, 2010) ^e	11,700		
2010	Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2005, 2010) ^e	11,700		
2010	Southfield (2005, 2010) ^e	6,500		
2010	East Oakland County (2005, 2010) ^e	1,800		
2010	North Oakland County (2005, 2010) ^e	3,600		
2010	West Oakland County (2005, 2010) ^e	2,200		
2010	Wayne County (2005, 2010) ^e	5,300		
2010	Macomb County (2005, 2010) ^e	500		
2010	Detroit (Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties) Total (2005, 2010) ^e		67,000	
2009	Flint (1956) ^d	1,300		
2007	Grand Rapids (Kent County)	2,000		
2007	Jackson	200		
2012	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	82,270		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Minnesota			
1997-2001	Duluth (Carlton & 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 (Hennepin County) Subtotal (2004)		29,300	
2010	City of St. Paul (2004, 2010) ^b	4,000		
2010	Southern Suburbs (2004, 2010) ^b	5,300		
2010	Northern Suburbs (2004, 2010) ^b	600		
2010	St. Paul Subtotal (Dakota and Ramsey Counties) (2004, 2010) ^b		9,900	
	Twin Cities Total		39,200	
2004	Twin Cities Surrounding Counties (Anoka, Carver, Goodhue, Rice, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, & Wright Counties) (2004) ^a	5,300		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Minnesota	45,635		
	Mississippi			
1997-2001	Biloxi-Gulfport	250		
2008	Greenville	120		
2008	Hattiesburg (Forrest & Lamar Counties)	130		
2008	Jackson (Hinds, Madison, & Rankin Counties)	650		
2011	Other Places	375		
	Total Mississippi	1,525		
	Missouri			
2012	Columbia	400		
2009	Jefferson City	100		
2009	Joplin	100		
2012	Kansas City-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985) ^d	16,000		
2012	Kansas City-Missouri portion (1985) ^d	4,000		
2012	Kansas City Total (1985) ^d		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 & St. Charles Counties (1995)	12,400		
2009	St. Louis Total (1995)		54,000	
2009	Springfield	300		
1997-2001	Other Places	75		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2009	Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky			
	(Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis-Herrin in Southern Illinois, Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total		650	
	Total Missouri	59,175		
	Montana			
1997-2001	Billings (Yellowstone County)	300		
2009	Bozeman	500		
2011	Butte-Helena	150		
1997-2001	Kalispell-Whitefish (Flathead County)	150		
1997-2001	Missoula	200		
1997-2001	Other Places	50		
	Total Montana	1,350		
	Nebraska			
2012	Lincoln-Grand Island-Hastings	700		
2010	Omaha (2010) ^a	5,400		
2012	Other Places	50		
	Total Nebraska	6,100		
	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	
2011	Reno-Carson City (Carson City & Washoe Counties) (2011) ^a	4,000		
	Total Nevada	76,300		
	New Hampshire			
1997-2001	Concord	500		
1997-2001	Franklin-Laconia-Meredith-Plymouth	270		
pre-1997	Hanover-Lebanon	600		
2001	Keene	300		
1997-2001	Littleton/Bethlehem area	200		
1997-2001	Manchester area (1983) ^d	4,000		
1997-2001	Nashua area	2,000		
2008	North Conway-Mount Washington Valley	100		70
1997-2001	Portsmouth-Exeter (Rockingham County)	1,250		
1997-2001	Salem	150		
2007	Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007) ^a	700		
1997-2001	Other Places	50		
	Total New Hampshire	10,120		70

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	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 Subtotal		92,500	
2009	North Hudson County (2001)	2,000		
2009	Northern Passaic County	8,000		
2009	Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey (Bergen, north Hudson, & northern Passaic Counties) Total		102,500	
2009	Cherry Hill (1991)	22,100		
2009	Haddonfield-Haddon Heights-Pennsauken-Voorhees in Camden County & Marlton-Moorestown-Mt. Laurel in Burlington County (1991)	12,900		
2009	Other Burlington & Gloucester Counties (1991)	14,200		
2009	Jewish Federation of Southern New Jersey (Burlington, Camden, & Gloucester Counties) Total (1991)		49,200	
2012	South Essex (Newark) (1998, 2012) ^b	12,200		
2012	Livingston (1998, 2012) ^b	10,500		
2012	North Essex (1998, 2012) ^b	13,000		
2012	West Orange-Orange (1998, 2012) ^b	9,000		
2012	East Essex (1998, 2012) ^b	3,500		
2012	Essex County Subtotal (1998, 2012) ^b		48,200	
2012	West Morris (1998, 2012) ^b	13,700		
2012	North Morris (1998, 2012) ^b	13,400		
2012	South Morris (1998, 2012) ^b	3,200		
2012	Morris County Subtotal (1998, 2012) ^b		30,300	
2012	Northern Somerset County (2012) ^a	7,400		
2012	Sussex County (1998, 2012) ^b	4,700		
2012	Union County (2012) ^a	24,400		
2012	Jewish Federation of Greater MetroWest NJ (Essex, Morris, northern Somerset, Sussex, & Union Counties) Total		115,000	
1997-2001	Bayonne	1,600		
2006	Hoboken	1,800		
1997-2001	Jersey City	6,000		
	South Hudson County Total		9,400	

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2008	North Middlesex (Edison-Piscataway-Woodbridge) (2008)	3,600		
2008	Highland Park-South Edison (2008)	5,700		
2008	Central Middlesex (East Brunswick-New Brunswick) (2008)	24,800		
2008	South Middlesex (Monroe Township) (2008)	17,900		
2008	Jewish Federation of Greater Middlesex County Total (2008)		52,000	
2006	Western Monmouth (Freehold-Howell-Manalapan-Marlboro) (1997)	37,800		
2006	Eastern Monmouth (Asbury Park-Deal-Long Branch) (1997)	17,300		
2006	Northern Monmouth (Hazlet-Highlands-Middletown-Union Beach) (1997)	8,900		
2006	Jewish Federation of Greater Monmouth County Total (1997)		64,000	6,000
2009	Lakewood	54,500		
2009	Other Ocean County	7,000		
2009	Ocean County Total		61,500	
2009	Southern Passaic County (Clifton-Passaic)	12,000		
1997-2001	Princeton area	3,000		
2012	Hunterdon County (2012) ^a	6,000		
2012	Southern Somerset County (2012) ^a	11,600		
2012	Warren County (2012) ^a	2,400		
2012	Jewish Federation of Somerset, Hunterdon & Warren Counties Total (2012) ^a		20,000	
1997-2001	Trenton (most of Mercer County) (1975) ^d	6,000		
1997-2001	Vineland-Bridgeton (including most of Cumberland County & parts of Salem County)	2,000		
1997-2001	Other Places	150		
	Total New Jersey	508,950		14,200
	New Mexico			
2011	Albuquerque (Bernalillo County) (2011) ^a	7,500		
1997-2001	Las Cruces	600		
2009	Los Alamos	250		
2011	Santa Fe-Las Vegas	4,000		
pre-1997	Taos	300		
1997-2001	Other Places	75		
	Total New Mexico	12,725		
	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		
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		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2009	Elmira-Corning (Chemung, Schuylers, southeastern Steuben, & Tioga Counties)	700		
1997-2001	Fleischmanns	100		
1997-2001	Glens Falls-Lake George (southern Essex, northern Saratoga, Warren, & Washington Counties)	800		
1997-2001	Gloversville (Fulton County)	300		
1997-2001	Herkimer (Herkimer County)	130		
1997-2001	Hudson (Columbia County)	500		
1997-2001	Ithaca (Tompkins County)	2,000		
1997-2001	Jamestown	100		
1997-2001	Kingston-New Paltz-Woodstock (eastern Ulster County)	4,300		
2011	Northeast Bronx (2011)	18,300		
2011	Riverdale-Kingsbridge (2011)	20,100		
2011	Other Bronx (2011)	15,500		
2011	Bronx Subtotal (2011)		53,900	
2011	Bensonhurst-Gravesend-Bay Ridge (2011)	47,000		
2011	Borough Park (2011)	131,100		
2011	Brownstone Brooklyn (2011)	19,700		
2011	Canarsie-Mill Basin (2011)	24,500		
2011	Coney Island-Brighton-Sheepshead Bay (2011)	56,200		
2011	Crown Heights (2011)	23,800		
2011	Flatbush-Midwood-Kensington (2011)	108,500		
2011	Kingsbay-Madison (2011)	29,400		
2011	Williamsburg (2011)	74,500		
2011	Other Brooklyn (2011)	46,400		
2011	Brooklyn Subtotal (2011)		561,100	
2011	Lower Manhattan East (2011)	39,500		
2011	Lower Manhattan West (2011)	33,200		
2011	Upper East Side (2011)	57,400		
2011	Upper West Side (2011)	70,500		
2011	Washington Heights-Inwood (2011)	21,400		
2011	Other Manhattan (2011)	17,700		
2011	Manhattan Subtotal (2011)		239,700	
2011	Flushing-Bay Terrace-Little Neck Area (2011)	26,800		
2011	Forest Hills-Rego Park-Kew Gardens Area (2011)	60,900		
2011	Kew Gardens Hills-Jamaica-Fresh Meadows Area (2011)	41,600		
2011	Long Island City-Astoria-Elmhurst (2011)	12,100		
2011	The Rockaways (2011)	22,500		
2011	Other Queens (2011)	33,900		
2011	Queens Subtotal (2011)		197,800	
2011	Mid-Staten Island (2011)	18,800		
2011	Southern Staten Island (2011)	8,800		
2011	Other Staten Island (2011)	6,300		
2011	Staten Island Subtotal (2011)		33,900	
2011	New York City Subtotal (2011)		1,086,400	

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2011	Five Towns (2011)	25,000		
2011	Great Neck (2011)	28,700		
2011	Merrick-Bellmore-East Meadow-Massapequa Area (2011)	38,500		
2011	Oceanside-Long Beach-West Hempstead-Valley Stream Area (2011)	45,900		
2011	Plainview-Syosset-Jericho Area (2011)	35,800		
2011	Roslyn-Port Washington-Glen Cove-Old Westbury-Oyster Bay Area (2011)	34,800		
2011	Other Nassau (2011)	21,200		
2011	Nassau County Subtotal (2011)		229,900	
2011	Commack-East Northport-Huntington Area (2011)	19,300		
2011	Dix Hills-Huntington Station-Melville (2011)	16,500		
2011	Smithtown-Port Jefferson-Stony Brook Area (2011)	16,500		
2011	Other Suffolk (2011)	33,400		
2011	Suffolk County Subtotal (2011)		85,700	
2011	South-Central Westchester (2011)	46,200		
2011	Sound Shore Communities (2011)	18,900		
2011	River Towns (2011)	30,800		
2011	North-Central and Northwestern Westchester (2011)	25,300		
2011	Other Westchester (2011)	15,000		
2011	Westchester County Subtotal (2011)		136,200	
2011	New York Metro Area (New York City & Nassau, Suffolk, & Westchester Counties) Total (2011)		1,538,200	
1997-2001	Niagara Falls	150		
2009	Olean	100		
1997-2001	Oneonta (Delaware & Otsego Counties)	300		
2011	Kiryas Joel (2011) ^c	19,500		
1997-2001	Other Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis)	12,000		
	Orange County Total		31,500	
1997-2001	Plattsburgh	250		
1997-2001	Potsdam	200		
2010	Putnam County (2010) ^d	3,900		
2009	Brighton (1999)	10,700		
2009	Pittsford (1999)	3,100		
2009	Other Places in Monroe County & Victor in Ontario County (1999)	7,200		
2009	Rochester Total (1999)		21,000	
2009	Kaser Village (2009) ^c	6,100		
2009	Monsey (2009) ^c	10,000		
2009	New Square (2009) ^c	5,500		
1997-2001	Other Rockland County	69,500		
	Rockland County Total		91,100	
1997-2001	Rome	100		
1997-2001	Saratoga Springs	600		
1997-2001	Schenectady	5,200		
pre-1997	Sullivan County (Liberty-Monticello)	7,425		
1997-2001	Syracuse (western Madison County, Onondaga County, & most of Oswego County)	9,000		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
1997-2001	Troy area	800		
2007	Utica (southeastern Oneida County)	1,100		
1997-2001	Watertown	100		
1997-2001	Other Places	400		
	Total New York	1,760,220		
	North Carolina			
2011	Buncombe County (Asheville) (2011) ^d	2,530		415
2011	Hendersonville County (Henderson) (2011) ^d	510		100
2011	Transylvania County (Brevard) (2011) ^d	80		130
2011	Macon County (2011) ^d	60		30
2011	Other Western North Carolina (2011) ^d	220		160
2011	WNC Jewish Federation (Western North Carolina) Total (2011) ^d		3,400	835
2009	Boone	60		225
2006	Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (1997)	8,500		
2007	Durham-Chapel Hill (Durham & Orange Counties)	6,000		
2012	Fayetteville (Cumberland County)	300		
2009	Gastonia (Cleveland, Gaston, & Lincoln Counties)	250		
2009	Greensboro-High Point (Guilford County)	3,000		
2009	Greenville	240		
2011	Hickory	250		
2009	High Point	150		
2009	Mooreville	150		
2009	New Bern	150		
2009	Pinehurst	250		
1997-2001	Raleigh (Wake County)	6,000		
2011	Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Whiteville-Wilmington)	1,200		
2011	Statesville	150		
2011	Winston-Salem (2011) ^a	1,400		
2009	Other Places	225		
	Total North Carolina	31,675		1,060
	North Dakota			
2008	Fargo	150		
2011	Grand Forks	150		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total North Dakota	400		
	Ohio			
2006	Akron-Kent (parts of Portage & Summit Counties) (1999) ^d	3,500		
pre-1997	Athens	100		
2006	Canton-New Philadelphia (Stark & Tuscarawas Counties) (1955) ^d	1,000		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
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	
2011	The Heights (2011)	22,200		
2011	East Side Suburbs (2011)	5,300		
2011	Beachwood (2011)	10,700		
2011	Solon & Southeast Suburbs (2011)	15,300		
2011	Northern Heights (2011)	10,400		
2011	West Side/Central Area (2011)	11,900		
2011	Northeast (2011)	5,000		
2011	Cleveland (Cuyahoga & parts of Geauga, Lake, Portage, & Summit Counties) Total (2011)		80,800	
2012	Perimeter North (2001)	5,700		
2012	Bexley area (2001)	7,000		
2012	East-Southeast (2001)	3,700		
2012	North-Other areas (2001)	6,600		
2012	Columbus Total (2001)		23,000	
2009	Dayton (Greene & Montgomery Counties) (1986) ^d	4,000		
1997-2001	Elyria-Oberlin	155		
1997-2001	Hamilton-Middletown-Oxford	900		
1997-2001	Lima (Allen County)	180		
pre-1997	Lorain	600		
1997-2001	Mansfield	150		
1997-2001	Marion	125		
1997-2001	Sandusky-Fremont-Norwalk (Huron & Sandusky Counties)	105		
1997-2001	Springfield	200		
2011	Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties) (1994) ^d	3,900		
1997-2001	Wooster	175		
2002	Youngstown-Warren (Mahoning & Trumbull Counties) (2002) ^d	2,500		
1997-2001	Zanesville (Muskingum County)	100		
1997-2001	Other Places	425		
	Total Ohio	148,615		
	Oklahoma			
2010	Oklahoma City-Norman (Cleveland & Oklahoma Counties) (2010) ^a	2,500		
2012	Tulsa	2,000		
2003	Other Places	125		
	Total Oklahoma	4,625		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Oregon			
2010	Bend (2010) ^a	1,000		
1997-2001	Corvallis	500		
1997-2001	Eugene	3,250		
1997-2001	Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (Jackson & Josephine Counties)	1,000		
2011	Portland (Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington Counties) (2011) ^d	33,800		
2011	Clark County (Vancouver, WA) (2011) ^d	2,600		
2011	Greater Portland Total (2011) ^d		36,400	
1997-2001	Salem (Marion & Polk Counties)	1,000		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Oregon	40,650		
	Pennsylvania			
2007	Altoona (Blair County)	550		
1997-2001	Beaver Falls (northern Beaver County)	180		
1997-2001	Butler (Butler County)	250		
2007	Carbon County (2007) ^a	600		
1997-2001	Chambersburg	150		
2009	Erie (Erie County)	500		
1994	East Shore (1994)	5,300		
1994	West Shore (1994)	1,800		
1994	Harrisburg Total (1994)		7,100	
1997-2001	Hazleton-Tamaqua	300		
1997-2001	Johnstown (Cambria & 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) ^a	2,300		
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	Greater 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		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
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 & parts of Beaver, Washington, & Westmoreland 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		
2005	Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, excluding Hazelton-Tamaqua) (2005) ^d	3,000		
1997-2001	Williamsport-Lock Haven (Clinton & Lycoming Counties)	225		
2009	York (1999)	1,800		
1997-2001	Other Places	875		
	Total Pennsylvania	294,925		
	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		
	South Carolina			
2009	Aiken	100		
2009	Anderson	100		
2009	Beaufort	100		
2011	Charleston	6,000		
2009	Columbia (Lexington & Richland Counties)	2,750		
2009	Florence area	220		
2009	Georgetown	100		
2010	Greenville (2010) ^a	2,000		
2012	Myrtle Beach (Horry County)	1,500		
1997-2001	Spartanburg (Spartanburg County)	500		
2009	Sumter (Clarendon & Sumter Counties)	100		
2009	Other Places	100		
	Total South Carolina	13,570		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	South Dakota			
2009	Rapid City	100		
1997-2001	Sioux Falls	195		
1997-2001	Other Places	50		
	Total South Dakota	345		
	Tennessee			
2011	Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport	150		
2011	Chattanooga (2011) ^a	1,400		
2010	Knoxville (2010) ^a	2,000		
2006	Memphis (2006) ^d	8,000		
2009	Nashville (2002) ^d	7,800		
2010	Oak Ridge (2010) ^a	150		
2008	Other Places	75		
	Total Tennessee	19,575		
	Texas			
2012	Amarillo (Carson, Childress, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hall, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, & Randall Counties)	200		
2011	Austin (Travis County)	18,000		
2011	Beaumont	300		
2011	Brownsville	200		
2011	Bryan-College Station	400		
2011	Columbus-Hallettsville-La Grange-Schulenburg (Colorado, Fayette, & Lavaca Counties)	100		
2011	Corpus Christi (Nueces County)	1,000		
2011	Near North Dallas (1988)	13,650		
2011	Far North Dallas-Richardson (1988)	11,000		
2011	East & Northeast Dallas-West Garland (1988)	6,350		
2011	Plano-Carrollton (1988)	7,650		
2011	Other Places in Dallas (1988)	11,350		
2011	Dallas (southern Collin, Dallas & southeastern Denton Counties) Total (1988)		50,000	
2012	El Paso	5,000		
2009	Fort Worth (Tarrant County)	5,000		
2011	Galveston	600		
2011	Harlingen-Mercedes	150		
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		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2009	Clear Lake (1986)	1,350		
2009	Other Places in Harris County (1986)	3,500		
2009	Houston (Fort Bend, Harris, & Montgomery Counties & parts of Brazoria & Galveston Counties) Total (1986)		45,000	
2011	Kilgore-Longview	100		
2011	Laredo	150		
2012	Lubbock (Lubbock County)	230		
2011	McAllen (Hidalgo & Starr Counties)	300		
2012	Midland-Odessa	200		
2011	Port Arthur	100		
2007	Inside Loop 410 (2007)	2,000		
2007	Between the Loops (2007)	5,600		
2007	Outside Loop 1604 (2007)	1,600		
2007	San Antonio Total (2007)		9,200	
2007	San Antonio Surrounding Counties (Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, & Wilson Counties) (2007) ^a	1,000		
2012	Tyler	350		
2011	Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, & McLennan Counties)	500		
2012	Wichita Falls	150		
2011	Other Places	475		
	Total Texas	138,705		
	Utah			
1997-2001	Ogden	150		
2009	Park City	600		400
2010	Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County) (2010) ^a	4,800		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Utah	5,650		400
	Vermont			
1997-2001	Bennington 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 & Orleans Counties)	140		
1997-2001	Stowe	150		
pre-1997	Woodstock	270		
	Total Vermont	5,285		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Virginia			
1997-2001	Blacksburg-Radford	175		
1997-2001	Charlottesville	1,500		
1997-2001	Danville area	100		
2012	Fauquier County	100		
2009	Fredericksburg (parts of King George, Orange, Spotsylvania, & Stafford 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	
2012	Arlington-Alexandria-Falls Church (2003)	27,900		
2012	South Fairfax-Prince William County (2003)	25,000		
2012	West Fairfax-Loudoun County (2003)	14,500		
2012	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Northern Virginia (2003)		67,400	
2009	Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	200		
2011	Central (1994, 2011)^b	1,300		
2011	West End (1994, 2011)^b	1,200		
2011	Far West End (1994, 2011)^b	4,100		
2011	Northeast (1994, 2011)^b	1,200		
2011	Southside (1994, 2011)^b	2,200		
2011	Richmond (City of Richmond & Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, & Powhatan Counties) Total (1994, 2011)^b		10,000	
1997-2001	Roanoke	900		
1997-2001	Staunton-Lexington (Augusta, Bath, Highland, Page, Rockingham, & Shenandoah Counties)	370		
1997-2001	Winchester (Clarke, Frederick, & Warren Counties)	270		
	Total Virginia	95,240		
	Washington			
1997-2001	Bellingham	525		
2011	Clark County (Vancouver) (2011)^d	2,600		
1997-2001	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland	300		
2011	Longview-Kelso	100		
1997-2001	Olympia (Thurston County)	560		
pre-1997	Port Angeles	100		
2009	Port Townsend	200		
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 & parts of Kitsap & Snohomish Counties) Total (2000)		37,200	

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
1997-2001	Spokane	1,500		
2009	Tacoma (Pierce County)	2,500		
1997-2001	Yakima-Ellensburg (Kittitas & Yakima Counties)	150		
1997-2001	Other Places	150		
	Total Washington	45,885		
	West Virginia			
2011	Bluefield-Princeton	100		
2007	Charleston (Kanawha County)	975		
1997-2001	Clarksburg	110		
1997-2001	Huntington	250		
1997-2001	Morgantown	200		
pre-1997	Parkersburg	110		
1997-2001	Wheeling	290		
1997-2001	Other Places	275		
	Total West Virginia	2,310		
	Wisconsin			
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		
2012	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, southern Ozaukee, & eastern Waukesha 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	225		
	Total Wisconsin	28,255		
	Wyoming			
1997-2001	Casper	150		
2012	Cheyenne	500		
2008	Jackson Hole	300		
2008	Laramie	200		
	Total Wyoming	1,150		

Appendix A: Communities with Jewish Population of 100 or More, 2013

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Information	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Part-year population is shown only for communities where such information is available			
	Estimates for bolded communities are based on a scientific study or the US Census in the year shown in parentheses			
	Bolded communities with no symbol used an RDD based estimate			
	^a DJN based estimate			
	^b DJN based update of previous RDD study (first date is RDD study, second date is DJN based update)			
	^c US Census based estimate			
	^d Scientific study used method other than RDD or DJN			
	^e Scientific study other than RDD or DJN method used to update previous RDD study, second date is other scientific study			