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

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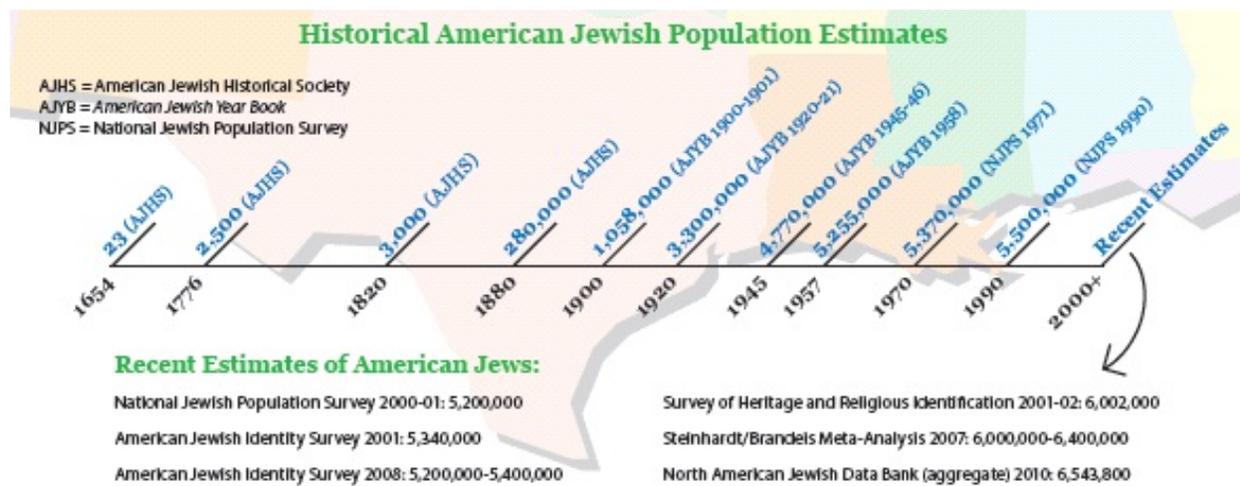
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JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2011

“How Many U.S. Jews, and Who Cares?” was the headline penned by the editor and publisher of *The Jewish Week*¹ to report on a conference on the "Socio-Demography of American Jewry" at Brandeis University (October 23-24, 2011). The answer to that two-part question is: 1) there is more than one recent estimate and 2) many academic social scientists, applied policy analysts, and others do care. Such information is extremely useful in basic research on the composition and characteristics of the religious and ethnic diversity of American society in general as well as in policy formation for the American Jewish community. This is evidenced as well by the fact that the two 2010 Current Jewish Population Reports (*Jewish Population in the United States, 2010* by Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky and *World Jewish Population, 2010* by Sergio DellaPergola) were downloaded more than 16,000 times from www.jewishdatabank.org between November 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011. Additional evidence is provided by Jonathan D. Sarna’s column in *The Wall Street Journal*, “American Jewry’s Data Problem,” calling for a new national Jewish population survey.²

Below is a time line showing changes in the US Jewish population based upon a variety of historic estimates. Two of the estimates are derived from government sources. The first entry of 23 Jews for 1654 is derived from court records of the time when a boat load of Jewish refugees arrived in New Amsterdam from Recife, Brazil. They came to a Dutch colony upon leaving Brazil, which was ceded by the Dutch to the Portuguese. The other government estimate is derived from the one time the US Census Bureau asked a religion question in a sample census in 1957, which yielded an estimate of 5,255,000 persons. All



¹ Gary Rosenblatt (2011). "How Many U.S. Jews, and Who Cares?" *The Jewish Week*, October 25, 2011.

² Jonathan D. Sarna (2011). "American Jewry’s Data Problem," *The Wall Street Journal*, December 2, 2011.

subsequent estimates in the time line from 1970 to the present are based upon sample surveys, or as in the current estimate reported in this article, an aggregate of local sample community surveys, estimates derived from informants or the Internet, and to a very limited extent, the US Census.

In a previous article, we addressed the issue of why we believe our Data Bank estimate is an overestimate and why, for example, the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey is an underestimate.³ The Brandeis conference mentioned above was convened in the absence of a decennial national study of the US Jewish population. Without a systematic new national sample survey, utilizing a universally accepted methodology, we have presented above the variety of recent estimates in the past decades. One fact on which all can agree is the following: The share that American Jews represent of the US total population has decreased from an estimated 3.7 percent in the 1930s to about 2 percent currently. This change has occurred because the growth of the American Jewish population has not kept pace with the expansion of the US population, which has increased due to greater fertility and immigration than exhibited by American Jews.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank The Jewish Federations of North America former staff members Dr. Jim Schwartz, Jeffrey Scheckner, and Dr. Barry Kosmin, who authored the *AJYB* article until 2003. Many population estimates in this Report are based upon their efforts. We also wish to thank Lorri Lafontaine, Program Assistant at the Mandell L. Berman Institute-North American Jewish Data Bank and Meena Stout, Graphic Designer at the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, both at the University of Connecticut, for their assistance. Thanks are due to Chris Hanson and the University of Miami Department of Geography and Regional Studies Geographic Information Systems Laboratory and to Sarah Markowitz, Fact Checker for the North American Jewish Data Bank, for her excellent editing and proofreading. **We would like to express our appreciation to Mandell L. (Bill) Berman for his strong support of this initiative.**

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

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³ Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2006). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2006," *American Jewish Year Book, 2006*, Volume 106 (David Singer and Lawrence Grossman, editors) (New York: American Jewish Committee).

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JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2011

Until 2008, this Report appeared as an article in the *American Jewish Year Book* published by the American Jewish Committee. The *Year Book* was published annually from 1899 until 2008 and was regarded as the authoritative record of events and trends in Jewish life in the United States and around the world by scholars as well as professionals and lay leaders in the Jewish community (www.ajcarchives.org). Previous versions of this Report can be found on the website of the North American Jewish Data Bank (NAJDB) (www.jewishdatabank.org).

This year's Report consists of seven parts.

Part I presents the methodology used to estimate the Jewish population of about 900 Jewish communities shown in Appendix A.

Part II provides a guide to the interpretation of Appendix A.

Part III highlights some of the more important changes in Appendix A since *Current Jewish Population Report 2010-Number 1*.

Part IV summarizes the data in Appendix A by presenting national, state, and regional totals of Jewish population.

Part V presents vignettes of recently completed and older Jewish community studies in Baltimore (2010), Chicago (2010), Detroit (2010), Howard County (2010), Jacksonville (2002), New Haven (2010), Philadelphia (2009), Rhode Island (2002), St. Paul (2010), San Diego (2003), Tampa Bay (2010), and Tucson (2002).

Part VI shows comparisons among Jewish communities on four survey questions about anti-Semitism: Adult Experience with Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year, Children's Experience with Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year, Perception of Anti-Semitism in the Local Community, and *Combating Anti-Semitism* as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization.

Part VII presents state maps of the Jewish communities of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Part I

Population Estimation Methodology

The authors have endeavored to compile accurate estimates of local Jewish population, given the constraints involved in estimating the size of a rare population. This effort is ongoing, as every year new local studies are completed and population estimates are updated. A by-product of our ongoing effort is that the aggregation of these local estimates—based upon Scientific Estimates, US Census Estimates, Informant Estimates, and Internet Estimates—yields an estimate of the total United States Jewish population, an estimate that is likely at the high end for reasons explained by Sheskin and Dashefsky.⁴

The current Jewish population estimates shown in Appendix A are derived from four sources:

Source One: Scientific Estimates

Scientific Estimates are most often based upon the results of random digit dialing (RDD) telephone surveys.⁵ In other cases, Scientific Estimates are based upon Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) studies, which are sometimes used to estimate the Jewish population of an area contiguous to another area in which an RDD telephone survey was completed.⁶ In a few cases, a Scientific Estimate is based upon a different method (neither RDD nor DJN).

Source Two: US Census Estimates

Three New York Hasidic Jewish communities are almost 100% Jewish: Kiryas Joel in Orange County and Kaser Village and New Square in Rockland County. Thus, US Census data were used to determine the Jewish population in those communities. Monsey, another

⁴ See Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2006). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2006," *American Jewish Year Book, 2006*, Volume 106 (David Singer and Lawrence Grossman, editors) (New York: American Jewish Committee) pp. 134-139, which discusses the discrepancy between our US total population estimate and that of the National Jewish Population Survey. Note that our estimate is in general agreement with the estimate of Leonard Saxe (2010). *U.S. Jewry 2010: Estimates of the Size and Characteristics of the Population*, Steinhardt Social Research Institute.

⁵ For a brief description of random digit dialing in local Jewish community studies, see Ira M. Sheskin (2001). *How Jewish Communities Differ: Variations in the Findings of Local Jewish Demographic Studies* (New York: City University of New York, North American Jewish Data Bank) p. 6.

⁶ For an example, see footnote 4 in Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2008). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2008," *American Jewish Year Book, 2008*, Volume 108 (David Singer and Lawrence Grossman, editors) (New York: American Jewish Committee) pp. 151-222.

Hasidic community in Rockland County, is not 100% Jewish, but US Census Data on race and language spoken at home was used to derive a conservative estimate of the Jewish population in this community. If readers have knowledge of additional communities of this nature, please inform Ira M. Sheskin at isheskin@miami.edu.

Source Three: Informant Estimates

For communities in which no recent scientific study exists, informants at Jewish Federations and hundreds of the Jewish Federations of North America (JFNA) network communities were contacted via e-mail. Responses were e-mailed to Ira M. Sheskin (isheskin@miami.edu). These informants generally have access to information on the number of households on the local Jewish Federation's mailing list and/or the number who are members of various local 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 two years ago, we undertook what we believe will be a multi-year effort to update the estimates for communities with no 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 e-mail contacts with designated leaders of these synagogues and Jewish organizations, asking a series of questions, including the number of Jewish households, the average household size, the percentage of persons in these households who identify as Jewish, and the percentage of households that spend less than eight months of the year in the community. This information provides the raw data necessary to estimate the size of a population. Readers should note that Informant Estimates represent educated guesses.

Source Four: Internet Estimates

In some communities, we have been able to locate 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 (<http://www.isjl.org/history/archive/index.html>) has published vignettes on every known existing and defunct Jewish community in nine Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas). These vignettes, by the historian Stuart Rockoff, provided useful information for updating the estimates for Jewish communities in these nine states as well as for deleting some communities whose Jewish population decreased below 100 Jews and adding some communities whose Jewish population reached 100 or more Jews. (Appendix A only lists communities with 100 or more Jews.)

The estimates for more than 80% of the total number of Jews reported in Appendix A are based upon Scientific Estimates or US Census Estimates. Only 20% of the estimate of the total number of Jews is based upon the less-reliable Informant/Internet Estimates. An

analysis presented in the 2007 *American Jewish Year Book* article strongly suggests greater reliability of Informant Estimates than was previously assumed.⁷ It should also be noted that less than 0.2% of the total estimated number of Jews is derived from communities in which the Informant Estimate is more than fifteen years old.

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

Population estimation is not an exact science. If the estimate of Jews in a community reported in this year’s Report differs from the estimate reported in last year’s Report, readers should not assume that the change occurred during the past year. Rather, the updated estimate most likely 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 Report. 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. Thus, for example, separate estimates are provided for such places as Boulder (Colorado) (a part of the service area of the Allied Jewish Federation of Colorado) and Boynton Beach (Florida) (a part of the service area of the Jewish Federation of Palm Beach County).

Appendix A indicates whether each estimate is a Scientific Estimate, US Census Estimate, or an Informant/Internet Estimate. Estimates in boldface type are based upon a scientific study, which, unless indicated, is based upon an RDD study. The boldface date indicates the year in which the field work was conducted. If a single asterisk appears next to the boldface date, the Scientific Estimate was based upon a DJN study. When two asterisks and two dates appear, a DJN study has been used to update a previous RDD study. A pound sign (#) means that a Scientific Estimate is based upon a different method (neither RDD nor DJN). Three asterisks indicate a US Census based estimate.

⁷ See Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2007). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2007," *American Jewish Year Book*, 2007, Volume 107 (David Singer and Lawrence Grossman, editors) (New York: American Jewish Committee) pp. 136-138.

Estimates for communities not shown in boldface type are based upon 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 Study* column in Appendix A is more recent than the date of the latest study shown in boldface type, the study estimate either has been confirmed or updated by a local informant subsequent to the scientific study.

Appendix A also presents estimates of the number of Jews who live in part-year households (households that live in a community for three to seven months of the year) for communities for which such information is available. Jews in part-year households form an essential component of some Florida Jewish communities, as many join Florida synagogues and donate to Florida Jewish Federations. This methodology allows the reader to gain a better perspective on the size of certain Jewish communities, without double counting the Jews in these households in the totals produced in **Tables 1** and **2**. Note that Jews in part-year households are reported as such in the community that is most likely their "second home." Thus, the *Part-Year Jewish Population* shown in the final column of Appendix A is not included in the *Jewish Population* column, since the part-year population is already counted in their primary community.

The Excel spreadsheet used to create **Tables 1** and **2** and Appendix A is available at www.jewishdatabank.org. This spreadsheet also includes information on more than 300 "Other Places" shown as the last entry for some of the states in Appendix A, sources for some of the data, and a table showing some of the major changes in population estimates since last year's Report.

Part III **Changes in Population Estimates** **and Confirmation of Older Estimates**

This year, more than 125 estimates in Appendix A were either changed or confirmed. In the past year, four new local Jewish community studies were completed: Baltimore (Maryland) (2010), Chicago (Illinois) (2010), Howard County (Maryland) (2010), and New Haven (Connecticut) (2010). Several new DJN analyses were also completed, and a number of Informant Estimates were changed. This Part discusses some of the more significant changes.

Colorado: The estimate for Colorado Springs of 2,500 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis) increased by 1,000 (67%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 1,500.

Connecticut: The estimate for the Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven of 23,000 Jews (based upon an RDD survey) decreased by 6,600 (22%) from a previous estimate of 29,600. The estimate for the service area of the Jewish Federation of Western

Connecticut of 8,000 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis) increased by 3,500 (78%), from a 1997-2001 estimate of 4,500.

Florida: Six new estimates are available for Florida communities based upon DJN analyses. The estimate for Naples of 8,000 Jews increased by 3,800 (91%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 4,200. In addition, 2,000 part-year Jews were added for this community. The estimate for Orlando of 30,600 Jews increased by 9,900 (48%) from a 1993 estimate of 20,700 (based upon an RDD survey, but updated via an Informant Estimate in 1997-2001). The estimate for Pasco County of 8,400 Jews increased by 7,400 (740%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 1,000. The estimate for Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) of 25,000 Jews increased by 800 (3%) from a 1994 estimate of 24,200 (based upon an RDD survey, but updated via an Informant Estimate in 1997-2001). The estimate for Tallahassee of 2,800 Jews increased by 600 (27%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 2,200. The estimate for Tampa of 23,000 Jews increased by 3,000 (15%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 20,000.

Hawai'i: The estimate for Oahu of 5,200 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis) decreased by 1,200 (19%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 6,400.

Illinois: The estimate for Chicago of 291,800 Jews (based upon an RDD survey) increased by 21,300 (8%) from a 2000 estimate of 270,500. In addition, for the first time, estimates for seven geographic subareas of Chicago are available.

Maryland: The estimate for Annapolis of 3,500 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis) increased by 500 (17%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 3,000. The estimate for Baltimore of 93,400 Jews (based upon an RDD survey) increased by 2,000 (2%) from a 1999 estimate of 91,400. The estimate for Howard County of 17,200 Jews (based upon an RDD survey) increased by 1,200 (8%) from a 1999 estimate of 16,000. Note that *Current Jewish Population Report 2010-Number 1* reported 22,500 Jews for Howard County (based upon an Informant Estimate) which was overstated.

Michigan: The estimate for Detroit of 67,000 Jews (based upon US Census data, data from a 2005 RDD survey, and a 2010 survey of Jewish institutions) decreased by 5,000 (7%) from a 2005 estimate of 72,000.

Minnesota: The estimate for St. Paul of 9,900 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis) decreased by 1,000 (9%) from a 2004 estimate of 10,900 (based upon an RDD survey).

Nebraska: The estimate for Omaha of 5,400 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis) decreased by 700 (12%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 6,100.

New Mexico: The estimate for Santa Fe-Las Vegas of 3,500 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis) increased by 1,000 (40%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 2,500.

New York: The estimate for Kiryas Joel of 20,500 Jews (based upon US Census data) increased by 6,500 (46%) from a 2007 US Census estimate of 14,000. A new entry is made for Kaser Village of 6,100 Jews based upon information on this Hasidic community from the 2005-2009 American Community Survey completed by the US Census Bureau. The estimate for Putnam County of 3,900 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis and a survey of local synagogue membership) increased by 2,900 (290%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 1,000.

North Carolina: Based upon a study for the Jewish Federation of Western North Carolina, minor changes were made in the estimates for Asheville and Brevard. Also, the estimate for Hendersonville of 510 Jews increased by 260 (104%) from a 2009 estimate of 250. Estimates of part-year Jews (a total of 645) were added as well for Asheville, Brevard, and Hendersonville.

Oregon: The estimate for Bend of 1,000 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis) increased by 500 (100%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 500. Appendix A (then Table 3) in *Current Jewish Population Report 2010-Number 1* reported an estimate of 42,000 Jews for Portland (Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oregon) (based upon preliminary results from a 2009 study) and 600 Jews for Vancouver (Clark County, Washington), the four-county area which comprises the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Portland. A new DJN analysis suggests that the estimate of 42,000 Jews may be overstated and the new estimate of 36,400 Jews is a compromise between the RDD and DJN methodologies.

South Carolina: The estimate for Charleston of 6,000 Jews (based upon an Informant Estimate) increased by 500 (9%) from a 2009 estimate of 5,500. The estimate for Greenville of 2,000 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis) increased by 800 (67%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 1,200.

Texas: The estimate for Austin of 18,000 Jews (based upon an Internet Estimate) increased by 4,500 (33%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 13,500. The estimate for Dallas of 50,000 Jews (based upon an Informant Estimate) increased by 5,000 (11%) from a 1988 estimate of 45,000 (based upon an RDD survey, but confirmed via an Informant Estimate in 2006).

Utah: The estimate for Salt Lake City of 4,800 Jews (based upon a DJN analysis) increased by 600 (14%) from a 1997-2001 estimate of 4,200.

Other Changes: Thanks to Joshua Comenetz of Population Mapping, LLC (www.populationmapping.com) who had in his possession old records from United Jewish Communities (now The Jewish Federations of North America), we now have detailed estimates (although quite dated) for the places that comprise "Other Places" shown as the last entry for some of the states in Appendix A. More than 300 places with fewer than 100 Jews are listed in the second tab of the Excel spreadsheet at www.jewishdatabank.org.

New Studies in Progress: Due in part to the economic downturn that began in the Fall of 2008, almost all Jewish Federations with plans for studies put those plans on hold. As of this writing, studies are in progress in Cleveland (Ohio) and New York.

Part IV

National, State, and Regional Totals

Based upon a summation of local Jewish community studies in Appendix A, the estimated size of the American Jewish community in 2011 is 6.59 million Jews (**Table 1**), compared to an estimate of 6.54 million in 2010. The 6.59 million is about 1.4 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). See the 2006 *American Jewish Year Book* and *Current Jewish Population Report 2010-Number 2* by Sergio DellaPergola for an explanation of these differences.⁸

The increase of 44,000 Jews from 2010 to 2011 should not necessarily be interpreted to imply that the number of Jews in the United States is increasing. Rather, for some communities, we simply have new estimates that are higher than the previous estimates, which were too low.

For reasons discussed in the 2006 *American Jewish Year Book*, it is unlikely that the number of American Jews is as high as 6.59 million. Rather, we would maintain that the actual number is probably between 6.0 million and 6.4 million. Briefly, some part-year households (households who spend part of the year in one community and part in another), some college students (who are reported in their home community and their school community), and some households who moved from one community to another between local Jewish community studies are, to some extent, being double-counted in Appendix A.

Tables 1 and **2** show the total Jewish population of each state, Census Region, and Census Division. Overall, about 2.1% of Americans are Jewish, but the percentage is 4% or higher in New York (8.4%), New Jersey (5.7%), District of Columbia (4.7%), Massachusetts (4.2%), and Maryland (4.1%). Eight states have a Jewish population of 200,000 or more: New York (1,635,000); California (1,220,000); Florida (639,000); New Jersey (504,000); Illinois (298,000); Pennsylvania (295,000); Massachusetts (278,000); and Maryland (238,000). The four states with the largest Jewish population account for more than 60% of the approximately 6.59 million American Jews reported in **Table 1**. In

⁸ See also Ira M. Sheskin (2008). "Four Questions about American Jewish Demography," *Jewish Political Studies Review* (Jerusalem: Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs) 20 (1&2) pp. 23-42.

addition to the state totals shown in **Table 1**, Florida has 78,000 Jews who live in the state for three to seven months of the year.

Table 2 shows that, on a regional basis, the Jewish population is distributed very differently from the American population as a whole. While only 18% of Americans live in the Northeast, 44% of Jews live there. While 22% of Americans live in the Midwest, only 11% of Jews do. While 37% of Americans live in the South, only 21% of Jews do. Approximately equal percentages of all Americans (23%) and Jews (24%) live in the West.⁹

⁹ See Ira M. Sheskin (2005). *Geographic Differences Among American Jews*, United Jewish Communities Series on the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01, Report Number 8, for an analysis of changes in the geographic distribution of Jews over time. http://www.jewishfederations.org/local_includes/downloads/6760.pdf.

**TABLE 1
JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATE, 2011**

State	Number of Jews	Total Population ¹	Percentage Jewish
Alabama	8,850	4,779,736	0.2%
Alaska	6,150	710,231	0.9%
Arizona	106,400	6,392,017	1.7%
Arkansas	1,725	2,915,918	0.1%
California	1,219,740	37,253,956	3.3%
Colorado	91,070	5,029,196	1.8%
Connecticut	116,050	3,574,097	3.2%
Delaware	15,100	897,934	1.7%
District of Columbia	28,000	601,723	4.7%
Florida	638,635	18,801,310	3.4%
Georgia	127,670	9,687,653	1.3%
Hawai'i	7,280	1,360,301	0.5%
Idaho	1,525	1,567,582	0.1%
Illinois	297,935	12,830,632	2.3%
Indiana	17,470	6,483,802	0.3%
Iowa	6,240	3,046,355	0.2%
Kansas	17,775	2,853,118	0.6%
Kentucky	11,300	4,339,367	0.3%
Louisiana	10,675	4,533,372	0.2%
Maine	13,890	1,328,361	1.0%
Maryland	238,000	5,773,552	4.1%
Massachusetts	277,980	6,547,629	4.2%
Michigan	82,270	9,883,640	0.8%
Minnesota	45,635	5,303,925	0.9%
Mississippi	1,575	2,967,297	0.1%
Missouri	59,175	5,988,927	1.0%
Montana	1,350	989,415	0.1%

**TABLE 1
JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATE, 2011**

State	Number of Jews	Total Population ¹	Percentage Jewish
Nebraska	6,100	1,826,341	0.3%
Nevada	74,400	2,700,551	2.8%
New Hampshire	10,120	1,316,470	0.8%
New Jersey	504,450	8,791,894	5.7%
New Mexico	12,175	2,059,179	0.6%
New York	1,635,020	19,378,102	8.4%
North Carolina	30,675	9,535,483	0.3%
North Dakota	400	672,591	0.1%
Ohio	148,380	11,536,504	1.3%
Oklahoma	4,700	3,751,351	0.1%
Oregon	40,650	3,831,074	1.1%
Pennsylvania	294,925	12,702,379	2.3%
Rhode Island	18,750	1,052,567	1.8%
South Carolina	12,545	4,625,364	0.3%
South Dakota	395	814,180	0.0%
Tennessee	19,600	6,346,105	0.3%
Texas	139,565	25,145,561	0.6%
Utah	5,650	2,763,885	0.2%
Vermont	5,385	625,741	0.9%
Virginia	97,290	8,001,024	1.2%
Washington	45,885	6,724,540	0.7%
West Virginia	2,335	1,852,994	0.1%
Wisconsin	28,255	5,686,986	0.5%
Wyoming	950	563,626	0.2%
Total	6,588,065	308,745,538	2.1%

¹ Source: www.census.gov

TABLE 2
JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES
BY CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION, 2011

Region	Number of Jews	Percentage Distribution	Total Population ¹	Percentage Distribution
Northeast	2,876,570	43.7%	55,317,240	17.9%
Middle Atlantic	2,434,395	37.0%	40,872,375	13.2%
New England	442,175	6.7%	14,444,865	4.7%
Midwest	710,030	10.8%	66,927,001	21.7%
East North Central	574,310	8.7%	46,421,564	15.0%
West North Central	135,720	2.1%	20,505,437	6.6%
South	1,388,240	21.1%	114,555,744	37.1%
East South Central	41,325	0.6%	18,432,505	6.0%
South Atlantic	1,190,250	18.1%	59,777,037	19.4%
West South Central	156,665	2.4%	36,346,202	11.8%
West	1,613,225	24.5%	71,945,553	23.3%
Mountain	293,520	4.5%	22,065,451	7.1%
Pacific	1,319,705	20.0%	49,880,102	16.2%
Total	6,588,065	100.0%	308,745,538	100.0%

¹ Source: www.census.gov

Part V

Vignettes of Recently Completed and Older Local 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, and philanthropy.

Five local Jewish community studies were completed since last year's Report: Baltimore (2010), Chicago (2010), Howard County (MD) (2010), Greater New Haven (CT) (2010), and Philadelphia (2009). In addition to presenting vignettes with the results of these new studies, this Report completes the task of presenting the results of all local studies since 2000 with vignettes of four communities: Jacksonville (2002), Rhode Island (2002), San Diego (2003), and Tucson (2002). In addition, vignettes are presented for three small update studies that were completed for Detroit, St. Paul, and Tampa Bay (FL) in 2010.

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 all 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 2010 whose results are presented on a comparable basis. The tables upon which these comparisons are based are available from www.jewishdatabank.org. However, it should be noted that these tables may have been updated with new information since the completion of these vignettes. The comparisons in each community's vignette may be different than those presented in the original reports. For example, in the original Tucson report, Tucson was compared to studies completed from 1983-2002. The comparisons in these vignettes update and improve on the comparisons in the original reports for Jacksonville, Rhode Island, San Diego, and Tucson since these studies are now in the center of the study period (1993-2010) rather than at the end of the study period.

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).

Lastly, the reader should note that in some cases, percentages shown in the vignettes may be different than in the original reports due to changes made subsequently to the presentation of the data, resulting in recalculations of the results. For example, in the original Tucson report, 17% is reported as the percentage locally born, whereas the vignette below reports 8%. The 17% was the percentage locally born for *all persons* in Jewish households, both adults and children, while the 8% is for *adults* in Jewish households.

Baltimore, MD (2010)

This 2010 study covered the service area of THE ASSOCIATED, the Jewish Community Federation of Baltimore, which includes the City of Baltimore, Baltimore County, and Carroll County. Jack Ukeles and Ron Miller of Ukeles Associates, Inc. were the principal investigators for this study. The interviewing was conducted by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS). A total of 1,213 telephone interviews were completed, including 193 interviews using RDD sampling, 49 interviews using DJN sampling, and 971 interviews using List sampling. Interviews were completed with both landline and cell phone-only households. Previous scientific community studies of the Baltimore Jewish population were completed in 1968, 1985, and 1999.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 108,100 persons live in 42,500 Jewish households in Baltimore, of whom 93,400 persons (86%) are Jewish. Jewish households comprise 7% of all households in Baltimore (9% in Baltimore County, 5% in the City of Baltimore, and 3% in Carroll County). Baltimore is the 13th largest Jewish community in the United States.

From 1999-2010, the number of Jewish households in Baltimore increased by 16%, from 36,600 households to 42,500 households, while the number of Jews increased by only 2%, from 91,400 Jews to 93,400 Jews. The number of persons in Jewish households increased by 8%, from 99,900 persons in 1999 to 108,100 persons in 2010.

An increase in the rate of intermarriage (from 17% of married couples in 1999 to 20% in 2010) and a significant decrease in the percentage of children in intermarried households being raised Jewish (from 62% in 1999 to 30% in 2010) resulted in an increase in the number of Jewish households containing non-Jewish persons. In 1999, 91% of persons in Jewish households were Jewish, compared to 86% in 2010.

In regard to residence, 33% (31,100 Jews) of Jews live in Pikesville; 14% (13,000 Jews) live in Park Heights-Cheswolde; and 13% (12,100 Jews) live in Owings Mills. These are the three largest areas of Jewish residence. A total of 64% of households and 75% of Jews live in five contiguous zip code areas in Baltimore.

Of adults in Jewish households, 52% were born in Baltimore; 38% were born elsewhere in the United States; and 10% were foreign born, including 4% in the Former Soviet Union. The 52% locally born is the sixth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and did not change significantly since 1999. The high percentage locally born leads to strong community attachments on the part of many Jews in Baltimore.

Only 3% of Jewish households moved to Baltimore within the past five years (2006-2010), which is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 7% in 1999. The 83% of households in residence for 20 or more years is the second highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 74% in 1999.

Demography. Overall, 24% of persons in Jewish households in Baltimore are age 0-17; 20% are age 18-34; 15% are age 35-49; 22% are age 50-64; and 19% are age 65 and over. The 15% of persons age 35-49 in Jewish households is the seventh lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, while the other four percentages are about average. The 24% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households and the 19% of persons age 65 and over did not change significantly from 1999-2010. The 20% of persons age 18-34 in Jewish households increased from 16% in 1999; the 15% of persons age 35-49 decreased from 22%; and the 22% of persons age 50-64 increased from 18%. The median age of 41 years for persons in Jewish households did not change since 1999.

The number of *Jews* age 85 and over in Baltimore increased from 1,500 persons in 1999 to 3,900 persons in 2010.

36% of *Jews* in Park Heights-Cheswolde and 34% of *Jews* in Reisterstown are age 0-17. 48% of *Jews* in Randallstown are age 65 and over.

The 32% of households with children age 0-17 at home in Baltimore is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 37% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households who live alone increased from 28% in 1999, suggesting an increasing need for elderly services.

The 59% of adults in Jewish households in Baltimore who are currently married is the fourth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 65% in 1999. While 87% of Jewish respondents under age 35 who identify as Orthodox are married, only 15% of respondents under age 35 who do not identify as Orthodox are married.

Despite the economic downturn that commenced in 2008, the employment status of adults in Jewish households in Baltimore did not change significantly from 1999-2010. The 48% of adults in Jewish households who are employed full time compares to 46% in 1999, while the 15% employed part time compares to 17% in 1999 and the 4% unemployed compares to 2% in 1999. Despite the slight increase in the percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households (from 17% in 1999 to 19% in 2010), the percentage of adults in Jewish households who are retired *decreased* from 24% in 1999 to 20% in 2010.

From 1999-2010, the median household income of Jewish households in Baltimore decreased from \$90,000 (adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars) to \$76,000. The median household income of households with children decreased from \$108,000 in 1999 to \$82,000 in 2010. The \$48,000 median household income of households age 65 and over did not change significantly since 1999.

Of respondents in Baltimore, 10% reported that, economically, they are well off; 10% have extra money; 47% are comfortable; 30% are just managing to make ends meet; and 3% cannot make ends meet. The 67% who are well off, have extra money, or are comfortable compares to 80% three years ago. 12% of households earn an annual household income below 200% of the Federal poverty levels, and 43% of respondents reported a negative impact of the recent economic downturn.

Jewish Connections. Overall, 21% of Jewish respondents in Baltimore identify as Orthodox; 25%, Conservative; 5%, Traditional; 1%, Reconstructionist; 27%, Reform; and 20%, Just Jewish. Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 21% Orthodox is the highest, the 25% Conservative is about average, the 27% Reform is the eighth lowest, and the 20% Just Jewish is well below average. The 21% Orthodox increased from 17% in 1999, and the 30% Conservative/Traditional decreased from 33%. The 27% Reform decreased from 36% in 1999, and the 20% Just Jewish increased from 13%. Changes in Jewish identification from 1999-2010 may be due, in part, to changes in the manner in which the question was asked.

While 21% of Jewish respondents identify as Orthodox, 32% of Jews in Baltimore live in Orthodox households due to the fact that the average household size of Orthodox households is larger than that of other households and that almost all persons in Orthodox households are Jewish.

Of Jewish respondents in Baltimore, 74% reported that being Jewish is very important to them; 17%, somewhat important; and 9%, not very/not at all important. Furthermore, 48% of Jewish respondents reported that being part of the local Jewish community is very important to them; 34%, somewhat important; and 18%, not very/not at all important.

Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, Baltimore has an average percentage of households who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (76%) and always/usually light Chanukah candles (75%), but has the highest percentage who always/usually light Sabbath candles (36%) and the third highest percentage who keep a kosher home (26%).

The 76% of households who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder decreased from 85% in 1999. The 75% of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles decreased from 79% in 1999. The 36% of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles did not change since 1999, and the 26% who keep a kosher home increased from 22%.

The 20% of married couples in Jewish households in Baltimore who are intermarried is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 17% in 1999. Among about 40-45 comparison Jewish communities, the couples intermarriage rate for married couples under age 35 (15%) is the lowest and the intermarriage rate for married couples age 35-49 (26%) is the fifth lowest. The couples intermarriage rates for married couples age 50-64 (27%) and married couples age 65 and over (11%) are both about average.

The 15% couples intermarriage rate for married couples under age 35 decreased from 26% in 1999, while the 26% intermarriage rate for married couples age 35-49 remained the same. The 27% couples intermarriage rate for married couples age 50-64 increased from 12% in 1999, and the 11% intermarriage rate for married couples age 65 and over increased from 7%.

Only 30% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households in Baltimore are being raised Jewish, which is the seventh lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 30% decreased significantly from 62% in 1999; however, this decrease may be overstated due to a change in the manner in which the question was asked. Of Jewish children age 0-17 in married households, 8% are being raised in intermarried households, which is the fifth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Memberships. Baltimore has an average percentage of households who are current synagogue members (46%) among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Among about 40-50 comparison Jewish communities, the 34% of households under age 35 and the 53% of households age 35-49 who are synagogue members are both above average, and the 47% of households age 50-64 and the 48% of households age 65 and over who are synagogue members are both about average. Among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, the 58% synagogue membership of households with children and the 14% synagogue membership of intermarried households are both about average.

The 46% of households who are current synagogue members decreased from 52% in 1999. The 34% of households under age 35 and the 53% of households age 35-49 who are synagogue members did not change since 1999, while the 47% of households age 50-64 who are synagogue members decreased from 54% in 1999 and the 48% of households age 65 and over who are synagogue members decreased from 56%. The 58% of households with children who are synagogue members did not change significantly since 1999. The 14% of intermarried households who are synagogue members decreased from 18% in 1999.

Among non-Orthodox households, 21% of households earning an annual income under \$50,000 are synagogue members, compared to 30% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000, 46% of households earning \$100,000-\$150,000, and 43% of households earning \$150,000 and over. Thus, income is strongly correlated with synagogue membership among non-Orthodox households.

Among about 50 comparison JCCs, both the 19% of all households and the 29% of households with children in Baltimore who are members of a local JCC are above average, while the 9% of intermarried households who are JCC members is about average among about 45 comparison JCCs. The 51% of households who participated in a JCC program in the past year is the fourth highest of about 50 comparison JCCs. This means that 32% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member of a JCC, the third highest of about 45 comparison JCCs.

Jewish Education. Jewish preschool/child care programs have been very successful in attracting market share among Jewish children in Baltimore. The 90% 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 second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

The 58% of Jewish children age 5-12 in Baltimore who currently attend a Jewish day school is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 44% in 1999.

The 86% of Jewish children age 5-12 who currently attend formal Jewish education increased from 78% in 1999, while the 57% of Jewish children age 13-17 who currently attend formal Jewish education remained about the same. The 86% and 57% are both the third highest of about 15 comparison Jewish communities. A total of 86% of Jewish children age 13-17 have received some formal Jewish education, which suggests that the overwhelming majority of Jewish children in Baltimore do attend formal Jewish education at some time.

Israel. The 55% of Jewish respondents in Baltimore who visited Israel increased from 46% in 1999. The 26% of households with Jewish children age 5-17 in which a Jewish child visited Israel compares to 23% in 1999. In addition, 46% of Jewish respondents are very emotionally attached to Israel; 38%, somewhat; 9%, not very; and 7%, not at all.

Philanthropy. The 40% of Jewish households in Baltimore who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and decreased from 53% in 1999.

The percentage of households who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year increases from 13% of households under age 35 to 40% of households age 35-49, 43% of households age 50-64, and 56% of households age 65 and over. The percentages decreased since 1999 in all age groups: households under age 35, from 31% in 1999 to 13% in 2010; households age 35-49, from 48% to 40%; households age 50-64, from 58% to 43%; and households age 65 and over, from 64% to 56%.

The average donation to the local Jewish Federation per household in Baltimore is \$728, which is the fifth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

The 63% of households in Baltimore who donated to any Jewish charity (including Jewish Federations) in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and decreased from 70% in 1999. The 76% of households who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and decreased from 85% in 1999. Furthermore, 52% of households donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in the past year; 24%, only to non-Jewish charities; 11%, only to Jewish charities; and 13% made no charitable donations.

It should be noted that charitable donations in 2010 may have been impacted by the economic downturn that started in 2008.

Chicago, IL (2010)

This 2010 study covered the service area of the Jewish United Fund/Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, which includes Cook, DuPage, Lake, McHenry, Will, and Kane Counties. The survey and interviewing were conducted by Jewish Policy & Action Research, which is a strategic alliance between Ukeles Associates, Inc. and Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS). A total of 1,993 telephone interviews were completed, including 152 interviews using RDD sampling, 204 interviews using DJN sampling, and 1,637 interviews using List sampling. Interviews were completed with both landline and cell phone-only households. Previous scientific community studies of the Chicago Jewish population were completed in 1982, 1990, and 2000.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 381,900 persons live in 148,100 Jewish households in Chicago, of whom 291,800 persons (76%) are Jewish. The 76% of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish decreased from 83% in 2000. Jewish households comprise 5% of all households in Chicago. Chicago is the third largest Jewish community in the United States, after New York (1,412,000 Jews) and Los Angeles (519,200 Jews).

From 2000-2010, the number of Jewish households increased from 137,700 households to 148,100 households (8%). The number of Jews increased from 270,500 Jews in 2000 to 291,800 Jews in 2010 (8%), and the number of persons in Jewish households increased from 327,200 persons in 2000 to 381,900 persons in 2010 (17%). Since 1982, the number of Jews increased by 18% and the number of Jewish households and persons in Jewish households increased by 38%.

In Chicago, 4% of Jewish households contain a member who is black, Hispanic, Asian, or multi-racial.

Overall, 24% (70,150 Jews) of Jews live in City North; 22% (64,600 Jews) live in Near North Suburbs; 19% (56,300 Jews) live in North/Far North; 18% (51,950 Jews) live in Northwest Suburbs; 8% (23,300 Jews) live in Western Suburbs; 7% (19,100 Jews) live in Rest of Chicago; and 2% (6,400 Jews) live in Southern Suburbs. Western Suburbs (+43%) and Near North Suburbs (+28%) show the largest increases in Jewish population since

2000, while Southern Suburbs (-47%) shows the largest decrease. Only 15% of Jewish households live in the three top zip code areas for Jewish population, the sixth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, indicating a high level of geographic dispersion of the Jewish population in Chicago.

Of adults in Jewish households, 57% were born in Chicago; 29% were born elsewhere in the United States; and 13% were foreign born, including 8% (22,200 persons) in the Former Soviet Union. The 57% locally born is the second highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and increased from 50% in 2000. The high percentage locally born leads to strong community attachments on the part of many Jews in Chicago.

Chicago is a relatively stable Jewish community. Only 7% of Jewish households moved to Chicago within the past five years (2006-2010), which is the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 7% implies that an average of about 1,900 Jewish households moved to Chicago annually during the past five years. The 76% of households in residence for 20 or more years is the fourth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Demography. Overall, 21% of persons in Jewish households in Chicago are age 0-17; 20% are age 18-34; 19% are age 35-49; 23% are age 50-64; and 18% (68,000 persons) are age 65 and over, including 9% who are age 75 and over. These percentages are all about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The number of *Jews* age 85 and over in Chicago increased from 3,200 in 2000 to 8,300 in 2010.

The 31% of households with children age 0-17 at home in Chicago is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

In Chicago, 3% of households contain a member who is gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender (GLBT).

The 22% of adults in Jewish households in Chicago who are single, never married is the fourth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The divorce rate of 60 divorced adults per 1,000 married adults is the seventh lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Of Jewish respondents under age 35 who identify as Orthodox, 63% are married, compared to 28% of respondents under age 35 who do not identify as Orthodox.

In Chicago, 59% of Orthodox households contain four or more Jewish persons, compared to 11% of non-Orthodox households.

The 73% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Chicago with a four-year college degree or higher and the 39% with a graduate degree are both above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 17% of adults in Jewish households in Chicago who are retired is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 32% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who are employed is the third highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The median household incomes of all Jewish households (\$81,000), households with children (\$104,000), and households age 65 and over (\$60,000) in Chicago are all about average among about 45-55 comparison Jewish communities (adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars). However, poverty remains a challenge, with at least 30,000 Jewish poor (defined as living below 200% of Federal poverty levels) living in 17,000 households (11% of all households).

Furthermore, 9% of respondents in Chicago reported that, economically, they are well off; 9% have extra money; 47% are comfortable; 30% are just managing to make ends meet; and 5% cannot make ends meet. The 65% who are well off, have extra money, or are comfortable decreased from 79% three years ago. In total, 56% of respondents reported “strong” or “some” negative impact of the recent economic downturn.

Jewish Connections. Overall, 7% of Jewish respondents in Chicago identify as Orthodox; 22%, Conservative; 8%, Traditional; 4%, Reconstructionist; 45%, Reform; and 14%, Just Jewish. Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 7% Orthodox is about average, the 22% Conservative is the seventh lowest, the 45% Reform is the seventh highest, and the 14% Just Jewish is the second lowest.

Overall, 74% of Jewish respondents in Chicago reported that being Jewish is very important to them; 21%, somewhat important; and 5%, not very/not at all important. Also, 40% of Jewish respondents reported that being part of the local Jewish community is very important to them; 39%, somewhat important; and 21%, not very/not at all important.

Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, Chicago has an average percentage of households who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (78%), always/usually light Chanukah candles (78%), always/usually light Sabbath candles (22%), and keep a kosher home (15%).

The 33% of married couples in Jewish households in Chicago who are intermarried is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 30% in 2000. The percentage of married couples who are intermarried is 69% in Western Suburbs, 66% in Rest of Chicago, 45% in Northwest Suburbs, 24% in City North, 21% in Near North Suburbs, and 17% in North/Far North.

Among about 40-45 comparison Jewish communities, the couples intermarriage rate for married couples under age 35 (24%) is the third lowest, while the intermarriage rate for married couples age 35-49 (54%) is well above average and the intermarriage rates for married couples age 50-64 (29%) and age 65 and over (14%) are both about average. 0%

of married couples in Orthodox households are intermarried; 12%, in Conservative households; 33%, in Reform households; and 38%, in Just Jewish households.

Furthermore, 49% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households in Chicago are being raised Jewish, which is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 49% increased from 38% in 2000; however, this increase may be overstated due to a change in the manner in which the question was asked. Of Jewish children age 0-17 in married households, 24% are being raised in intermarried households, which is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Finally, 81% of Jewish respondents in Chicago reported that, for them personally, remembering the Holocaust is very important to their Jewish identity; countering anti-Semitism, 80%; caring about Israel, 70%; taking care of Jews in need around the world, 60%; giving donations to Jewish causes, 49%; and doing social action projects that help people in need (tikkun olam), 48%.

Memberships. Chicago has a well below average percentage of households who are current synagogue members (36%) among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Among about 40-50 comparison Jewish communities, the 25% of households under age 35 and the 42% of households age 50-64 who are synagogue members are both about average, the 40% of households age 35-49 who are synagogue members is below average, and the 35% of households age 65 and over who are synagogue members is the sixth lowest. Among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, the 48% synagogue membership of households with children is below average and the 16% synagogue membership of intermarried households is about average.

The 36% of households who are current synagogue members decreased from 42% in 2000. The 40% of households age 35-49 who are synagogue members did not change since 2000, while the 25% of households under age 35 who are synagogue members decreased from 35%, the 42% of households age 50-64 who are synagogue members decreased from 51%, and the 35% of households age 65 and over who are synagogue members decreased from 45%. The 16% of intermarried households who are synagogue members decreased from 22% in 2000.

Synagogue membership is strongly correlated with household income in Chicago with 24% of households earning an annual income under \$50,000 who are synagogue members, compared to 28% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000 and 50% of households earning \$100,000 and over. Also, 33% of households earning an annual income under \$50,000 reported that cost prevented synagogue membership in the year or two preceding the survey, compared to 20% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000 and 11% of households earning \$100,000 and over.

Among about 45-50 comparison JCCs, the 8% of all households, the 15% of households with children, and the 2% of intermarried households in Chicago who are members of a local JCC are all below average. The 36% of households who participated in a JCC

program in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs. This means that 28% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member of a JCC, which is the seventh highest of about 45 comparison JCCs.

The 23% of households in Chicago who are members of a Jewish organization (such as B'nai B'rith or Hadassah) is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Overall, 48% of households in Chicago are members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization, which is the eighth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Jewish Education. In total, 85% of Jewish adults in Chicago received some formal Jewish education as children, the third highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Also, 15% of Jewish adults attended a Jewish day school as children, which is the fifth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

The 61% of Jewish children age 0-5 in a preschool/child care program who attend a Jewish preschool/child care program (*Jewish market share*) is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

The 29% of Jewish children age 5-12 in Chicago who currently attend a Jewish day school is the sixth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 83% of Jewish children age 5-12 in private school who attend a Jewish day school (*Jewish market share*) is the seventh highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

The 73% of Jewish children age 5-12 and the 48% of Jewish children age 13-17 who currently attend formal Jewish education are both about average among about 15 comparison Jewish communities. A total of 90% of Jewish children age 13-17 have received some formal Jewish education, which suggests that the overwhelming majority of Jewish children in Chicago do attend formal Jewish education at some time.

Israel. The 50% of Jewish respondents in Chicago who visited Israel increased from 45% in 2000. In 18% of households with Jewish children age 5-17, a Jewish child visited Israel. In addition, 41% of Jewish respondents are very emotionally attached to Israel; 36%, somewhat; 15%, not very; and 8%, not at all.

Philanthropy. The 44% of Jewish households in Chicago who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 43% in 2000. Of households who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year, the 28% who donated under \$100 is the sixth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities, while the 17% who donated \$1,000 and over is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The percentage of households who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is much higher for households age 65 and over (58%) than for households under age 35

(39%), households age 35-49 (37%), and households age 50-64 (41%). The 39% of households under age 35 who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities, while the percentages for the other three age groups are all about average.

The average donation to the local Jewish Federation per household in Chicago is \$524, which is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

The 67% of households in Chicago who donated to any Jewish charity (including Jewish Federations) in the past year is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 69% in 2000. The 84% of households who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and increased from 73% in 2000. In addition, 57% of households donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in the past year; 26%, only to non-Jewish charities; 8%, only to Jewish charities; and 9% made no charitable donations.

It should be noted that charitable donations in 2010 may have been impacted by the economic downturn that started in 2008.

Detroit, MI (2010)

This 2010 update study of Detroit involved no new telephone interviewing, but used data from the 2005 Detroit Jewish Population Study, a 2010 survey of Jewish Institutions in Detroit, the US Census, and, to a minor degree, counts of DJN households to update the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population of Detroit since 2005, the date of the last RDD study. While not as reliable as a scientific survey, the results of this 2010 study should be considered to be generally indicative of changes in the Detroit Jewish community since 2005. The study area included Oakland, Wayne, and Macomb Counties, the service area of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study.

Population Size and Geography. The 2005 RDD study estimated that 78,000 persons lived in 30,000 Jewish households in Detroit, of whom 71,500 persons (92%) were Jewish. Another estimated 500 Jews lived in institutions without their own telephone numbers, for a total of 72,000 Jews.

The 2010 study estimates that 72,550 persons live in 28,000 Jewish households, of whom 66,500 persons (92%) are Jewish. Another estimated 500 Jews live in institutions without their own telephone numbers, for a total of 67,000 Jews.

Thus, from 2005-2010, the number of Jewish households decreased by 2,000 households (7%) and the number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 5,450 persons (7%). The number of Jews decreased by 5,000 persons (7%). (Note that the average household size and the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish were assumed to remain the same since 2005.)

Jewish households continue to comprise 2% of all households in Detroit as of 2010. Detroit is the 23rd largest Jewish community in the United States. Detroit's Jewish population was estimated as high as 96,000 Jews in a 1989 study.

Furthermore, 85% of Jewish households in Detroit live in Oakland County. 73% of Jewish households continue to live in the Core Area as defined in the 2005 study.

Memberships. According to a 2010 survey of Jewish institutions in Detroit, synagogue membership decreased by 7% during the past five years, from 13,965 member households in 2005 to 12,959 member households in 2010. Membership in Orthodox synagogues decreased by 4%; Conservative synagogues, 8%; Reform synagogues, 7%; and other synagogues, 8%. However, there was no significant change overall in the denomination of synagogue membership since 2005: Reform, 52%; Conservative, 31%; Orthodox, 12%; Humanistic, 3%; and other synagogues, 2%.

JCC membership in Detroit decreased by 2%, from 3,000 Jewish households in 2005 to 2,936 Jewish households in 2010.

Jewish Education. According to a 2010 survey of Jewish institutions in Detroit, preschool/child care enrollment remained constant but shifted primarily from Conservative and Reform synagogues to Jewish day schools.

Jewish day school enrollment decreased by 9% for Jewish children age 5-12 (from 1,362 children in 2005 to 1,238 children in 2010) and by 9% for Jewish children age 13-17 (from 736 children in 2005 to 673 children in 2010).

Supplemental school enrollment decreased by 3% for Jewish children age 5-12 and by 39% for Jewish children age 13-17. Supplemental school enrollment for Jewish children age 5-12 shifted primarily from Conservative synagogues to Orthodox synagogues. Projections from the 2005 study suggest that there are about 1,000 fewer Jewish children age 13-17 in Detroit in 2010 than in 2005, which helps to explain the large decrease in supplemental school enrollment for Jewish children age 13-17. Jewish day camp and overnight camp enrollments remained about the same from 2005-2010. Jewish day camp enrollment shifted from Conservative synagogues and the JCC to Orthodox synagogues.

Philanthropy. Consistent with the decrease in Jewish population and the economic downturn since 2008, the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit Annual Campaign (adjusted for inflation to 2010 dollars) decreased by \$10.0 million (26%) from 2005-2010. The campaign's average donation per household decreased from \$1,300 in 2005 to \$1,035 in 2010. The Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit has the highest average donation per household (\$1,035) of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

Howard County, MD (2010)

This 2010 study covered the service area of the Jewish Federation of Howard County. Jack Ukeles and Ron Miller of Ukeles Associates, Inc. were the principal investigators for this study. The interviewing was conducted by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS). A total of 253 telephone interviews were completed, including 49 interviews using RDD sampling and 204 interviews using List sampling. A previous scientific community study of the Howard County Jewish population was completed in 1999.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 20,400 persons live in 7,500 Jewish households in Howard County, of whom 17,200 persons (84%) are Jewish. Jewish households comprise 7% of all households in Howard County. The number of Jewish households increased by 15%, and the number of Jews increased by 8%, from 1999-2010.

Overall,, 57% of Jewish households in Howard County live in the top three zip code areas of Jewish population, which is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, indicating a high level of geographic concentration of the Jewish population.

Of adults in Jewish households, 7% were born in Howard County; 23% were born in Baltimore County, Baltimore City, or Carroll County; 64% were born elsewhere in the United States; and 7% were foreign born. The 7% locally born is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and did not change since 1999.

Only 13% of Jewish households moved to Howard County within the past five years (2006-2010), which is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 24% in 1999. The 48% of households in residence for 20 or more years is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 36% in 1999. Thus, Jewish population growth from in-migration slowed and length of residence increased from 1999-2010.

Demography. Overall, 18% of persons in Jewish households in Howard County are age 0-17; 16% are age 18-34; 16% are age 35-49; 35% are age 50-64; and 15% are age 65 and over. The 16% of persons age 35-49 in Jewish households is below average, the 35% of persons age 50-64 is the highest, and the other three percentages are all about average, among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 18% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households decreased from 32% in 1999; the 32% of persons age 18-49 decreased from 45%; the 35% of persons age 50-64 increased from 18%; and the 15% of persons age 65 and over increased from 5%. The 4% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households is the second lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The median age of persons in Jewish households increased significantly from 35 years in 1999 to 50 years in 2010 and is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The increase in the number of persons age 50-64 in Jewish households suggests that unless a significant retirement out-migration occurs, a continuing increase in the elderly Jewish population over the next 15 years is to be expected.

The 2.72 average household size in Howard County is the fifth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities, but decreased from 3.09 in 1999. Howard County has the lowest percentage of one-person households (13%) of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 31% of households with children age 0-17 at home is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and decreased from 46% in 1999.

The 3% of households who are elderly single households is the lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 8% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households who live alone is the lowest, and the 20% of persons age 75 and over who live alone is the third lowest, of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 77% of adults in Jewish households in Howard County who are currently married is the third highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities and remained about the same as in 1999.

The 82% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households with a four-year college degree or higher is the third highest, and the 52% with a graduate degree is the highest, of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 72% of adults in Jewish households in Howard County who are employed decreased from 82% in 1999, and the 3% unemployed increased from 0%. Reflecting the increase from 1999-2010 in the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are age 65 and over, the percentage of adults who are retired increased from 8% in 1999 to 14% in 2010. The 14% retired is the sixth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

The median household income of Jewish households in Howard County increased from \$104,000 (adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars) in 1999 to \$119,000 in 2010 and is the fourth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The median income of households with children increased from \$116,000 in 1999 to \$160,000 in 2010 and is the third highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The median income of elderly households increased from \$46,000 in 1999 to \$80,000 in 2010 and is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

In Howard County, 13% of respondents reported that, economically, they are well off; 15% have extra money; 47% are comfortable; 21% are just managing to make ends meet; and 4% cannot make ends meet.

Jewish Connections. Overall, 1% of Jewish respondents in Howard County identify as Orthodox; 30%, Conservative; 12%, Reconstructionist; 32%, Reform; and 25%, Just Jewish. Among about 50-55 comparison Jewish communities, the 1% Orthodox is the lowest, the 30% Conservative is about average, the 12% Reconstructionist is the highest, the 32% Reform is below average, and the 20% Just Jewish is well below average.

The 1% Orthodox remained about the same from 1999-2010, while the 30% Conservative increased (contrary to national trends) from 17%. The 32% Reform decreased from 39% in 1999, and the 25% Just Jewish decreased from 29%.

Of Jewish respondents in Howard County, 70% reported that being Jewish is very important to them; 24%, somewhat important; and 6%, not very/not at all important. Also, 40% of Jewish respondents reported that being part of the local Jewish community is very important to them; 40%, somewhat important; and 20% not very/not at all important.

Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, Howard County has the seventh highest percentage of households who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (81%) and the fourth highest percentage who always/usually light Chanukah candles (81%), while the percentage who always/usually light Sabbath candles (18%) and keep a kosher home (9%) are both about average.

The percentages of households who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder, always/usually light Chanukah candles, and always/usually light Sabbath candles remained about the same from 1999-2010, while the 9% who keep a kosher home decreased from 14% in 1999.

The 29% of married couples in Jewish households in Howard County who are intermarried is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 29% couples intermarriage rate decreased from 45% in 1999. Of children age 0-17 in intermarried households, 62% are being raised Jewish, which is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 62% increased significantly from 48% in 1999; however, this increase may be overstated due to a change in the manner in which the question was asked.

Memberships. Howard County has an average percentage of households who are current synagogue members (48%) among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 48% increased from 38% in 1999. 39% of households are members of a synagogue located in Howard County; 6%, in Baltimore only; and 3%, in Washington, DC only. The 57% of households with children who are synagogue members is about average, and the 24% of intermarried households who are synagogue members is above average, among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Overall, 49% of households in Howard County are members of a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization, which is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Jewish Education. The 4% of Jewish children age 5-12 in Howard County who currently attend a Jewish day school is the third lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 9% in 1999.

The 77% of Jewish children age 5-12 who currently attend formal Jewish education compares to 73% in 1999, while the 52% of Jewish children age 13-17 who currently attend formal Jewish education increased significantly from 32% in 1999. In addition, 96% of Jewish children age 13-17 have received some formal Jewish education, which suggests that the overwhelming majority of Jewish children in Howard County do attend formal Jewish education at some time. The 96% is the second highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. The 42% of Jewish respondents in Howard County who visited Israel increased significantly from 24% in 1999. The 8% of households with Jewish children age 5-17 in which a Jewish child visited Israel did not change since 1999. Furthermore, 33% of Jewish respondents are very emotionally attached to Israel; 36%, somewhat; 14%, not very; and 17%, not at all.

Philanthropy. The 37% of households in Howard County who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and increased from 28% in 1999.

The percentage of households who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year increases from 15% of households age 35-49 to 44% of households age 50-64 and 46% of households age 65 and over. The average donation to the local Jewish Federation per household is \$93, which is the seventh lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

The 57% of households in Howard County who donated to any Jewish charity (including Jewish Federations) in the past year is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and did not change since 1999. The 90% of households who donated to non-Jewish charities in the past year is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 88% in 1999. Also, 54% of households donated to both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in the past year; 36%, only to non-Jewish charities; 3%, only to Jewish charities; and 7% made no charitable donations.

It should be noted that charitable donations in 2010 may have been impacted by the economic downturn that started in 2008.

Jacksonville, FL (2002)

This 2002 study was the first scientific community study of the Jacksonville Jewish population. The study covered the service area of the Jacksonville Jewish Federation, which includes Duval, Nassau, St. Johns (St. Augustine), and Clay Counties. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study, in which 601 telephone interviews were completed, including 209 interviews using RDD sampling, 226 interviews using DJN sampling, and 166 interviews using List sampling.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 16,200 persons live in 6,700 Jewish households in Jacksonville, of whom 12,900 persons (80%) are Jewish. In addition, an estimated 100 Jews live in institutions without their own telephone numbers, for a total of 13,000 Jews. Jewish households comprise 2% of all households in Jacksonville.

Based upon counts of DJN households, from 1994-2002, the number of Jewish households in Jacksonville increased by 18%. While the number of Jewish households decreased by 3% in the Core Area, they increased by 122% in The Beaches and by 68% in the Non-Core Area. Thus, the growth in Jewish population from 1994-2002 was due entirely to increases outside the Core Area.

While the number of DJN households increased from 1994-2002, according to a survey of the synagogues in Jacksonville, the number of synagogue member households decreased by 3%, from 2,710 households in 1994 to 2,618 households in 2002, and the overall number of Jewish households contributing to the Jacksonville Jewish Federation Annual Campaign decreased by 17%, from 1,620 households in 1994 to 1,346 households in 2002.

Based upon the counts of DJN households, the percentage of Jewish households who live in the Core Area decreased from 78% in 1994 to 64% in 2002, the percentage who live in The Beaches increased from 9% to 17%, and the percentage who live in the Non-Core Area increased from 14% to 19%. This suggests that consideration should be given to the extension of services and programs to The Beaches, where both median household income and the rates of intermarriage are far higher than in the Core Area. While the Non-Core Area also shows an increase in Jewish population, it is geographically a very large area that would be difficult to serve.

Both the 14% of Jewish households who moved to Jacksonville within the past five years (1998-2002) and the 8% who definitely/probably plan to move out of Jacksonville within the next three years (2002-2004) are about average among about 40-45 comparison Jewish communities. These results suggest that the Jewish population of Jacksonville was unlikely to change significantly in the next few years as a result of migration into and out of the area, assuming that the rates of migration remained about the same over the next few years. Furthermore, 31% of adult children (from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over) remain in Jacksonville after leaving their parents' homes, an average percentage among about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

Demography. Overall, 21% of persons in Jewish households in Jacksonville are age 0-17; 17% are age 18-34; 19% are age 35-49; 23% are age 50-64; and 20% are age 65 and over. These percentages are all about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 28% of households with children age 0-17 at home is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 41% of children age 0-12 in Jewish households in Jacksonville who live in households with full-time working parents is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities, suggesting a need for after-school care programs. The 24% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households in Jacksonville who live alone is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 61% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Jacksonville with a four-year college degree or higher is below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, and the 22% with a graduate degree is the eighth lowest.

The median household income of \$92,000 (adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars) for Jewish households in Jacksonville is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. In Jacksonville, 1% (47 households) of households live below the Federal poverty levels.

Jewish Connections. Overall, 2% of Jewish respondents in Jacksonville identify as Orthodox; 38%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 24%, Reform; and 36%, Just Jewish. Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 38% Conservative is the second highest, the 24% Reform is the second lowest, and the 36% Just Jewish is the seventh highest.

The 63% of households in Jacksonville who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder and the 68% who always/usually light Chanukah candles are both the eighth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 64% who have a mezuzah on the front door, the 24% who always/usually light Sabbath candles, and the 10% who keep a kosher home are all about average among about 40-55 comparison Jewish communities. The 25% who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 26% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 34% of respondents age 35-49 who attend synagogue services once per month or more is the fourth highest, and the 32% of respondents age 65 and over who attend once per month or more is the seventh highest, of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

The 44% of married couples in Jewish households in Jacksonville who are intermarried is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 49% of married couples in households age 50-64 who are intermarried is the third highest, and the 29% of married couples in households age 65 and over who are intermarried is the seventh highest, of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 49% of children in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish is well above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Memberships. The 49% of households in Jacksonville who are current synagogue members is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 44% of households under age 35 who are synagogue members is the fifth highest of about 40

comparison Jewish communities, and the 67% of households age 65 and over who are synagogue members is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 27% of intermarried households who are synagogue members is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 80% of in-married households.

The 26% of households who are members of the local JCC (called the Jewish Community Alliance, or JCA, in Jacksonville) is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison JCCs. The 36% of households with children who are JCA members is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison JCCs, and the 14% of intermarried households who are JCA members is the sixth highest of about 45 comparison JCCs. The 22% of households who are members of both a synagogue and the JCA is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison JCCs.

JCA membership increases from 5% of households earning an annual income under \$25,000 to 15% of households earning \$25,000-\$50,000, 28% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000, 36% of households earning \$100,000-\$200,000, and 45% of households earning \$200,000 and over.

Among JCA non-member households, 24% belong to another fitness facility or health club, the fourth lowest of about 30 comparison JCCs. The JCA has a 59% market share among Jewish households for the fitness facility market, which is the third highest of about 30 comparison JCCs.

Overall, 58% of households in Jacksonville are members of a synagogue, the JCA, or a Jewish organization, which is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Travel distance is an important factor affecting participation in Jewish institutions in Jacksonville. Distance from home was reported as the major reason for not joining the JCA by 27% of respondents in JCA non-member households, which is the seventh highest of about 40 comparison JCCs. In addition, 30% of respondents in households with Jewish children age 0-17 who never attended a Jewish day school reported distance from home as a major reason for not sending Jewish children to a Jewish day school, which is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. These findings suggest that engaging Jewish households outside the Core Area may necessitate the establishment of satellite facilities, or the provision of satellite programming in those areas, or the provision of transportation from those areas to Jewish institutions in the Core Area.

Jewish Education. 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 35 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, Jacksonville is one of the most successful communities in terms of enrolling Jewish children in Jewish preschool/child care.

The 66% of Jewish children age 5-12 in Jacksonville who currently attend formal Jewish education is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. 90% of Jewish children age 13-17 received some formal Jewish education, which suggests that the overwhelming majority of Jewish children in Jacksonville do attend formal Jewish education at some time.

Jewish camping programs in Jacksonville are relatively successful in attracting market share compared to other Jewish communities. 81% of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a day camp during the past summer attended or worked at a Jewish day camp, which is the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. 83% of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended or worked at an overnight camp during the past summer attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp, which is the fifth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

Jewish Agencies. This study concludes that, compared to other Jewish communities, the local Jewish Federation and its agencies are relatively well known to the Jacksonville Jewish population and relatively well perceived by respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with them. The 44% of respondents who are very familiar with the JCA and the 43% who have excellent perceptions are both above average among about 40 comparison JCCs. The 43% who are very familiar with the local Jewish nursing home is the third highest, and the 60% who have excellent perceptions is the second highest, of about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes. The 23% who are very familiar with the local Jewish Federation and the 32% excellent perceptions are both about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 27% who are very familiar with the local Jewish Family Service is the seventh highest, and the 48% who have excellent perceptions is the third highest, of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 58% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar with the local Jewish day school and the 60% who have excellent perceptions are both the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish day schools.

Social Services. The 10% of households in Jacksonville who needed help in coordinating services for an elderly or disabled person in the past year is the second lowest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities. The 3% of households with adults age 18-64 who needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year is the lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

In general, the social service needs of households with elderly persons are about average among the comparison Jewish communities, with the exception of in-home health care. The 18% of households with elderly persons who needed in-home health care in the past year is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

The 64% of Jewish respondents age 40 and over who would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. The 37% of households in Jacksonville in which a member visited Israel is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Yet, the 56% of Jewish respondents who are extremely/very emotionally attached to Israel is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Media. The 48% of Jewish respondents in Jacksonville who always/usually read the local Jewish newspaper is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 35% of respondents who always/usually/sometimes read the local Jewish newspaper and perceive it as excellent is well above average among about 20 comparison Jewish newspapers.

Philanthropy. A significant challenge for the Jacksonville Jewish community is that 31% of households who were asked to donate to the local Jewish Federation in the past year did not donate, which is the sixth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. While 56% of households age 65 and over donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year, only 35% of households under age 65 did so.

New Haven, CT (2010)

This 2010 study was the first scientific community study of the Jewish population of Greater New Haven. The study covered the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven, which includes the southern portions of New Haven County (from Seymour, Bethany, Cheshire, and Wallingford south), Shelton in Fairfield County, and several towns in southern Middlesex County (Centerbrook, Chester, Clinton, Deep River, Essex, Ivoryton, Killingworth, Old Saybrook, and Westbrook). Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study, in which 833 telephone interviews were completed, including 297 interviews using RDD sampling and 536 interviews using DJN sampling.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 27,800 persons live in 11,000 Jewish households in Greater New Haven, of whom 23,000 persons (83%) are Jewish. 4% of all households in Greater New Haven are Jewish households.

The Jewish population of Greater New Haven decreased in recent years. Based upon counts of DJN households, from 2005-2010, the number of Jewish households decreased by 11%, from 12,350 households in 2005 to 11,000 households in 2010. Based upon a survey of Jewish institutions, the number of Jewish households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Greater New Haven Annual Campaign decreased by 11%, from 2,770 households in 2005 to 2,468 households in 2010. The number of Jewish households who are members of the local JCC decreased by 12%, from 1,366 households in 2005 to 1,200 households in 2010. The number of households who are members of a synagogue located in Greater New Haven remained about the same, at 4,260 households in 2005 and 4,293 households in 2010. Migration data and the age distribution both suggest future decreases in the Jewish population of Greater New Haven.

One of the challenges faced by the Greater New Haven Jewish community in serving its population is that Jewish households are geographically dispersed. In total, 34% of Jewish households live in The Central Area; 24%, in The East; 16%, in the West; 15%, in Hamden; and 11%, in The North. Only 25% of Jewish households live in the top three zip code areas of Jewish population, which is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Based upon counts of DJN households, the 34% of Jewish households who live in The Central Area increased from 29% in 2005, while the 24% who live in The East decreased from 28%. The other three geographic areas—The West, Hamden, and The North—showed little change from 2005-2010 in the percentage of Jewish households who live in those areas.

The 6% of Jewish households who moved to Greater New Haven within the past five years (2006-2010) is the third lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities, and the 6% who definitely/probably plan to move out of Greater New Haven within the next three years (2010-2012) is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

Many Jews in Greater New Haven have significant attachments to the local community. The 14% of households at their current address for 0-4 years is the lowest, and the 38% at their current address for 20 or more years is the highest, of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 87% home ownership rate among Jewish households is the eighth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 12% of households definitely/probably moving (either within or out of Greater New Haven) within the next three years is the fifth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Attachment to Greater New Haven is also shown by the 31% of households in which an adult currently living in the household attended or worked at Yale University at some time and by the 49% of Jewish respondents who reported that they feel very much/somewhat part of the Greater New Haven Jewish community.

Demography. Greater New Haven has a large elderly Jewish population. The 27% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% nationally (from the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey) and 13% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2009. More importantly, 16% of persons in Jewish households are age 75 and over, which is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 8% nationally and 6% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2009.

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

The median household income of \$104,000 for Jewish households in Greater New Haven is the sixth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities (adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars), and the median household income of \$137,000 for households with children is the sixth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, significant levels of wealth exist in the Greater New Haven Jewish community. However, about 1,250 Jewish households are considered to be *low income households* (earn an annual household income under \$25,000), including about 210 households (of whom about 125 households are households with elderly persons) who live below the Federal poverty levels.

Jewish Connections. Overall, 4% of Jewish respondents in Greater New Haven identify as Orthodox; 30%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 30%, Reform; and 35%, Just Jewish. Among about 50-55 comparison Jewish communities, the 30% Reform is below average and the other percentages are all about average.

Jewish continuity issues in Greater New Haven are typical among the comparison Jewish communities. On most measures of Jewish identity and continuity, including the observance of Jewish religious practices, synagogue attendance, intermarriage, membership in the organized Jewish community, and Jewish philanthropy, Greater New Haven is about average compared to other Jewish communities. Jewish continuity issues are of greater concern in The East than in the other geographic areas of Greater New Haven.

Among about 30-55 comparison Jewish communities, Greater New Haven has an average percentage of households who have a mezuzah on the front door (65%), always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (76%), always/usually light Chanukah candles (75%), always/usually light Sabbath candles (20%), and keep a kosher home (15%), as well as an average percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (8%) and refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (3%). Greater New Haven also has an average percentage of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home (25%) among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 25% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 34% of married couples in Jewish households in Greater New Haven who are intermarried is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Levels of religious practice and other involvement in Jewish activity are particularly low in intermarried households. While 99% of in-married households are involved Jewishly in some way, only 84% of intermarried households are, and while many intermarried couples have at least some Jewish activity present in their households, on individual measures, intermarried households are generally much less Jewishly-connected than are in-married households. For example, 62% of in-married households are synagogue members, compared to only 17% of intermarried households.

Memberships. The 43% current synagogue membership of households in Greater New Haven is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 74% of

households who are members of a synagogue at some time during their adult lives is about average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The 14% of households in Greater New Haven who reported current membership in the local JCC is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs. 38% of respondents in JCC non-member households reported distance from home as the major reason for not joining the JCC, which is the highest of about 40 comparison JCCs. The 22% of households with children who are members of the JCC is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs. 39% of households participated in a program at the JCC in the past year, which is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs. This means that 25% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member of the JCC, which is above average among about 45 comparison JCCs and suggests a significant level of interest in the JCC among non-members. 39% of JCC non-member households are members of another fitness facility or health club, which is above average among about 30 comparison JCCs.

Income is a factor in both synagogue and JCC membership in Greater New Haven. Synagogue membership increases from 28% of households earning an annual income under \$25,000 to 35% of households earning \$25,000-\$100,000, 44% of households earning \$100,000-\$200,000, and 63% of households earning \$200,000 and over. Similarly, JCC membership increases from 8% of households earning an annual income under \$100,000 to 17% of households earning \$100,000-\$200,000 and 32% of households earning \$200,000 and over.

Jewish Education. This study confirms the findings of many other Jewish community studies that show strong positive correlations between both formal and informal Jewish education as children and Jewish behavior as adults, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships. For example, 66% of Jewish households in Greater New Haven in which an adult attended a Jewish day school as a child and 43% of households in which an adult attended a supplemental school as a child are synagogue members, compared to 24% of households in which no adult attended formal Jewish education as a child.

Jewish Agencies. This study concludes that a significant portion of the Greater New Haven Jewish community is not at all familiar with the local Jewish Federation and other Jewish agencies, ranging from the 23% of respondents who are not at all familiar with the local JCC to the 66% who are not at all familiar with the Southern Connecticut Hebrew Academy.

The 35% of respondents who are very familiar with the local JCC is about average among about 40 comparison JCCs; the 24% who are very familiar with the local Jewish-sponsored senior housing/assisted living facility is about average among about ten comparison Jewish-sponsored senior housing/assisted living facilities; and the 21% who are very familiar with the local Jewish Federation is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 22% who are very familiar with the local Jewish nursing home

is below average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes, and the 10% who are very familiar with the local Jewish Family Service is below average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Social Services. Of elderly single households in Greater New Haven, 38% have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities. The 38% is the second highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Included in the 38% are 12% (206 households) of households who need daily assistance as a result of this condition, which is the third highest of the comparison Jewish communities.

In the past year, 3% (308 households) of households in Greater New Haven (all of whom earn an annual income under \$25,000) needed financial assistance. In addition, 12% (840 households) of households with adults age 18-64 needed help in finding a job or choosing an occupation in the past year, which is the fourth highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. This is probably related to the economic downturn that occurred toward the end of 2008.

The 39% of Jewish respondents age 40 and over in Greater New Haven who would very much prefer Jewish-sponsored adult care facilities is the second lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. The 50% of households in Greater New Haven in which a member visited Israel is above average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. 23% of households with Jewish children age 0-17 have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel, which is the fourth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. On most measures of “Jewishness” (such as religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, and Jewish philanthropy and volunteerism), the Greater New Haven study shows a significant positive correlation with visits to Israel, particularly if the Israel trip was sponsored by a Jewish organization, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships. For example, 71% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 51% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip are synagogue members, compared to 26% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Media. The 47% of Jewish respondents in Greater New Haven who used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year is above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. Usage decreases significantly with age, from 76% of respondents under age 35 to 63% of respondents age 35-49, 55% of respondents age 50-64, 48% of respondents age 65-74, and 17% of respondents age 75 and over. *Shalom New Haven*, the local Jewish newspaper, is always/usually read by 26% of Jewish respondents, which is the fifth lowest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. Readership increases significantly with age, from 14% of respondents under age 35 to 19% of respondents age 35-49, 26% of respondents age 50-64, and 30% of respondents age 65 and over. Communicating with younger Jews is shown to be more effective through the Internet,

while communicating with older Jews, particularly Jews age 65 and over, is more effective via the Jewish newspaper.

Philanthropy. The 37% of households in Greater New Haven who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. While 17% of households under age 50 donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year, 36% of households age 50-64 and 50% of households age 65 and over did so. The 63% of households under age 50 who were not asked to donate, compares to 47% of households age 50-64 and 41% of households age 65 and over. In addition, 47% of respondents under age 35 and 41% of respondents age 35-49 are not at all familiar with the local Jewish Federation, compared to 30% of respondents age 50 and over.

Philadelphia, PA (2009)

This 2009 study covered Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, which are served by the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia. Etienne Phipps of the Einstein Center for Urban Health Policy and Research of the Albert Einstein Healthcare Network was the Project Director. The interviewing was conducted by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS). A total of 1,217 telephone interviews were completed, including 362 interviews using RDD sampling, 754 interviews using List sampling, and 101 interviews using DJN sampling. Previous scientific community studies of the Philadelphia Jewish population were completed in 1984 and 1997.

It should be noted that because of a change in survey methodology from 1997–post-stratification weighting was introduced in the 2009 study—precise comparisons with the 1997 results are not always possible. Wherever possible, the percentage changes noted herein are based upon 2009 results before post-stratification weighting.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 251,400 persons live in 116,700 Jewish households in Philadelphia, of whom 214,600 persons (85%) are Jewish. Jewish households comprise 8% of all households in Philadelphia. Philadelphia is the sixth largest Jewish community after New York (1,412,000 Jews), Los Angeles (519,200), Chicago (291,800), San Francisco (227,800), and Washington, DC (215,600).

The number of Jewish households in Philadelphia increased by about 13% since 1997 and the number of Jews, by about 10%. This reverses the decrease in Jewish population that occurred from 1984-1997.

Of all Jews in Philadelphia, 31% live in Philadelphia County; 30%, in Montgomery County; 19%, in Bucks County; 10%, in Delaware County; and 10%, in Chester County. From 1997-2009, the number of Jews in Chester County increased by 80%; Delaware County, 36%; Bucks County, 31%; and Montgomery County, 24%. The number of Jews in Philadelphia County decreased by 20%.

Philadelphia has experienced relatively little recent in-migration of Jewish households and little residential movement of Jewish households within the metropolitan area. The 56% of adults in Jewish households who were born in the local area is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Only 6% of Jewish households moved to Philadelphia within the past five years (2005-2009), the third lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. 80% of households have lived in Philadelphia for 20 or more years, the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 27% of households at their current address for 0-4 years is the eighth lowest, and the 29% at their current address for 20 or more years is the sixth highest, of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Demography. The percentages of persons in Jewish households in Philadelphia who are age 0-17 (19%), age 18-34 (20%), age 35-49 (18%), and age 65 and over (17%) are all about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, while the 27% of persons age 50-64 is the fourth highest and is 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons age 65 and over. This suggests that, unless a significant retirement out-migration occurs, an increase in the elderly Jewish population over the next 15 years is to be expected.

From 1997-2010, the median age of persons in Jewish households increased by about three years, and the percentage of children age 0-17 decreased from 22% to 19%.

The 2.15 average household size in Philadelphia is the eighth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 39% of one-person households is the highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. These findings imply a greater need for services as single persons living alone need help sooner than do persons in multi-person households. The 22% of households with children age 0-17 at home is below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and decreased from 29% in 1997.

The 41% of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households in Philadelphia who have a graduate degree is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities and compares with 10% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 25 and over as of 2009.

The median household income of Jewish households in Philadelphia is \$80,000 (adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars), which is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The median household income (in 2008 dollars) is highest in Montgomery County (\$105,000) and lowest in Philadelphia County (\$55,000). The median household incomes in the other three counties are \$86,000-\$88,000.

Jewish Connections. Overall, 6% of Jewish respondents in Philadelphia identify as Orthodox; 31%, Conservative; 3%, Reconstructionist; 42%, Reform; and 18%, Just Jewish. Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 6% Orthodox and the 31% Conservative are about average, while the 42% Reform is above average and the 18% Just Jewish is the fifth lowest.

In 1997, 4% of respondents identified as Orthodox; 38%, Conservative; 5%, Traditional; 4%, Reconstructionist; 28%, Reform; and 22%, Just Jewish. The major change from 1997-2009 is an increase in Reform identification from 28% to 42% and a decrease in Conservative/Traditional identification from 43% to 31%.

Of Jewish respondents in Philadelphia, 69% reported that being Jewish is very important to them. Also, 32% of Jewish respondents reported that being part of the local Jewish community is very important to them; 38%, somewhat important; and 29%, not very/not at all important.

Levels of religious practice are generally about average in Philadelphia compared to other Jewish communities. Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, Philadelphia has an average percentage of Jewish households who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (76%), always/usually light Chanukah candles (71%), always/usually light Sabbath candles (18%), and keep a kosher home (15%). These percentages did not change significantly since 1997. The 39% of Jewish respondents who never attend synagogue services (or attend only for special occasions such as weddings and b'nai mitzvah) is the fifth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities, while the 21% who attend once per month or more is about average.

The 28% of married couples in Jewish households in Philadelphia who are intermarried is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and increased from 22% in 1997. The couples intermarriage rate is 60% in Chester County, 34% in Delaware County, 28% in Bucks County, 27% in Philadelphia County, and 22% in Montgomery County.

Memberships. The 35% of households in Philadelphia who are current synagogue members is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and did not change significantly since 1997. The 41% of households with children who are synagogue members is also well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and the 19% of intermarried households who are synagogue members is about average. Also, 25% of households reported that, in the past five years, financial cost had been a major reason preventing them from belonging to a synagogue.

Jewish Education. Among about 40-45 comparison Jewish communities, the 74% of Jewish adults in Philadelphia who had some formal Jewish education as children and the 8% who attended a Jewish day school are both about average. In addition, 39% of Jewish adults participated in Jewish education until age 13 only; 34% continued to participate in Jewish education after age 13; and 1% participated in Jewish education after age 13 only. The 45% of Jewish adults who attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp as children is the highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

In Philadelphia, 73% of all children (both Jewish and non-Jewish) age 5-12 in Jewish households attend a public school; 13%, a non-Jewish private school; and 14%, a Jewish day school.

Israel. Overall, 42% of Jewish respondents are very emotionally attached to Israel; 37%, somewhat; 12%, not very; and 8%, not at all.

Philanthropy. The 41% of households in Philadelphia who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities and decreased from 49% in 1997. The 55% of households who were not asked to donate to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Of households asked to donate to the local Jewish Federation in the past year, the 9% who did not donate is the lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

It should be noted that charitable donations in 2010 may have been impacted by the economic downturn that started in 2008.

51% of households in Philadelphia contain a member who volunteered for a charitable organization in the past year, including 14% who volunteered for Jewish organizations only, 17% who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations only, and 20% who volunteered for both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations.

Rhode Island (2002)

This 2002 study covered the State of Rhode Island, which is served by the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island (now the Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island). Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study, in which 829 telephone interviews were completed, including 306 interviews using RDD sampling and 523 interviews using DJN sampling. A previous scientific community study of Rhode Island was completed in 1987. While the 1987 study generally used a methodology similar to the 2002 study, some of the differences in results between the two studies may be due to differences in study methodologies and questionnaires. This applies in particular to the results on Jewish connectivity.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 23,000 persons live in 9,550 Jewish households in Rhode Island, of whom 18,400 persons (80%) are Jewish. Another estimated 350 Jews live in institutions without their own telephone numbers, for a total of 18,750 Jews. Jewish households comprise 2% of all households in Rhode Island. 9% of Jewish households live in Rhode Island for less than ten months of the year.

This study shows the Jewish population of Rhode Island to be slowly decreasing. Based upon counts of DJN households, the number of Jewish households decreased by 5% (450 households) from 1987-2002. The 10% of households who moved to Rhode Island within the past five years (1998-2002) is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 10% of households who definitely/probably plan to move out of Rhode Island within the next three years (2002-2004) is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. These results suggest that the Rhode Island Jewish population was likely to continue to decrease slowly during the next few years as a result

of migration into and out of the area, assuming that the rates of migration remained about the same over the next few years.

Consistent with the decrease in the number of Jewish households from 1987-2002 suggested by the counts of DJN households, a survey of Jewish institutions in Rhode Island showed that the number of synagogue member households decreased from 4,141 households in 1994 to 3,857 households in 2002, a decrease of 7%. The number of Jewish JCC member households decreased from 870 households in 1994 to 800 households in 2002, a decrease of 8%. In addition, the number of Jewish households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Rhode Island Annual Campaign decreased by 4%, from 3,273 households in 1994 to 3,143 households in 2001.

In 2002, 38% of Jewish households lived in Providence/Pawtucket; 34%, in West Bay; 10%, in South County; and 5%-6%, in each of Newport County, Northern Rhode Island, and East Bay.

Based upon counts of DJN households from 1994-2002, the number of Jewish households in Providence/Pawtucket decreased by 15% and the number of Jewish households in West Bay decreased by 13%. The number of Jewish households in South County increased by 66% and in Newport County, by 53%. Smaller increases were seen in East Bay and Northern Rhode Island.

Many Jews in Rhode Island feel significant attachment to the local community. 43% of adults in Jewish households were born in Rhode Island, which is well above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. 69% of Jewish households have lived in Rhode Island for 20 or more years, the eighth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and 28% have lived at their current address for 20 or more years, also the eighth highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. 40% of adult children (from households in which the respondent is age 50 or over) who have established their own homes live in Rhode Island, implying the existence of multi-generational families. The 40% is well above average among about 25 comparison Jewish communities. 55% of Jewish respondents reported that they feel very much/somewhat part of the Rhode Island Jewish community.

Demography. Overall, 20% of persons in Jewish households in Rhode Island are age 0-17; 19% are age 18-34; 18% are age 35-49; 21% are age 50-64; and 23% are age 65 and over. These percentages are all about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 20% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households increased from 16% in 1987. The 23% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households did not change since 1987. The median age of 46 years for persons in Jewish households did not change significantly since 1987.

The median household income of Jewish households in Rhode Island is \$81,000 (adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars), which is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The median household income is \$116,000 for households with children and

\$53,000 for elderly households, which are also about average among about 45-50 comparison Jewish communities. In Rhode Island, 2% of households live below the Federal poverty levels.

Jewish Connections. Overall, 6% of Jewish respondents in Rhode Island identify as Orthodox; 30%, Conservative; 1%, Reconstructionist; 28%, Reform; and 35%, Just Jewish. Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, the 6% Orthodox, the 30% Conservative, and the 35% Just Jewish are about average, while the 28% Reform is well below average. In 1987, 7% of respondents identified as Orthodox; 47%, Conservative; 32%, Reform; and 14%, Just Jewish. The major change from 1987-2002 is a significant decrease in Conservative identification (from 47% to 30%) and a significant increase in Just Jewish identification (from 14% to 35%).

Levels of religious practice are generally about average in Rhode Island compared to other Jewish communities. Among about 30-55 comparison Jewish communities, Rhode Island has an average percentage of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles (76%), always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (73%), have a mezuzah on the front door (67%), always/usually light Sabbath candles (21%), and keep a kosher home (16%), as well as an average percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (8%) and refrain from using electricity on the Sabbath (4%). The 26% of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home is also about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 21% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 76% of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles did not change from 1987-2002. The 21% of households who always/usually light Sabbath candles decreased from 31% in 1987, and the 16% of households who keep a kosher home decreased from 21%. The 26% of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home increased from 13% in 1987. The 21% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more decreased from 31% in 1987.

The 34% of married couples in Jewish households in Rhode Island who are intermarried is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 34% couples intermarriage rate increased from 8% in 1987. The couples intermarriage rate for married couples in households age 35-49 (48%) and married couples in households age 50-64 (37%) are both above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

35% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households in Rhode Island are being raised Jewish, a decrease from 61% in 1987. 20% of Jewish children age 0-17 in married households are being raised in intermarried households.

Levels of religious practice and other involvement in Jewish activity are particularly low in intermarried households in Rhode Island. While 99% of in-married households are involved Jewishly in some way, only 78% of intermarried households are, and while many

intermarried couples have at least some Jewish activity present in their households, on individual measures, intermarried households are generally much less Jewishly-connected than are in-married households. For example, 67% of in-married households are synagogue members, compared to only 20% of intermarried households.

Memberships. Among about 30-55 comparison Jewish communities, Rhode Island has an average percentage of households who are current synagogue members (43%), an average percentage of households who are synagogue members at some time during their adult lives (75%), a well below average percentage of households with children who are current synagogue members (44%), and an average percentage of intermarried households who are current synagogue members (20%). The 43% of households who are current synagogue members decreased from 70% in 1987, and the 44% of households with children who are synagogue members decreased from 74%.

Synagogue membership increases from 33% of households earning an annual income under \$100,000 to 46% of households earning \$100,000-\$200,000 and 65% of households earning \$200,000 and over.

The 15% of households with children in Rhode Island who are current members of the local JCC is below average among about 50 comparison JCCs. 30% of *all* JCC non-member households reported that distance from home to the JCC is the major reason for not joining, the third highest of about 40 comparison JCCs.

It should be noted that some of the apparent decrease in measures of Jewish connectivity between 1987 and 2002 (a 15-year period) may be due to changes in methodology between the 1987 study (RDD and List sampling) and the 2002 study (RDD and DJN sampling).

Jewish Education. The 86% of born or raised Jewish adults in Rhode Island who received some formal Jewish education as children is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Jewish preschool/child care programs have not been successful in attracting market share among Jewish children in Rhode Island. The 33% 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 lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

The 25% of Jewish children age 5-12 in Rhode Island who currently attend a Jewish day school is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Compared to other Jewish communities, in Rhode Island tuition cost is a less significant factor and distance is a more significant factor in the decision not to send Jewish children to a Jewish day school.

The 91% of Jewish children age 5-12 who currently attend formal Jewish education is the second highest, and the 46% of Jewish children age 13-17 who currently attend formal

Jewish education is the third highest, of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. In addition, 88% of Jewish children age 13-17 have received some formal Jewish education, which suggests that the overwhelming majority of Jewish children in Rhode Island do attend formal Jewish education at some time.

Jewish camping programs in Rhode Island, like Jewish preschool, have not been successful in attracting a significant market share among Jewish children. Only 40% of Jewish children age 3-17 who attended or worked at a day camp during the past summer attended or worked at a Jewish day camp, which is the fourth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended or worked at an overnight camp during the past summer, 60% attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp, which is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

Jewish Agencies. The 31% of respondents in Rhode Island who are very familiar with the local JCC is below average among about 40 comparison JCCs. The 26% who are very familiar with the local Jewish Federation is above average, and the 18% who are very familiar with the local Jewish Family Service is about average, among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Social Services. Of households with elderly persons in Rhode Island, 15% reported the need for in-home health care and 10% reported the need for senior transportation in the past year. The reported needs for nursing home care, adult day care, and home-delivered meals are low (2%-5%). Almost all reported needs for elderly social services are being met, and most of the services are being received from non-Jewish sources.

Media. The 49% of Jewish respondents in Rhode Island who always/usually read the local Jewish newspaper is the second highest of about 25 comparison Jewish communities. The 24% of respondents who always/usually/sometimes read the Jewish newspaper and perceive it as excellent is about average among about 20 comparison Jewish newspapers.

Philanthropy. The 46% of households in Rhode Island who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The percentage of households who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year increases from 14% of households under age 35 to 36% of households age 35-49, 52% of households age 50-64, and 68% of households age 65 and over.

St. Paul, MN (2010)

This 2010 update study of St. Paul involved no new telephone interviewing, but used a DJN methodology to update the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population of the service area of the United Jewish Fund and Council (UJFC) of St. Paul (Dakota and Ramsey Counties) since 2004, the date of the last RDD study. While not as reliable as a scientific survey, the results of this 2010 study should be considered to be generally indicative of changes in the St. Paul Jewish population since 2004. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study. The purpose of this study

was to examine changes in the Jewish population of St. Paul to provide background information for a major decision concerning Jewish day school education in St. Paul.

Population Size and Geography. The 2004 RDD study estimated that 13,400 persons lived in 5,150 Jewish households, of whom 10,900 persons (81%) were Jewish. The 2010 study estimates that 12,200 persons live in 4,700 Jewish households, of whom 9,900 persons (81%) are Jewish. Thus, from 2004-2010, the number of Jewish households decreased by 450 households (9%) and the number of persons in Jewish households decreased by 1,200 persons (9%). The number of Jews decreased by 1,000 persons (9%). (Note that the average household size and the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish were assumed to remain the same since 2004.)

The 9% decrease in Jewish population is consistent with a 7% decrease in the number of Jewish households on the Jewish Federation mailing list from 2004-2010.

The estimate of the number of Jewish households in 2010 is based upon a count of households with one of 31 DJNs listed in the 2010 CD-ROM telephone directory by zip code. A *DJN Ratio* was calculated between the RDD estimate of the number of Jewish households in 2004 and the number of households with a DJN listed in the 2004 CD-ROM telephone directory, and this DJN Ratio was applied to the number of households with a DJN listed in the 2010 CD-ROM telephone directory to estimate the number of Jewish households in 2010.¹⁰ (An adjustment was made to address the issue of cell phone-only households, which are not listed in the CD-ROM telephone directory, assuming that the percentage of households who are cell phone-only increased by about one percentage point annually since 2004.) In addition, because 14% of households in St. Paul are from the Former Soviet Union (based upon the 2004 study), households with one of 16 Russian Jewish (first) Names (RJNs) were also counted in the 2010 CD-ROM telephone directory and compared to the 2004 count. This analysis showed no significant change in the number of Russian Jewish households from 2004-2010.

No significant change in the geographic distribution of Jewish households occurred in St. Paul from 2004-2010. In 2010, 47% of Jewish households live in the City of St. Paul, 47% live in the Southern Suburbs, and 6% live in the Northern Suburbs. Counts of households with both DJNs and RJNs in neighboring Anoka and Washington Counties confirmed that the decrease in Jewish population in Dakota and Ramsey Counties was not due to migration of Jewish households to those counties.

¹⁰ See Ira M. Sheskin (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* (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor) 17(1) pp. 97-116.

San Diego, CA (2003)

This 2003 study was the first scientific community study of the Jewish population of San Diego. The study covered San Diego County, which is served by the Jewish Federation of San Diego County. Jack Ukeles and Ron Miller of Ukeles Associates, Inc. were the principal investigators for this study. The interviewing was conducted by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS). A total of 1,080 telephone interviews were completed, including 531 interviews using RDD sampling and 549 interviews using List sampling.

It should be noted that when comparing San Diego with other Jewish communities, while the results for San Diego are often different from many communities, they are typical of western Jewish communities.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 118,000 persons live in 46,000 Jewish households in San Diego, of whom 89,000 persons (75%) are Jewish. Jewish households comprise 5% of all households in San Diego. San Diego is the 17th largest Jewish community in the United States.

Overall, 27% of Jewish households live in North County Coastal; 21%, in Greater East San Diego; 18%, in North County Inland; 17%, in La Jolla/Mid-Coastal; 16%, in Central San Diego; and 1%, in South County.

Only 16% of Jewish households live in one of the top three zip code areas for Jewish population in San Diego, which is the seventh lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, the Jewish population of San Diego is dispersed geographically, which makes serving the Jewish community challenging.

Of adults in Jewish households, 11% were born in San Diego, which is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Also, 19% of adults in Jewish households were foreign born, which is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 45% of Jewish households who have lived in San Diego for 20 or more years is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and the 19% who have lived in San Diego for less than five years is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The short length of residence in the community for many households may, in part, be the reason only 37% of Jewish respondents reported that the extent to which they feel that they are part of the San Diego Jewish community is “a lot/some,” which is the fourth lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

Demography. Compared to other Jewish communities, San Diego is, demographically, a relatively young Jewish community. Overall, 20% of persons in Jewish households are age 0-17; 23% are age 18-34; 23% are age 35-49; 20% are age 50-64; and 15% are age 65 and over. The 23% of persons age 18-34 in Jewish households is the second highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, while the other four percentages are all about

average. A high percentage of persons age 18-34 suggests a possible increase in the number of children in the future.

The 30% of households with children age 0-17 at home in San Diego is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 6% of households who are single parent households with children age 0-17 at home is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 30% of persons age 75 and over in Jewish households who live alone is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Only 60% of adults in Jewish households are currently married, which is the seventh lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The divorce rate of 200 divorced adults per 1,000 currently married adults is the third highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Of adults age 25 and over in Jewish households, 72% have a four-year college degree or higher, which is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The median household income of \$75,000 (adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars) for Jewish households in San Diego is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, and the median household income of \$97,000 for households with children is the seventh lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The percentage of households earning under \$35,000 (in 2002 dollars) is 40% in Central San Diego, 26% in Greater East San Diego, 26% in La Jolla/Mid-Coastal, 16% in North County Coastal, and 15% in North County Inland. Also of note, 18% of households in Central San Diego (and 6%-11% of households in the other geographic areas) live below 150% of the Federal poverty levels.

Jewish Connections. Overall, 3% of Jewish respondents in San Diego identify as Orthodox; 22%, Conservative; 3%, Reconstructionist; 40%, Reform; and 32%, Just Jewish. Among about 50-55 comparison Jewish communities, the 22% Conservative is the seventh lowest, while the other percentages are all about average.

Of Jewish respondents in San Diego, 62% reported that being Jewish is very important to them; 26%, somewhat important; and 10%, not very/not at all important. Also, 31% of Jewish respondents reported that being part of the local Jewish community is very important to them; 34%, somewhat important; 25%, not very important; and 10%, not at all important.

Jewish continuity issues in San Diego present significant challenges. On most measures of Jewish connectivity, including the observance of Jewish religious practices, synagogue attendance, synagogue membership, and Jewish philanthropy, San Diego is low compared to other Jewish communities.

Among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, San Diego has the eighth lowest percentage of households who always/usually light Chanukah candles (68%), the sixth lowest percentage who keep a kosher home (8%), a well below average percentage who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (64%), and an average percentage who always/usually light Sabbath candles (20%). The 24% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, while the 40% who never attend (or attend only for special occasions such as weddings and b'nai mitzvah) is the fourth highest.

The 44% of married couples in Jewish households in San Diego who are intermarried is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Among about 40-45 comparison Jewish communities, the 59% intermarriage rate for married couples age 35-49 is the seventh highest, and the intermarriage rates are above average for married couples under age 35 (51%), age 50-64 (37%), and age 65 and over (22%). San Diego has the fourth lowest percentage of Jewish children age 0-17 in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish (21%) among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Levels of religious practice and other involvement in Jewish activity are particularly low in intermarried households in San Diego. For example, 52% of in-married households are synagogue members, compared to only 10% of intermarried households.

Memberships. The 29% current synagogue membership in San Diego is the fifth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Among about 40-50 comparison Jewish communities, the 20% synagogue membership for households under age 35 is below average, the 31% for households age 35-49 is the sixth lowest, the 33% for households age 50-64 is well below average, and the 28% for households age 65 and over is the second lowest. The 38% of households with children who are synagogue members is the sixth lowest, and the 10% of intermarried households who are synagogue members is the seventh lowest, of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Synagogue membership increases from 20% of households earning an annual income under \$35,000 to 23% of households earning \$35,000-\$50,000, 30% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000, and 44% of households earning \$100,000 and over.

Jewish Education. The 70% of Jewish adults in San Diego who had some formal Jewish education as children is the fourth lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 11% of Jewish adults who attended a Jewish day school as children is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

The 19% of Jewish children age 5-12 in San Diego who currently attend a Jewish day school is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. In addition, 69% of Jewish children age 5-12 and 47% of Jewish children age 13-17 currently attend formal Jewish education.

Social Services. Of elderly couple households in San Diego, 31% have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for six months or more and limits or prevents employment, educational opportunities, or daily activities. The 31% is the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Israel. Overall, 39% of Jewish respondents in San Diego visited Israel. In addition, 69% of Jewish respondents reported that Israel is very important to them; 24%, somewhat important; and 7%, not very/not at all important. Furthermore, 66% of respondents under age 35, 65% of respondents age 35-49, 69% of respondents age 50-64, and 75% of respondents age 65 and over reported that Israel is very important to them.

Anti-Semitism. In the past year, 19% of Jewish respondents personally experienced anti-Semitism in San Diego, which is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Philanthropy. The 26% of households in San Diego who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is well below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 65% of households who were not asked to donate to the local Jewish Federation in the past year is the sixth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Of households asked to donate to the local Jewish Federation in the past year, the 26% who did not donate is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

Only 10% of households under age 35 donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 25% of households age 35-49, 32% of households age 50-64, and 43% of households age 65 and over.

In total, 52% of households donated to any Jewish charity (including the Jewish Federation) in the past year, the sixth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Tampa Bay, FL (2010)

This 2010 update study of the Tampa Bay area involved no new telephone interviewing, but used a DJN methodology to update the size and geographic distribution of the Jewish population of Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) since 1994, the date of the last RDD study. While not as reliable as a scientific survey, the results of this 2010 study should be considered to be generally indicative of changes in the Pinellas County Jewish population since 1994. It also provides rough, first-ever estimates for Hillsborough County (Tampa) and Pasco County. Pinellas and Pasco Counties form the service area of the Jewish Federation of Pinellas & Pasco Counties. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study, which was sponsored by the Menorah Manor Nursing Home in Pinellas County. The purpose of this study was to examine changes in the Jewish population of Pinellas County as part of a feasibility study for elderly housing. As a service to the entire Jewish community, the project was expanded to cover Hillsborough and Pasco Counties.

Population Size and Geography. The 1994 RDD study in **Pinellas County** estimated that 30,200 persons lived in 13,000 Jewish households, of whom 25,200 persons (83%) were Jewish. Another estimated 500 Jews lived in institutions without their own telephone numbers, for a total of 25,700 Jews.

The 2010 study estimates that 31,300 persons live in 13,500 Jewish households, of whom 26,100 persons (83%) are Jewish. Another estimated 500 Jews live in institutions without their own telephone numbers, for a total of 26,600 Jews.

Thus, from 1994-2010, the number of Jewish households increased by 500 households (4%) and the number of persons in Jewish households increased by 1,100 persons (4%). The number of Jews increased by 900 persons (4%). (Note that the average household size and the percentage of persons in Jewish households who are Jewish were assumed to remain the same since 1994.)

The estimate of the number of Jewish households in 2010 is based upon a count of households with one of 31 DJNs listed in the 2010 CD-ROM telephone directory by zip code area. A *DJN Ratio* was calculated between the RDD estimate of the number of Jewish households in 1994 and the number of households with a DJN listed in the 1994 CD-ROM telephone directory, and this DJN Ratio was applied to the number of households with a DJN listed in the 2010 CD-ROM telephone directory to estimate the number of Jewish households in 2010.¹¹ (An adjustment was made to address the issue of cell phone-only households, which are not listed in the CD-ROM telephone directory.)

The geographic distribution of Jewish households in Pinellas County changed modestly from 1994-2010. In 2010, within Pinellas County, 41% of Jewish households live in South Pinellas, 40% live in North Pinellas, and 19% live in Central Pinellas.

No previous scientific studies were completed for Hillsborough and Pasco Counties. The DJN Ratio from Pinellas County was applied to the number of households with a DJN in Hillsborough and Pasco Counties in 1994 and 2010 to estimate the size of the Jewish communities there.

In **Hillsborough County**, the study estimates that 28,200 persons live in 11,750 Jewish households, of whom 23,000 persons (82%) are Jewish. Within Hillsborough County, 46% of Jewish households live in South Tampa, 26% live in North Tampa, 18% live in East and South County, and 10% live in New Tampa.

From 1994-2010, the number of Jewish households in Hillsborough County increased by 650 households (6%), from 11,100 households in 1994 to 11,750 households in 2010. A

¹¹ See Ira M. Sheskin (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* (Neil G. Jacobs, Special Guest Editor) 17(1) pp. 97-116.

significant decrease in the number of Jewish households occurred in North Tampa, from 5,350 households in 1994 to 3,050 households in 2010, and a significant increase in the number of Jewish households occurred in South Tampa, from 2,400 households in 1994 to 5,400 households in 2010.

In **Pasco County**, the study estimates that 10,100 persons live in 4,350 Jewish households, of whom 8,400 persons (83%) are Jewish. From 1994-2010, the number of Jewish households in Pasco County increased by 1,550 households (55%), from 2,800 households in 1994 to 4,350 households in 2010.

In the three-county **Tampa Bay area**, the study estimates that 69,600 persons live in 29,600 Jewish households, of whom 57,500 persons (83%) are Jewish. From 1994-2010, the number of Jewish households in the three-county Tampa Bay area increased by 2,700 households (10%), from 26,900 households in 1994 to 29,600 households in 2010. In 2010, 46% of Tampa Bay Jewish households live in Pinellas County, 40% live in Hillsborough County, and 15% live in Pasco County.

Tucson, AZ (2002)

This 2002 study was the first scientific community study of the Jewish population of Tucson. The study area covered most of Pima County, the service area of the Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona. Ira M. Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study, in which 805 telephone interviews were completed, including 300 interviews using RDD sampling and 505 interviews using DJN sampling.

It should be noted that when comparing Tucson with other Jewish communities, while the results for Tucson are often different from many communities, they are typical of western Jewish communities.

Population Size and Geography. This study finds that 28,600 persons live in 13,400 Jewish households in Tucson, of whom 22,300 persons (78%) are Jewish. In addition, an estimated 100 Jews live in institutions without their own telephone numbers, for a total of 22,400 Jews. Of all households in Tucson, 4% are Jewish households.

Based upon counts of DJN households, the number of Jewish households in Tucson increased by 11% from 1994-2002, from 12,100 households in 1994 to 13,400 households in 2002. Further evidence of an increase in the Jewish population is seen from the results of a survey of Jewish institutions. From 1994-2002, the number of households who are members of a synagogue located in Tucson increased by 21%, from 2,034 households in 1994 to 2,467 households in 2002. In addition, the number of Jewish households who are JCC members increased by 3%, from 1,524 households in 1994 to 1,576 households in 2002. Finally, the number of Jewish households who donated to the Jewish Federation of Southern Arizona Annual Campaign increased by 3% from 1994-2002.

One of the challenges faced by the Tucson Jewish community in serving its population is that Jewish households are not concentrated in any one part of the community. Of all Jewish households, 36% live in the Central; 32%, in the Northeast; 17%, in the West/Northwest; 13%, in the Southeast; and 3%, in Green Valley.

Based upon the counts of DJN households, the geographic distribution of Jewish households in Tucson changed from 1994-2002. While the percentages of Jewish households in the West/Northwest, the Southeast, and Green Valley did not change significantly from 1994-2002, a significant geographic shift occurred within the Core Area—the Northeast and the Central. The percentage of Jewish households in the Northeast increased from 23% to 32%, and the percentage in the Central decreased from 44% to 36%.

Only 8% of adults in Jewish households were born in Tucson, which is well below average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 41% of Jewish households who have lived in Tucson for 20 or more years is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. 7% of Jewish households are part-year households (live in Tucson for less than ten months of the year). These factors lead to attachments to other Jewish communities, as is shown by the 11% of households who belong to synagogues outside Tucson and the 6% who donated to Jewish Federations outside Tucson in the past year. Also, the 43% of Jewish respondents who reported that they feel very much/somewhat part of the Tucson Jewish community is below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The 18% of Jewish households who moved to Tucson within the past five years (1998-2002) is above average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. 8% of households who live in Tucson for 8-12 months of the year definitely/probably plan to move out of Tucson within the next three years (2002-2004). These results suggest that the number of Jewish households in Tucson was likely to continue to increase during the next few years as a result of migration into and out of the area, assuming that the rates of migration remained about the same over the next few years.

Demography. Tucson has an older population compared to other Jewish communities. The 16% of children age 0-17 in Jewish households is the eighth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and the 25% of persons age 50-64 is above average. The 23% of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities and compares to 16% nationally (from the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey) and 13% of all Americans (both Jewish and non-Jewish) as of 2009. The median age of 49 years for persons in Jewish households is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The 31% of adults in Jewish households who are retired is well above average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

The 2.14 average household size for Jewish households in Tucson is the seventh lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Only 20% of households are households with children age 0-17 at home, the eighth lowest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 33% of one-person households is the fourth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and the 19% of one-person households under age 65 is the highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. These findings imply a greater need for services as single persons living alone need help sooner than do persons in multi-person households.

The median household income of \$68,000 (adjusted for inflation to 2009 dollars) for Jewish households in Tucson is the fifth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities; the median household income of \$97,000 for households with children is the seventh lowest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities; and the \$53,000 median household income of elderly households is about average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. In Tucson, 3% of Jewish households live below the Federal poverty levels.

Jewish Connections. Overall, 2% of Jewish respondents in Tucson identify as Orthodox; 21%, Conservative; 2%, Reconstructionist; 32%, Reform; and 44%, Just Jewish. The 21% Conservative is the fifth lowest, the 32% Reform is below average, and the 44% Just Jewish is the third highest, of about 55 comparison Jewish communities.

Jewish continuity issues in Tucson present significant challenges. On most measures of Jewish connectivity, including the observance of Jewish religious practices, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish community, and Jewish philanthropy, Tucson is low compared to other Jewish communities.

Among about 40-55 comparison Jewish communities, Tucson has the fifth lowest percentage of households who always/usually participate in a Passover Seder (61%), the seventh lowest percentage who have a mezuzah on the front door (58%), and the eighth lowest percentage who always/usually light Chanukah candles (68%) and always/usually light Sabbath candles (17%). The 11% of households who keep a kosher home is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities, and the 6% of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 28% of households who always/usually/sometimes have a Christmas tree in the home is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 21% of Jewish respondents who attend synagogue services once per month or more is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, while the 38% who never attend (or attend only for special occasions such as weddings and b'nai mitzvah) is the sixth highest.

The 46% of married couples in Jewish households in Tucson who are intermarried is the eighth highest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, Tucson has the third highest intermarriage rate for married couples in households age 35-49 (63%), the second highest intermarriage rate for married couples in households age 50-64 (51%), and an above average intermarriage rate for married couples in households age 65 and over (21%).

The 45% of children age 0-17 in intermarried households who are being raised Jewish is above average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 42% of Jewish children age 0-17 in married households who are being raised in intermarried households is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

Levels of religious practice and other involvement in Jewish activity are particularly low in intermarried households in Tucson. While 98% of in-married households are involved Jewishly in some way, only 78% of intermarried households are, and while many intermarried couples have at least some Jewish activity present in their households, on individual measures, intermarried households are generally much less Jewishly-connected than are in-married households. For example, 53% of in-married households are synagogue members, compared to only 15% of intermarried households.

Memberships. The 32% current synagogue membership in Tucson is the eighth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 70% of households who are synagogue members at some time during their adult lives is the third lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The 41% of households with children who are current synagogue members is well below average among about 50 comparison Jewish communities.

The JCC in Tucson is a relative success, particularly given the generally low levels of Jewish connectivity. The 17% of Jewish households who reported current membership in the local JCC is about average among about 50 comparison JCCs. The 35% of households with children who are members of the JCC is the eighth highest of about 50 comparison JCCs, and the 13% of intermarried households who are members of the JCC is the seventh highest of about 45 comparison JCCs. 47% of households participated in a program at the JCC in the past year, which is the sixth highest of about 50 comparison JCCs. This means that 30% of households participated in a JCC program in the past year without being a member of the JCC, the fifth highest of about 45 comparison JCCs, suggesting a significant level of interest in the JCC among non-members. 34% of JCC non-member households are members of another fitness facility or health club, which is about average among about 30 comparison JCCs.

Income is a factor in both synagogue and JCC membership in Tucson. Synagogue membership increases from 27% of households earning an annual income under \$50,000 to 31% of households earning \$50,000-\$200,000 and 72% of households earning \$200,000 and over. JCC membership increases from 8% of households earning an annual income under \$50,000 to 16% of households earning \$50,000-\$100,000, 31% of households earning \$100,000-\$200,000, and 48% of households earning \$200,000 and over.

Jewish Education. 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 35 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, Tucson is one of the most successful communities in terms of enrolling Jewish children in Jewish preschool/child care programs.

The 53% of Jewish children age 5-12 in Tucson who currently attend formal Jewish education is the seventh lowest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Of Jewish children age 13-17, 82% have received some formal Jewish education, which suggests that the overwhelming majority of Jewish children in Tucson do attend formal Jewish education at some time.

Of Jewish children age 3-17 in Tucson who attended or worked at a day camp during the past summer, 50% attended or worked at a Jewish day camp, which is well below average among about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Of Jewish children age 6-17 who attended or worked at an overnight camp during the past summer, 84% attended or worked at a Jewish overnight camp, which is the third highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Thus, Tucson has a high market share among Jewish children for Jewish overnight camp, but not for Jewish day camp.

Jewish Agencies. Compared to other Jewish communities, the percentage of respondents in Tucson who are very familiar with the local Jewish Federation and its agencies is about average to below average. Among about 40 comparison JCCs, the 39% of respondents who are very familiar with the local JCC is about average. Among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes, the 23% who are very familiar with the local Jewish nursing home is below average. Among about 35 comparison Jewish communities, the 15% who are very familiar with the local Jewish Federation is below average and the 16% who are very familiar with the local Jewish Family Service is about average. Among about 45 comparison Jewish day schools, the 27% of respondents in households with Jewish children who are very familiar with the local Jewish day school is about average.

Compared to other Jewish communities, the Jewish Federation and its agencies are relatively well perceived by respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with them. The 53% who have excellent perceptions of the JCC is the second highest of about 40 comparison JCCs. The 46% who have excellent perceptions of the Jewish nursing home is about average among about 25 comparison Jewish nursing homes. The 34% who have excellent perceptions of the Jewish Federation is the fifth highest, and the 41% who have excellent perceptions of the Jewish Family Service is the seventh highest, of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. The 35% who have excellent perceptions of the Jewish day school by respondents in households with Jewish children is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

Thus, while the Jewish Federation and its agencies are not well known to the Jewish population in Tucson, they are well perceived by respondents who are very/somewhat familiar with them.

Israel. The 43% of households in Tucson in which a member visited Israel is about average among about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Of households with Jewish children age 0-17, 12% have sent a Jewish child on a trip to Israel, which is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. On most measures of “Jewishness” (such as religious practice, synagogue attendance, membership in the organized Jewish

community, and Jewish philanthropy and volunteerism), this study shows a significant positive correlation with visits to Israel, particularly if the Israel trip was sponsored by a Jewish organization, although we cannot attribute cause and effect to these relationships. For example, 54% of households in Tucson in which an adult visited Israel on a Jewish trip and 39% of households in which an adult visited Israel on a general trip are synagogue members, compared to 23% of households in which no adult visited Israel.

Anti-Semitism. Tucson has the lowest percentage of respondents who perceive a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the local community (24%) of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

Philanthropy. Overall, 33% of households in Tucson donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year, which is below average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. Of households under age 35, 17% donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year, compared to 28% of households age 35-64 and 51% of households age 65 and over. Of households under age 35, 79% were not asked to donate, compared to 62% of households age 35-49, 53% of households age 50-64, and 40% of households age 65 and over. In addition, 55% of respondents under age 35 and 51% of respondents age 35-49 are not at all familiar with the Jewish Federation, compared to 37% of respondents age 65 and over.

Part VI

Comparisons among Jewish Communities

Since 1993, 55 American Jewish communities have completed one or more *scientific* Jewish community studies. Each year this Report presents and discusses several tables comparing the results of these studies. This year, six tables are presented on the subject of anti-Semitism in local Jewish communities: Adult Experience with Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year (**Tables 3-4**), Children's Experience with Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year (**Table 5**), Perception of Anti-Semitism in the Local Community (**Tables 6-7**), and *Combating Anti-Semitism as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization* (**Table 8**).¹²

Excluded from most of the tables are results from older community studies 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 Atlantic County

¹² The use of local Jewish community studies to examine anti-Semitism was first championed by Gary A. Tobin (1988). *Jewish Perceptions of Antisemitism and Antisemitic Perceptions About Jews*. (New York: Oxford University Press).
<http://www.bjpa.org/Publications/details.cfm?PublicationID=2878>.

in 1985 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 here.¹³

The comparisons among Jewish communities should be treated with caution because the studies span an eighteen-year period, use different sampling methods, and use different questionnaires.¹⁴ Despite these issues, an examination of community comparisons is important so that the results of each individual Jewish community study may be viewed in context. The reader should note that for two percentages in these tables to be considered significantly different, in general, the difference between the percentages needs to be at least five percentage points.

The analysis in the discussion that follows uses two new data sets. **First**, differences in anti-Semitism at the community level are examined using a data set in which the observations are not individual survey respondents, but overall community percentages for 38 Jewish communities. This *Community Level* data set permits us, for example, to examine whether communities in which Jews are a small percentage of the population show a higher or lower level of anti-Semitism experienced by the Jewish population living in those communities.

Second, the *Decade 2000* data set contains 22 local Jewish community studies completed between 2000 and 2010 by Ira M. Sheskin.¹⁵ While these 22 communities do not constitute a random sample of all American Jewish households, the 19,800 Decade 2000 interviews are a random sample of 547,000 American Jewish households (about 20% of all American Jewish households) in the 22 communities. All 22 individual community data sets were combined and weights applied so that the overall results represent a random sample of the 22 communities.¹⁶

¹³ Ira M. Sheskin (2001). *How Jewish Communities Differ: Variations in the Findings of Local Jewish Demographic Studies*. (New York: City University of New York, North American Jewish Data Bank).

¹⁴ For a discussion of the difficulties of comparing local Jewish community studies and of the criteria employed to select communities for these tables, see Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky (2007). "Jewish Population in the United States, 2007," *American Jewish Year Book*, 2007, Volume 107 (David Singer and Lawrence Grossman, editors) (New York: American Jewish Committee) pp. 136-138 and Ira M. Sheskin (2005). "Comparisons between Local Jewish Community Studies and the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey," *Contemporary Jewry* 25 pp.158-192.

¹⁵ The 22 communities are asterisked in **Table 3**.

¹⁶ Harriet A. Hartman and Ira M. Sheskin (2011). *The Influence of Community Context and Individual Characteristics on Jewish Identity: A 21-Community Study*.

Adult Experience with Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year

Jewish respondents in 36 Jewish communities were asked whether they had personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year (*experienced anti-Semitism*) (**Table 3**). The respondent defined "anti-Semitism" for himself/herself, and the nature of the anti-Semitic incident was not queried. In most communities, respondents who perceive no anti-Semitism in the local community (see below) were assumed not to have experienced anti-Semitism.

Table 3 shows that the percentage of respondents who personally experienced anti-Semitism ranges from 7%-9% in South Palm Beach, Middlesex (NJ), and West Palm Beach to 30%-31% in St. Louis and Orlando, with a median value of 17%. Among the 19,800 interviews in the Decade 2000 data set, 12% of respondents personally experienced anti-Semitism.

Note that if 12% of respondents experienced anti-Semitism *in the local community in the past year*, the percentage who would have/will have experienced anti-Semitism *somewhere, at some time* during their lives is likely much higher.

Why does experience with anti-Semitism vary so significantly from community to community? Simple Pearson correlations¹⁷ (based upon all 36 communities included in **Table 3**) show that:

www.jewishdatabank.org. (Note that the research in Hartman and Sheskin was completed prior to the addition of the New Haven community study to the Decade 2000 data set; thus, only 21 studies were included instead of the 22 studies used in this Report.)

¹⁷ The Pearson correlation coefficient (R) varies from -1 to +1. A value of R = 0 indicates that no relationship exists between two variables. A value of R = +1 indicates that a perfect positive relationship exists between two variables. A value of R = -1 indicates that a perfect negative relationship exists between two variables. In a positive relationship, as the values of one variable increase, the values of the other variable also increase. In a negative relationship, as the values of one variable increase, the values of the other variable decrease.

The alpha value tests whether a particular value of R is statistically significantly different from 0, in which case we can conclude that a relationship exists between two variables. Alpha gives the exact probability of being wrong in concluding that a relationship exists.

As an example, in paragraph 2), we conclude that a negative relationship exists between experience with anti-Semitism and the size of the Jewish population in a community (R = -.396). That is, in larger Jewish communities, lower percentages of respondents experienced anti-Semitism. In reaching this conclusion, we are 95% certain that we are taking 8 chances in 1,000 of erring in our conclusion (alpha = .008).

- 1) Communities with studies completed in more recent years show lower percentages of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism than do communities with older studies ($R = -.580$, $\alpha = .000$). This may be because anti-Semitism has been declining over time, or because other characteristics of the communities that completed studies more recently result in lower percentages. Yet, these results are consistent with **Table 4**, which shows, for six Jewish communities that completed studies in two different years, that personal experience with anti-Semitism decreased over time. For example, in Washington, DC, the percentage of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism in Greater Washington decreased by 17 percentage points over a 20-year period (1983-2003).
- 2) Communities with larger Jewish populations show lower percentages of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism ($R = -.396$, $\alpha = .008$). Communities in which Jews are a higher percentage of the population also show lower percentages of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism ($R = -.544$, $\alpha = .000$). One possible explanation is that non-Jews are less likely to display anti-Semitism in an area where they know a good chance exists that someone Jewish is within earshot. Also, it could be that in larger Jewish communities and Jewish communities in which Jews form a significant minority, more non-Jews live and work with Jews, leading to exposure and familiarity that temper anti-Semitism.
- 3) Communities with higher percentages of persons age 18-34 in Jewish households show higher percentages of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism ($R = .683$, $\alpha = .000$). Persons age 18-34 in Jewish households are likely to both live and work in an ethnically mixed environment, where expressions of anti-Semitism are more likely to occur. Communities with higher percentages of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households show lower percentages of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism ($R = -.632$, $\alpha = .000$). Persons age 65 and over in Jewish households are generally not in the workforce and often live in adult retirement communities in which a high percentage of residents are Jewish, resulting in less exposure to persons who might display anti-Semitism.
- 4) Communities with higher Jewish median household incomes show lower percentages of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism ($R = -.293$, $\alpha = .044$). One possible partial explanation is that higher income persons are more likely to work in professions (such as medicine and law) in which Jews constitute a relatively high percentage of the workforce.
- 5) Communities with higher intermarriage rates (percentage of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried) show higher percentages of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism ($R = .394$, $\alpha = .009$). This is a somewhat surprising finding, as many believe that one of the reasons for the decrease in anti-Semitism in

the United States is the increase in intermarriage (which leads to an increase in the number of non-Jews with Jewish relatives).¹⁸

- 6) No significant relationship is seen between experience with anti-Semitism and the percentage of Jewish households living in one of the top three zip code areas for Jewish population ($R = -.118$, $\alpha = .250$), suggesting that the existence of a geographic concentration of Jews has no significant impact on experience with anti-Semitism.
- 7) No significant relationship is seen between experience with anti-Semitism and Jewish connectivity. The correlations with the percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox ($R = -.176$, $\alpha = .153$) or Just Jewish ($R = -.129$, $\alpha = .227$) and the percentage of households who are synagogue members ($R = .154$, $\alpha = .186$) are not significant.

Finally, a stepwise multiple regression was performed in which five variables explained 82% of the variance in adult experience with anti-Semitism ($F = 33.8$, $\alpha = .000$): the percentage of persons age 18-34 in Jewish households (cumulative $R^2 = 40\%$), the number of Jews (59%), median household income (70%), the year of the study (77%), and the percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households (82%).¹⁹

The 19,800 interviews in the Decade 2000 data set show that:

- 1) The percentage of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism decreases from 17% of respondents under age 50 to 14% of respondents age 50-64, 9% of respondents age 65-74, and 6% of respondents age 75 and over. This relationship is the reverse of the relationship shown below between age and the perception of anti-Semitism in the local community.
- 2) No significant relationship is seen between the percentage of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism and length of residence in the local community, sex of the respondent, household income, Jewish identification, type of marriage (in-married, intermarried), synagogue, JCC and Jewish organization membership, or level of donations to the local Jewish Federation in the past year.

¹⁸ Manfred Gerstenfeld and Steven Bayme (2010). *American Jewry's Comfort Level, Present and Future* (Jerusalem: Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs and American Jewish Committee) p. 41.

¹⁹ Once these five variables enter the regression equation, the percentage of persons age 18-34 in Jewish households is removed from the regression equation, implying that only four variables are needed to explain 82%. All R^2 values shown in parentheses are adjusted values, given a sample size of only 36 communities.

Children's Experience with Anti-Semitism in the Local Community in the Past Year

Respondents in 30 Jewish communities were asked whether any Jewish child age 6-17 in their household experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year (*experienced anti-Semitism*). The respondent defined "anti-Semitism" for himself/herself, and the nature of the anti-Semitic incident was not queried. This is a *proxy* question in that the respondents reported experience with anti-Semitism on behalf of the children in their households. In some cases, children may have experienced anti-Semitism, but it was not made known to the respondent. In other cases, situations may have been interpreted by the children or respondents as anti-Semitic when they were not.

Table 5 shows, in each of the 30 local Jewish communities, the percentage of households with Jewish children age 6-17 in which a Jewish child age 6-17 experienced anti-Semitism at school and the percentage who experienced anti-Semitism elsewhere in the local community (other than at school). The total percentage who experienced anti-Semitism ranges from 8% in Washington, DC to 34% in San Antonio, with a median value of 17%. Among the 3,200 interviews with households with Jewish children age 6-17 in the Decade 2000 data set, 16% of respondents reported that a child experienced anti-Semitism (either at school or elsewhere in the local community). Among the 210 interviews with households with *part Jewish* (as defined by the respondent) children age 6-17 in the Decade 2000 data set, 11% of respondents reported that a child experienced anti-Semitism (not shown in the table).

Note that if 16% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 reported that a child experienced anti-Semitism *in the local community in the past year*, the percentage who would have/will have experienced anti-Semitism *somewhere, at some time* during their childhood is likely much higher.

Perception of Anti-Semitism in the Local Community

Respondents in 35 Jewish communities were asked their perception of anti-Semitism in the local community on a scale of a great deal, a moderate amount, a little, or none at all. **Table 6** shows that the percentage of respondents who perceive a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the local community (*perceive much anti-Semitism*) ranges from 24% in Tucson to 74% in St. Louis, with a median value of 45%. Among the 18,266 interviews in the Decade 2000 data set, 39% of respondents perceive much anti-Semitism.

The contrast between the findings in the local Jewish community studies and the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey results, which queried anti-Semitism in the United States (*not in the local community*) is stark. The 82% of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism in the United States as a whole is significantly higher than the percentage who perceive much anti-Semitism in their local communities. Based upon these results, American Jews are more likely to perceive anti-Semitism in the United States as a whole than in their local communities.

Why does the perception of anti-Semitism vary so significantly from community to community? Simple Pearson correlations (based upon all 35 communities included in **Table 6**) show that:

- 1) Communities with studies completed in more recent years show lower percentages of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism ($R = -.591$, $\alpha = .000$) than do communities with older studies. This may be because anti-Semitism has been decreasing over time, or because other characteristics of the communities that completed studies more recently result in lower percentages. Yet, these results are consistent with **Table 7**, which shows, for five local Jewish communities that completed scientific studies in two different years, that the perception of much anti-Semitism has decreased significantly over time. For example, in Washington, DC, the percentage of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism in Greater Washington decreased by 28 percentage points over a 20-year period (1983-2003). Likewise, in Miami, the percentage of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism in Miami decreased by 24 percentage points over a 10-year period (1994-2004).
- 2) Communities with higher Jewish median household incomes show lower percentages of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism ($R = -.421$, $\alpha = .007$). As mentioned in connection with experience with anti-Semitism, one possible partial explanation is that higher income persons are more likely to work in professions (such as medicine and law) in which Jews constitute a relatively high percentage of the workforce.
- 3) Communities with higher percentages of Jewish respondents who identify as Just Jewish show lower percentages of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism ($R = -.567$, $\alpha = .000$). No significant relationship is seen between the perception of much anti-Semitism and the percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Orthodox ($R = .122$, $\alpha = .242$).
- 4) Communities with higher percentages of respondents who experienced anti-Semitism show higher percentages of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism ($R = .644$, $\alpha = .000$), suggesting that perception reflects experience to some extent.
- 5) No significant relationship is seen between the perception of much anti-Semitism and the number of Jews in the community ($R = -.137$, $\alpha = .216$), the percentage of the population that is Jewish ($R = -.146$, $\alpha = .209$), the percentage of Jewish households living in one of the top three zip code areas for Jewish population ($R = .217$, $\alpha = .109$), the percentage of persons age 18-34 in Jewish households ($R = .183$, $\alpha = .151$), the percentage of persons age 65 and over in Jewish households ($R = -.107$, $\alpha = .271$), the percentage of married couples in Jewish households who are intermarried ($R = -.235$, $\alpha = .088$), or the percentage of households who are synagogue members ($R = .260$, $\alpha = .066$).

Finally, a stepwise multiple regression was performed in which three variables explained 44% of the variance in the perception of much anti-Semitism ($F = 8.33$, $\alpha = .001$): the year of the study (cumulative $R^2 = 23\%$), median household income (32%), and the percentage of Jewish respondents who identify as Just Jewish (44%).

The 18,266 interviews in the Decade 2000 data set show that:

- 1) While 72% of respondents who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year perceive much anti-Semitism, only 34% of respondents who did not personally experience anti-Semitism do.
- 2) The percentage of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism increases from 28% of respondents in residence in the local community for less than ten years to 37% of respondents in residence for 10-19 years and 46% of respondents in residence for 20 or more years.
- 3) The percentage of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism increases from 28% of respondents age 18-34 to 31% of respondents age 35-49, 41% of respondents age 50-64, and 48% of respondents age 65 and over. This relationship is the reverse of the relationship shown above between age and experience with anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year. It should also be noted that in each age group, the percentage of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism is much higher than the percentage of respondents who personally experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year.
- 4) The percentage of respondents who perceive much anti-Semitism decreases from 54% of respondents in households earning an annual income under \$25,000 to 42% of respondents in households earning \$25,000-\$50,000, 36% of respondents in households earning \$50,000-\$100,000, and 32% of respondents in households earning \$100,000 and over.
- 5) While 41% of respondents in in-married households perceive much anti-Semitism, only 31% of respondents in intermarried households do. (In the intermarried households, 33% of Jewish respondents perceive much anti-Semitism, compared to 30% of non-Jewish respondents.)
- 6) While 44% of respondents in households who donated to the local Jewish Federation in the past year perceive much anti-Semitism, only 36% of respondents in households who did not donate do. This may be related to the fact that donors tend to be older and older persons are more likely to perceive much anti-Semitism.
- 7) No significant relationship is seen between the perception of much anti-Semitism and Jewish identification or membership in a synagogue, JCC, or Jewish organization.

In sum, based upon the Decade 2000 data set, perception of much anti-Semitism is higher for respondents who have experienced anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year, increases with length of residence in the local community and age of the respondent, and decreases with household income. It is higher in in-married households and households who donated to the Jewish Federation in the past year.

Combating Anti-Semitism as a Motivation to Donate to a Jewish Organization

Table 8 shows the results for 21 local Jewish community studies in which respondents in households who donated \$100 and over to the local Jewish Federation, other Jewish Federations, or other Jewish charities (Jewish charities other than Jewish Federations) in the past year were asked how important each of several motivations was in their decision to donate to a Jewish organization. Each motivation was read to the respondent, who answered on a scale of very important, somewhat important, or not at all important.

Table 8 shows that the percentage of “very important” responses for *Combating Anti-Semitism* ranges from 51% in Washington, DC to 80% in Sarasota, with a median value of 71%. In 15 of the 21 communities, *Combating Anti-Semitism* is either ranked highest or within one percentage point of the highest ranked motivation. Among the 7,364 interviews in the Decade 2000 data set, 66% of respondents reported that *Combating Anti-Semitism* is a very important motivation, which is the highest ranked of all the motivations.

Why does the importance of *Combating Anti-Semitism* as a motivation to donate to a Jewish organization vary so significantly from community to community? Simple Pearson correlations (based upon all 21 communities included in **Table 8**) show that:

- 1) Communities with studies completed in more recent years show lower percentages of “very important” responses to *Combating Anti-Semitism* than do communities with older studies ($R = -.408$, $\alpha = .033$). This may indicate that the motivating ability of *Combating Anti-Semitism* is lessening over time. Recall, as shown above, that both adult experience with anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year and the perception of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the local community also show comparable negative relationships with the year of the study.
- 2) Communities in which respondents have higher perceptions of a great deal/moderate amount of anti-Semitism in the local community show higher percentages of “very important” responses to *Combating Anti-Semitism* ($R = .515$, $\alpha = .010$).

Discussion

It is highly likely that the percentage of both adults and children who experience anti-Semitism annually today is significantly lower than 50-100 years ago.²⁰ Most *official* institutional anti-Semitism has ended. The findings presented above document that anti-Semitism has likely decreased over the past two decades.

Yet, the *annual* level of experience with anti-Semitism suggests that experience with anti-Semitism is still endemic in the American Jewish community. Even if only 12% of Jewish adults experience anti-Semitism in the local community annually and even if Jewish children age 6-17 in only 16% of households with Jewish children age 6-17 experience anti-Semitism in the local community annually, it is likely that a very high percentage of American Jews experience anti-Semitism *somewhere, at some time* during their lives. This manifests itself in the fact that only 1% of American Jewish adults (according to the 2000-01 National Jewish Population Survey) perceive no anti-Semitism in the United States and only 14% of respondents (in the Decade 2000 communities) perceive no anti-Semitism in their local community. This may also explain why *Combating Anti-Semitism* is still one of the factors most likely to motivate American Jews to donate to Jewish organizations.

Experience with anti-Semitism in the local community by both adults and children, the level of anti-Semitism perceived in the local community, and the willingness of Jews to donate to Jewish organizations for the purpose of *Combating Anti-Semitism* help to explain the continuing emphasis on issues related to anti-Semitism by numerous Jewish organizations, most notably the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee, and the Jewish Community Relations Councils of the local Jewish Federations.

²⁰ Manfred Gerstenfeld and Steven Bayme (2010). *American Jewry's Comfort Level, Present and Future* (Jerusalem: Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs and American Jewish Committee) pp. 11, 15, 33-34.

**TABLE 3
PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	%		Community	Year	%
Orlando	1993	31%		Portland (ME) *	2007	16%
St. Louis	1995	30%		Minneapolis *	2004	16%
Denver	2007	24%		Detroit *	2005	15%
York	1999	24%		New Haven *	2010	14%
Milwaukee	1996	24%		San Antonio *	2007	14%
Richmond	1994	23%		Miami *	2004	13%
Charlotte	1997	22%		Hartford *	2000	13%
Cleveland	1996	22%		Westport *	2000	13%
St. Petersburg	1994	22%		Monmouth	1997	13%
Jacksonville *	2002	21%		Washington, DC *	2003	12%
Harrisburg	1994	21%		Bergen *	2001	12%
San Diego	2003	19%		Atlantic County *	2004	11%
Rochester	1999	19%		Sarasota *	2001	11%
Las Vegas *	2005	18%		Broward	1997	11%
St. Paul *	2004	18%		W Palm Beach *	2005	9%
Tucson *	2002	18%		Middlesex *	2008	8%
Tidewater *	2001	18%		S Palm Beach *	2005	7%
Rhode Island *	2002	17%		Decade 2000	2000-10	12%
Lehigh Valley *	2007	16%		* Part of Decade 2000 data set.		

**TABLE 4
CHANGES IN
PERSONALLY EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: JEWISH RESPONDENTS

Community	Earlier Study		Later Study		Decrease (in Percentage Points)
	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	
Washington, DC	1983	29%	2003	12%	17
Atlantic County	1985	24%	2004	11%	13
S Palm Beach	1995	11%	2005	7%	4
W Palm Beach	1999	12%	2005	9%	3
Sarasota	1992	13%	2001	11%	2
Miami	1994	14%	2004	13%	1

Note: Includes only communities with scientific studies in two different years that included the question on personal experience with anti-Semitism in the local community in the past year.

**TABLE 5
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD AGE 6-17
EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17

Community	Year	Experienced Anti-Semitism:		
		At School	Elsewhere	Total
San Antonio *	2007	31%	3	34%
York	1999	NA	NA	30%
St. Petersburg	1994	NA	NA	30%
Sarasota *	2001	22%	6	29%
W Palm Beach *	2005	26%	2	28%
Tidewater *	2001	22%	1	23%
Las Vegas *	2005	17%	3	20%
Jacksonville *	2002	18%	1	20%
Harrisburg	1994	NA	NA	19%
Lehigh Valley *	2007	15%	3	18%
Detroit *	2005	8%	10	18%
Minneapolis *	2004	16%	2	18%
Rhode Island *	2002	15%	3	18%
Charlotte	1997	NA	NA	18%
New Haven *	2010	14%	3	17%
Milwaukee	1996	NA	NA	17%
Rochester	1999	13%	3	16%
Broward	1997	NA	NA	16%
Atlantic County *	2004	14%	1	15%
Middlesex *	2008	9%	4	13%
Portland (ME) *	2007	11%	2	13%

TABLE 5
HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A JEWISH CHILD AGE 6-17
EXPERIENCED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE PAST YEAR
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH JEWISH CHILDREN AGE 6-17

		Experienced Anti-Semitism:		
Community	Year	At School	Elsewhere	<i>Total</i>
Hartford *	2000	12%	1	13%
Westport *	2000	10%	2	12%
Bergen *	2001	7%	3	11%
St. Paul *	2004	9%	1	10%
Monmouth	1997	NA	NA	10%
S Palm Beach *	2005	7%	2	9%
Miami *	2004	6%	3	9%
Tucson *	2002	9%	0	9%
Washington, DC *	2003	5%	3	8%
Decade 2000	2000-10	12%	3	16%

* Part of Decade 2000 data set.

**TABLE 6
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Great Deal/ Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
St. Louis	1995	74%	21%	53	24	2
York	1999	69%	26%	43	25	6
Cleveland	1996	67%	12%	55	30	4
Orlando	1993	63%	18%	45	29	8
Detroit *	2005	61%	13%	48	35	5
Milwaukee	1996	58%	18%	40	37	5
Harrisburg	1994	57%	10%	47	38	6
St. Petersburg	1994	55%	16%	40	30	15
Broward	1997	54%	15%	39	32	14
Columbus	2001	50%	11%	39	46	5
Richmond	1994	50%	10%	40	42	7
Miami *	2004	49%	14%	35	39	12
Jacksonville *	2002	48%	12%	37	43	9
Hartford *	2000	48%	6%	42	45	7
Minneapolis *	2004	46%	12%	34	50	5
Las Vegas *	2005	45%	11%	34	42	13
Charlotte	1997	45%	10%	35	43	12
St. Paul *	2004	45%	7%	38	49	6
Lehigh Valley *	2007	45%	7%	38	45	10
Tidewater *	2001	45%	7%	38	45	10
Rhode Island *	2002	43%	8%	34	51	6
Rochester	1999	43%	6%	37	50	7

TABLE 6
PERCEPTION OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Year	Great Deal/ Moderate Amount	A Great Deal	A Moderate Amount	A Little	None at All
S Palm Beach *	2005	41%	9%	31	33	26
Monmouth	1997	41%	8%	33	47	13
Sarasota *	2001	37%	8%	30	42	21
Bergen *	2001	37%	6%	31	49	15
New Haven *	2010	36%	7%	29	48	16
Atlantic County *	2004	35%	7%	28	43	23
Portland (ME) *	2007	34%	4%	30	56	10
Westport *	2000	33%	4%	29	56	11
Middlesex *	2008	31%	5%	26	48	21
Washington, DC *	2003	29%	3%	26	60	12
San Francisco	2004	28%	6%	22	64	7
San Antonio *	2007	26%	4%	23	57	16
Tucson *	2002	24%	3%	21	60	16
NJPS ¹	2000	82%	34%	48	17	1
Decade 2000	2000-10	39%	8%	32	47	14

¹ NJPS 2000 queried the perception of anti-Semitism *in the United States*, not in the local community.

* Part of Decade 2000 data set.

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

**TABLE 7
CHANGES IN
PERCEPTION OF A GREAT DEAL/MODERATE AMOUNT OF ANTI-SEMITISM
IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS

Community	Earlier Study		Later Study		Decrease (in Percentage Points)
	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	
Washington, DC	1983	57%	2003	29%	28
Miami	1994	73%	2004	49%	24
Atlantic County	1985	53%	2004	35%	19
Sarasota	1992	47%	2001	37%	10
S Palm Beach	1995	51%	2005	41%	10

Note: Includes only communities with scientific studies in two different years that included the question on perception of anti-Semitism in the local community.

TABLE 8
IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS MOTIVATIONS
TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS, OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

Community	Year	% Very Important							
		Anti-Semitism	Israel	Elderly	Children's Jewish Education	Jews Overseas	Counseling	Israel Trips	SRC
Sarasota *	2001	80%	56%	72%	64%	55%	50%	30%	41%
Orlando	1993	77%	61%	63%	71%	NA	49%	NA	NA
Hartford *	2000	76%	43%	63%	61%	42%	39%	26%	31%
Westport *	2000	76%	49%	59%	59%	54%	34%	23%	32%
S Palm Beach *	2005	75%	68%	71%	65%	59%	49%	44%	40%
Rochester	1999	75%	52%	69%	61%	58%	41%	NA	NA
Atlantic County *	2004	74%	67%	74%	64%	58%	47%	35%	43%
W Palm Beach *	2005	73%	63%	64%	63%	55%	39%	34%	33%
Jacksonville *	2002	72%	64%	76%	71%	48%	43%	31%	37%
Miami *	2004	71%	72%	75%	70%	60%	48%	44%	45%
Tidewater *	2001	71%	49%	74%	76%	50%	55%	36%	53%
Middlesex *	2008	67%	67%	67%	66%	54%	46%	41%	38%
Rhode Island *	2002	67%	60%	67%	64%	52%	34%	28%	33%
Minneapolis *	2004	66%	52%	67%	64%	42%	39%	35%	40%
Lehigh Valley *	2007	65%	55%	62%	56%	48%	37%	26%	34%
San Antonio *	2007	63%	58%	65%	60%	51%	43%	32%	33%
Las Vegas *	2005	63%	46%	57%	59%	48%	32%	29%	33%
Bergen *	2001	63%	64%	63%	64%	60%	41%	32%	37%
St. Paul *	2004	61%	53%	75%	69%	48%	45%	27%	36%

**TABLE 8
IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS MOTIVATIONS
TO DONATE TO A JEWISH ORGANIZATION
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS**

BASE: RESPONDENTS IN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS WHO DONATED \$100 AND OVER TO THE LOCAL JEWISH FEDERATION, OTHER JEWISH FEDERATIONS, OR OTHER JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE PAST YEAR

Community	Year	% Very Important							
		<i>Anti-Semitism</i>	Israel	Elderly	Children's Jewish Education	Jews Overseas	Counseling	Israel Trips	SRC
Tucson *	2002	58%	42%	59%	59%	39%	33%	27%	27%
Washington, DC *	2003	51%	58%	53%	45%	50%	23%	20%	32%
Decade 2000	2000-10	66%	61%	64%	60%	52%	38%	32%	36%

* Part of Decade 2000 data set.

Notes:

1) Percentages in **boldface** type are the highest percentage for each community.

2) Key to column headings:

Combating Anti-Semitism (Anti-Semitism)

Supporting the People of Israel (Israel)

Providing Social Services for the Jewish Elderly (Elderly)

Providing Jewish Education for Children (Children's Jewish Education)

Helping Jews Overseas Who Are in Distress (Jews Overseas)

Providing Individual and Family Counseling for Jews (Counseling)

Supporting Educational Trips to Israel (Israel Trips)

Providing Social, Recreational, and Cultural Activities for Jews (SRC)

Part VII

State Maps of Jewish Communities

This Part presents state-level maps showing the approximate sizes of each Jewish community in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the two states with the fifth and sixth largest Jewish populations. Appendix A should be used in conjunction with the maps, as the table therein provides more exact estimates for each community and sometimes provides a more detailed description of the geographic areas included within each community.

The map of **Pennsylvania** shows that the most significant Jewish populations are located in Philadelphia (214,600 Jews) and Pittsburgh (42,200). Other important communities include Lehigh Valley (Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton) (8,050) and Harrisburg (7,100). All four of these estimates are based upon scientific studies (2009, 2002, 2007, and 1994, respectively). The estimate for York (1,800 Jews) is also based upon a scientific study. York (1999) is the smallest Jewish community to have completed such a study. The 2007 estimates for Carbon County (600 Jews) and Monroe County (2,300) are based upon Distinctive Jewish Name Estimates. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates. Most of the Jewish communities are located in the eastern half of the State.

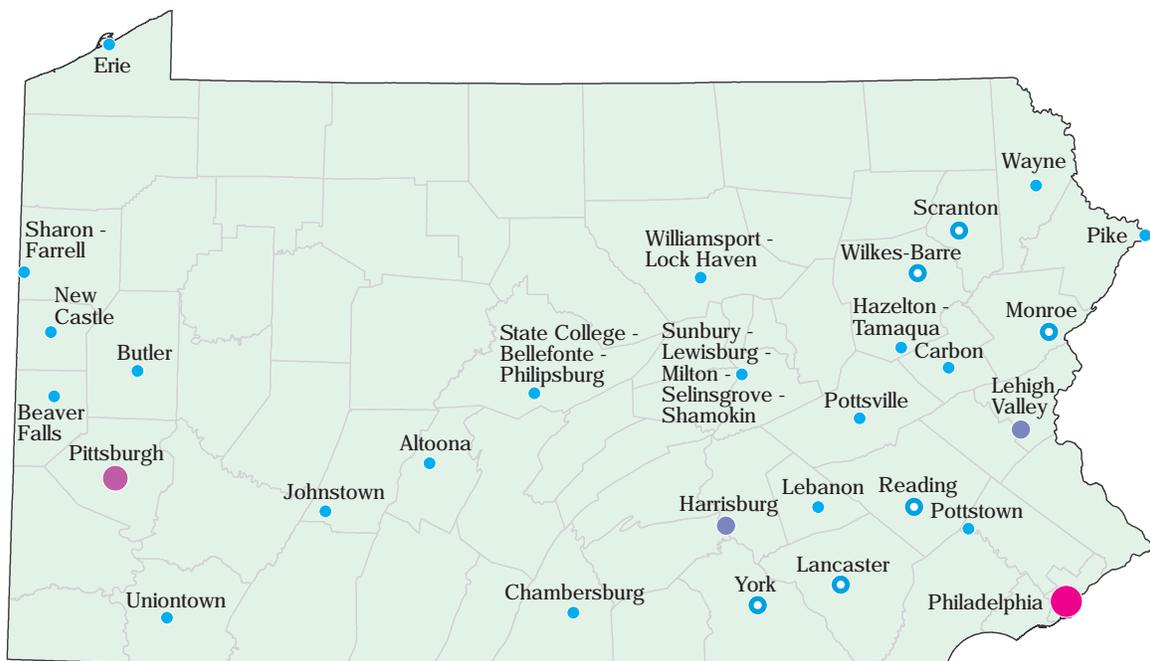
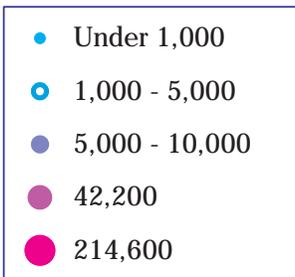
Note that just two communities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, account for 87% of the 294,925 Jews in Pennsylvania.

The map of **Massachusetts** shows that the most significant Jewish populations are located in Boston (210,500 Jews), North Shore (18,600), Worcester (11,000), and Springfield (10,000). The only community to have completed a recent scientific study is Boston (2005). The estimates for North Shore (1995) and Worcester (1986) are based upon much older scientific studies. A Distinctive Jewish Name Estimate of 800 Jews is available for Attleboro (2002), and an estimate of 4,300 Jews for the Berkshires (2008) is based upon a study that did not specify its methodology. All other estimates are Informant/Internet Estimates.

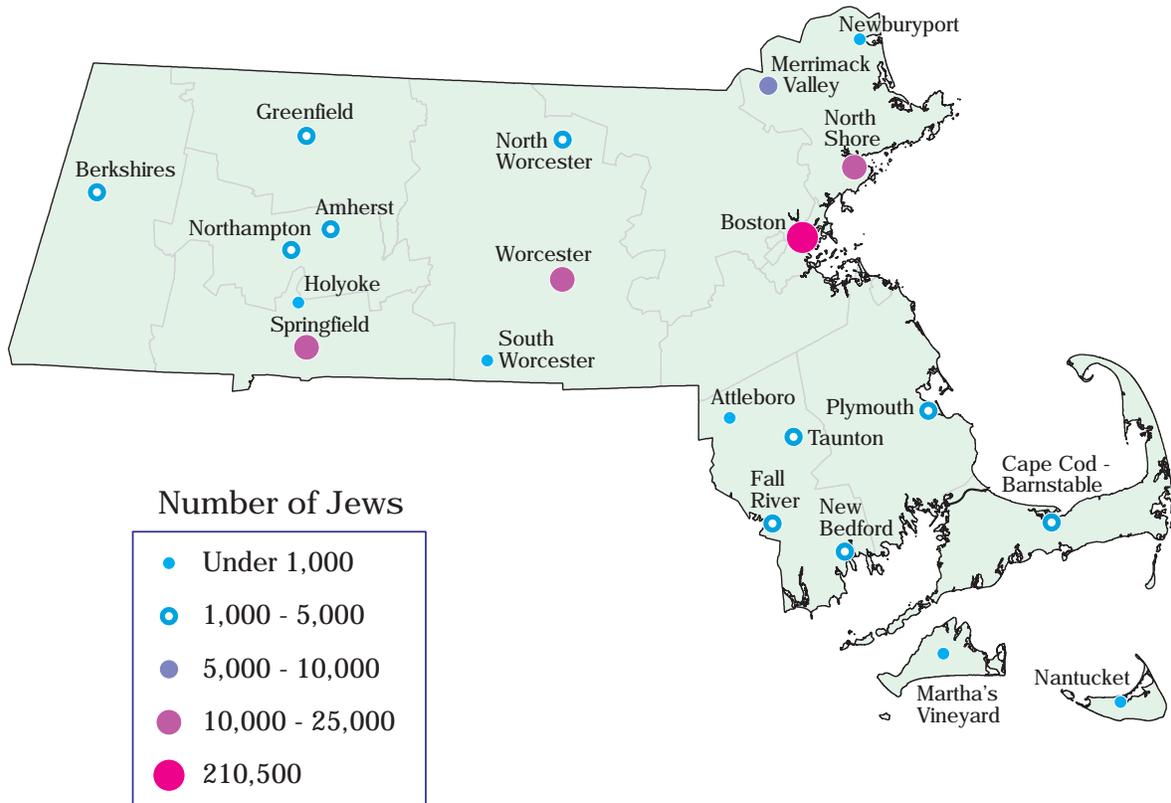
Note that just four communities, Boston, North Shore, Worcester, and Springfield, account for 90% of the 277,980 Jews in Massachusetts. In addition to the 277,980 Jews, another 3,050 Jews live in Massachusetts for less than ten months of the year, mostly in the Berkshires.

Jewish Communities of Pennsylvania

Number of Jews



Jewish Communities of Massachusetts



Author Biographies

Ira M. Sheskin, Ph.D., is the Director of the Jewish Demography Project of the Sue and Leonard Miller Center for Contemporary Judaic Studies at the University of Miami and a Professor of Geography and Regional Studies at the same institution. He has completed 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 and serves on the Board of the North American Jewish Data Bank. He is the author of two books and numerous articles.

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

APPENDIX A

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	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	50		
	Total Alaska	6,150		
	Arizona			
2002	Cochise County (2002) *	450		
1997-2001	Flagstaff (Coconino County)	500		
1997-2001	Lake Havasu City	200		
2009	Northwest Valley (Glendale-Peoria-Sun City) (2002)	10,900		
2009	Phoenix (2002)	23,600		
2009	Northeast Valley (Scottsdale) (2002)	34,500		
2009	Tri Cities Valley (Ahwatukee-Chandler-Gilbert-Mesa-Tempe) (2002)	13,900		
2009	Phoenix Total (2002)		82,900	
2008	Prescott	300		
2002	Santa Cruz County (2002) *	100		
2008	Sedona	300		50
2005	West-Northwest (2002)	3,450		
2005	Northeast (2002)	7,850		
2005	Central (2002)	7,150		
2005	Southeast (2002)	2,500		
2005	Green Valley (2002)	450		
2005	Tucson (Pima County) Total (2002)		21,400	1,000
1997-2001	Yuma	150		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Arizona	106,400		1,050

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	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		
1997-2001	Fairfield	800		
1997-2001	Fresno (Fresno County)	2,300		
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	Malibu-Palisades (1997)	27,190		
2009	Santa Monica-Venice (1997)	23,140		
2009	Airport Marina (1997)	22,140		
2009	Fairfax (1997)	54,850		
2009	Beverly Hills (1997)	20,500		
2009	Cheviot-Beverlywood (1997)	29,310		
2009	Westwood (1997)	20,670		
2009	Central City (1997)	4,710		
2009	Hollywood (1997)	10,390		
2009	Culver City (1997)	9,110		
2009	Central Valley (1997)	27,740		
2009	Burbank-Glendale (1997)	19,840		
2009	Encino-Tarzana (1997)	50,290		
2009	Southeast Valley (1997)	28,150		
2009	Simi-Conejo (1997)	38,470		
2009	High Desert (1997)	10,920		
2009	North Valley (1997)	36,760		
2009	West Valley (1997)	40,160		
2009	Beach Cities (1997)	17,270		
2009	Central (1997)	11,600		
2009	Palos Verdes Peninsula (1997)	6,780		
2009	San Pedro (1997)	5,310		
2009	Eastern Belt (1997)	3,900		
2009	Los Angeles-Pasadena-Santa Monica Total (1997)		519,200	

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

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

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
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	Vallejo area (Solano County)	900		
1997-2001	Ventura County (excluding Simi-Conejo area of Los Angeles area)	15,000		
1997-2001	Other Places	200		
	Total California	1,219,740		5,000
	Colorado			
1997-2001	Aspen	750		
2010	Colorado Springs (2010) *	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		
1997-2001	Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle & Summit Counties)	650		
1997-2001	Other Places	150		
	Total Colorado	91,070		
	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	

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
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	The 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) *	4,500		
2010	Southern Litchfield County (Bethlehem-Litchfield-Morris-Roxbury-Thomaston-Washington-Watertown-Woodbury) (2010) *	3,500		
2010	Jewish Federation of Western Connecticut Total (2010) *		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	Westport-Weston-Wilton-Norwalk Total (2000)		11,450	
2006	Windham-Willimantic & parts of Windham County	400		
	Total Connecticut	116,050		
	Delaware			
2009	Kent & Sussex Counties (Dover) (1995)	3,200		
2009	Newark area (1995)	4,300		
2009	Wilmington area (1995)	7,600		
	Total Delaware	15,100		
	Washington, D.C.			
2003	Total District of Columbia (2003)	28,000		
2003	Lower Montgomery County (Maryland) (2003)	88,600		
2003	Upper Montgomery County (Maryland) (2003)	24,400		
2003	Prince Georges County (Maryland) (2003)	7,200		
2003	Arlington-Alexandria-Falls Church (Virginia) (2003)	27,900		
2003	South Fairfax-Prince William County (Virginia) (2003)	25,000		
2003	West Fairfax-Loudoun County (Virginia) (2003)	14,500		
2003	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total (2003)		215,600	

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	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) *	8,000		2,000
1997-2001	Ocala (Marion County)	500		
2010	North Orlando (Seminole County & southern Volusia County) (1993, 2010) **	11,900		300
2010	Central Orlando (Maitland-Orlando-Winter Park) (1993, 2010) **	10,600		100
2010	South Orlando (Orlando & northern Osceola County) (1993, 2010) **	8,100		100
2010	Orlando Total (1993, 2010) **		30,600	500
2010	Pasco County (New Port Richey) (2010) *	8,400		
1997-2001	Pensacola (Escambia & Santa Rosa Counties)	975		
2010	North Pinellas (Clearwater) (1994, 2010) **	10,300		600
2010	Central Pinellas (Largo) (1994, 2010) **	4,700		200
2010	South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (1994, 2010) **	10,000		800
2010	Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) Total (1994, 2010) **		25,000	1,600
2010	Jewish Federation of Pinellas & Pasco Counties Total (2010)		33,400	1,600
2001	Sarasota (2001)	8,600		1,500
2001	Longboat Key (2001)	1,000		1,500
2001	Bradenton (Manatee County) (2001)	1,750		200
2001	Venice (2001)	850		100
2001	Sarasota Total (2001)		12,200	3,300
2005	East Boca (2005)	8,900		2,400
2005	Central Boca (2005)	33,800		8,900
2005	West Boca (2005)	17,000		1,700
2005	Boca Raton Subtotal (2005)		59,700	13,000
2005	Delray Beach (2005)	47,800		10,800
2005	South Palm Beach Subtotal (2005)		107,500	23,800
2005	Boynton Beach (2005)	45,600		10,700
2005	Lake Worth (2005)	21,600		3,300
2005	Town of Palm Beach (2005)	2,000		2,000
2005	West Palm Beach (2005)	8,300		2,000

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
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 (Ojus-parts of North Miami Beach) (2004)	13,100		300
2004	Other North Dade (north of Flagler Street) (2004)	3,800		100
2004	North Dade Subtotal (2004)		50,900	4,500
2004	West Kendall (2004)	13,750		200
2004	East Kendall (parts of Coral Gables-Pinecrest-South Miami) (2004)	15,650		100
2004	Northeast South Dade (Key Biscayne-parts of City of Miami) (2004)	8,300		500
2004	South Dade Subtotal (2004)		37,700	800
2004	North Beach (Bal Harbour-Bay Harbor Islands-Indian Creek Village-Surfside) (2004)	3,700		250
2004	Middle Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2004)	10,300		1,110
2004	South Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2004)	3,700		340
2004	The Beaches Subtotal (2004)		17,700	1,700
2004	Miami-Dade County Total (2004)		106,300	7,000
2008	Southeast (Hollywood-Hallandale) (1997, 2008) **	25,100		2,500
2008	Southwest (Pembroke Pines-Cooper City-Davie-Weston) (1997, 2008) **	37,500		1,600
2008	West Central (Plantation-North Lauderdale-Tamarac-Lauderdale Lakes-Sunrise) (1997, 2008) **	48,200		3,800
2008	Northwest (Coral Springs-Parkland) (1997, 2008) **	23,600		0
2008	North Central (Margate-Coconut Creek-Wynmoor-Palm Aire-Century Village) (1997, 2008) **	23,900		5,225
2008	East (Fort Lauderdale) (1997, 2008) **	12,400		2,450
2008	Broward County Total (1997, 2008) **		170,700	15,575
	Southeast Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, & Palm Beach Counties) Total		485,850	69,275
2004	Stuart (Martin County) (1999, 2004) **	2,900		
2004	Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (1999, 2004) **	2,900		
2004	Stuart-Port St. Lucie Total (1999, 2004) **		5,800	900
2010	Tallahassee (2010) *	2,800		
2010	Tampa (Hillsborough County) (2010) *	23,000		
2007	Volusia (Daytona Beach) & Flagler Counties (excluding portions included in North Orlando)	4,000		
pre-1997	Winter Haven	300		
	Total Florida	638,635		77,675

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Georgia			
2009	Albany	200		
1997-2001	Athens	600		
2006	Intown (2006)	28,900		
2006	North Metro Atlanta (2006)	28,300		
2006	East Cobb Expanded (2006)	18,400		
2006	Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2006)	15,700		
2006	Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2006)	14,000		
2006	North & West Perimeter (2006)	9,000		
2006	South (2006)	5,500		
2006	Atlanta Total (2006)		119,800	
2009	Augusta (Burke, Columbia, & Richmond Counties)	1,300		
2009	Brunswick	120		
2009	Columbus	600		
2009	Dahlonega	150		
1997-2001	Macon	1,000		
2009	Rome	100		
2008	Savannah (Chatham County)	3,500		
2009	Valdosta	100		
2009	Other Places	200		
	Total Georgia	127,670		
	Hawai'i			
1997-2001	Hawai'i (Hilo)	280		
2011	Kaua'i	300		
2008	Maui	1,500		1,000
2010	Oahu (Honolulu) (2010) *	5,200		
	Total Hawai'i	7,280		1,000
	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		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	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 parts of Lake County & all of McHenry & Northwest Cook Counties) (2010)	51,950		
2010	Western Suburbs (Oak Park-River Forest in Cook County & all of DuPage & Kane Counties) (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)	300		
2005	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County)	450		
2005	Quad Cities Total		750	
1997-2001	Quincy	100		
1997-2001	Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Stephenson, & Winnebago Counties)	1,100		
2009	Southern Illinois (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbonville-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis)	500		
2009	Springfield-Decatur (Macon, Morgan, & Sangamon Counties)	930		
1997-2001	Other Places	225		
2009	Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeastern Missouri, & Western Kentucky (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis in Southern Illinois, Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeastern Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total		700	
	Total Illinois	297,935		
	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		
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		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Iowa			
1997-2001	Cedar Rapids	420		
1997-2001	Council Bluffs	150		
1997-2001	Des Moines-Ames	2,800		
1997-2001	Iowa City (Johnson County)	1,300		
2009	Postville	250		
2005	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island)	300		
2005	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport & surrounding Scott County)	450		
2005	Quad Cities Total		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			
2006	Kansas City area-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985)	16,000		
2006	Kansas City area-Missouri portion (1985)	4,000		
2006	Kansas City area Total (1985)		20,000	
1997-2001	Lawrence	200		
pre-1997	Manhattan	425		
1997-2001	Topeka (Shawnee County)	400		
2005	Wichita (Sedgwick County & Salina-Dodge City-Great Bend-Liberal-Russell-Hays)	750		
	Total Kansas	17,775		
	Kentucky			
2008	Covington-Newport area (2008)	300		
2009	Lexington (Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Pulaski, Scott, & Woodford Counties)	2,500		
2006	Louisville (Jefferson County) (2006) #	8,300		
2009	Paducah	150		
1997-2001	Other Places	50		
2009	Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeastern Missouri, & Western Kentucky (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis in Southern Illinois, Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeastern Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total		700	
	Total Kentucky	11,300		
	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		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2009	New Orleans (Jefferson & Orleans Parishes)	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) *	600		
pre-1997	Augusta	140		
1997-2001	Bangor	3,000		
2007	Oxford County (2007) *	750		
pre-1997	Rockland area	300		
2007	Sagadahoc County (2007) *	400		
2007	Portland area (2007)	4,425		
2007	Other Cumberland County (2007)	2,350		
2007	York County (2007)	1,575		
2007	Southern Maine Total (2007)		8,350	
pre-1997	Waterville	225		
1997-2001	Other Places	125		
	Total Maine	13,890		
	Maryland			
2010	Annapolis area (2010) *	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		
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		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2003	Lower Montgomery County (2003)	88,600		
2003	Upper Montgomery County (2003)	24,400		
2003	Prince Georges County (2003)	7,200		
2003	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Maryland (2003)		120,200	
1997-2001	Ocean City	200		
1997-2001	Salisbury	400		
	Total Maryland	238,000		
	Massachusetts			
1997-2001	Amherst area	1,300		
2002	Attleboro area (2002) *	800		
2008	Northern Berkshires (North Adams) (2008) #	600		80
2008	Central Berkshires (Pittsfield) (2008) #	1,600		415
2008	Southern Berkshires (Lenox) (2008) #	2,100		2,255
2008	Berkshires Total (2008) #		4,300	2,750
2008	Brighton-Brookline-Newton & 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		
1997-2001	Greenfield (Franklin County)	1,100		
1997-2001	Holyoke	600		
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-Mattapoissett)	3,000		
1997-2001	Newburyport	280		
1995	North Shore (1995)	18,600		
1997-2001	North Worcester County (Fitchburg-Gardner-Leominster)	1,500		
1997-2001	Northampton	1,200		
1997-2001	Plymouth area	1,000		
1997-2001	South Worcester County (Southbridge-Webster)	500		
1997-2001	Springfield (Agawam-East Longmeadow-Hampden-Longmeadow-West Springfield-Wilbraham)	10,000		
1997-2001	Taunton area	1,000		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
1997-2001	Worcester (central Worcester County) (1986)	11,000		
1997-2001	Other Places	75		
	Total Massachusetts	277,980		3,050
	Michigan			
2010	Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County) (2010) *	7,000		
2007	Bay City	150		
2007	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph	150		
2010	West Bloomfield (2005, 2010) #	17,700		
2010	Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham-Franklin (2005, 2010) #	6,000		
2010	Farmington (2005, 2010) #	11,700		
2010	Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2005, 2010) #	11,700		
2010	Southfield (2005, 2010) #	6,500		
2010	East Oakland County (2005, 2010) #	1,800		
2010	North Oakland County (2005, 2010) #	3,600		
2010	West Oakland County (2005, 2010) #	2,200		
2010	Wayne County (2005, 2010) #	5,300		
2010	Macomb County (2005, 2010) #	500		
2010	Detroit Total (2005, 2010) #		67,000	
2009	Flint	1,300		
2007	Grand Rapids (Kent County)	2,000		
2007	Jackson	200		
1997-2001	Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo County)	1,500		
2007	Lansing area	2,100		
2007	Midland	120		
2007	Muskegon (Muskegon County)	210		
2007	Saginaw (Saginaw County)	115		
2007	Traverse City	150		
2007	Other Places	275		
	Total Michigan	82,270		
	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 Subtotal (2004)		29,300	
2010	City of St. Paul (2004, 2010) **	4,000		
2010	Southern Suburbs (2004, 2010) **	5,300		
2010	Northern Suburbs (2004, 2010) **	600		
2010	St. Paul Subtotal (2004, 2010) **		9,900	

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Twin Cities Total		39,200	
2009	Twin Cities Surrounding Counties (Anoka, Carver, Goodhue, Rice, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, & Wright Counties) (2004) *	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	425		
	Total Mississippi	1,575		
	Missouri			
1997-2001	Columbia	400		
2009	Jefferson City	100		
2009	Joplin	100		
2006	Kansas City area-Kansas portion (Johnson & Wyandotte Counties) (1985)	16,000		
2006	Kansas City area-Missouri portion (1985)	4,000		
2006	Kansas City area Total (1985)		20,000	
2009	St. Joseph (Buchanan County)	200		
2009	St. Louis City (1995)	2,400		
2009	Chesterfield-Ballwin (1995)	9,900		
2009	North of Olive (1995)	12,000		
2009	Ladue-Creve Coeur (1995)	10,000		
2009	Clayton-University Cities (1995)	7,300		
2009	Other Parts of St. Louis & St. Charles Counties (1995)	12,400		
2009	St. Louis Total (1995)		54,000	
2009	Springfield	300		
1997-2001	Other Places	75		
2009	Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, Southeastern Missouri, & Western Kentucky (Alton-Belleville-Benton-Carbondale-Centralia-Collinsville-East St. Louis in Southern Illinois, Cape Girardeau-Farmington-Sikeston in Southeastern Missouri, & Paducah in Western Kentucky) Total		700	
	Total Missouri	59,175		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Montana			
1997-2001	Billings (Yellowstone County)	300		
2009	Bozeman	500		
2011	Butte-Helena	150		
1997-2001	Kalispell (Flathead County)	150		
1997-2001	Missoula	200		
1997-2001	Other Places	50		
	Total Montana	1,350		
	Nebraska			
1997-2001	Lincoln-Grand Island-Hastings	700		
2010	Omaha (2010) *	5,400		
	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	
1997-2001	Reno-Carson City (Carson City & Washoe Counties)	2,100		
	Total Nevada	74,400		
	New Hampshire			
1997-2001	Concord	500		
1997-2001	Franklin-Laconia-Meredith-Plymouth	270		
pre-1997	Hanover-Lebanon	600		
2001	Keene	300		
1997-2001	Littleton area	200		
1997-2001	Manchester area (1983) #	4,000		
1997-2001	Nashua area	2,000		
2008	North Conway-Mount Washington Valley	100		70
1997-2001	Portsmouth-Exeter	1,250		
1997-2001	Salem	150		
2007	Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007) *	700		
1997-2001	Other Places	50		
	Total New Hampshire	10,120		70

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	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 Total		92,500	
1997-2001	Bridgeton	110		
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	Cherry Hill-Southern N.J. (Burlington, Camden, & Gloucester Counties) Total (1991)		49,200	
2008	South Essex (1998, 2008) **	12,000		
2008	Livingston (1998, 2008) **	10,200		
2008	North Essex (1998, 2008) **	13,700		
2008	West Orange-Orange (1998, 2008) **	9,100		
2008	East Essex (1998, 2008) **	3,800		
2008	Essex County (Newark) Total (1998, 2008) **		48,800	
1997-2001	Bayonne	1,600		
2006	Hoboken	1,800		
1997-2001	Jersey City	6,000		
2009	North Hudson County (2001)	2,000		
	Hudson County Total		11,400	
2009	Hunterdon County (Flemington)	2,000		
2008	North Middlesex (Edison-Piscataway-Woodbridge) (2008)	3,600		
2008	Highland Park-South Edison (2008)	5,700		
2008	Central Middlesex (New Brunswick-East Brunswick) (2008)	24,800		
2008	South Middlesex (Monroe Township) (2008)	17,900		
2008	Middlesex County Total (2008)		52,000	
2006	Western Monmouth (Marlboro-Freehold-Manalapan-Howell) (1997)	37,800		
2006	Eastern Monmouth (Deal-Asbury Park-Long Branch) (1997)	17,300		
2006	Northern Monmouth (Highlands-Middletown-Hazlet-Union Beach) (1997)	8,900		
2006	Monmouth County Total (1997)		64,000	6,000

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2008	West Morris (1998, 2008) **	13,300		
2008	North Morris (1998, 2008) **	13,000		
2008	South Morris (1998, 2008) **	3,400		
2008	Morris County Total (1998, 2008) **		29,700	
2009	Lakewood	54,500		
2009	Other Ocean County	7,000		
2009	Ocean County Total		61,500	
2009	Northern Passaic County	8,000		
2009	Southern Passaic County (Clifton-Passaic)	12,000		
2009	Passaic County Total		20,000	
1997-2001	Princeton area	3,000		
2008	Somerset (City of) (2008) *	3,500		
2008	Other Somerset County (excluding parts included with Union County)	10,500		
2008	Sussex County (1998, 2008) **	4,300		
1997-2001	Trenton (most of Mercer County)	6,000		
2008	Union County (Elizabeth) & adjacent areas of Somerset County	22,600		
2008	Northern Union County (Springfield-Berkeley Heights-New Providence-Summit) (1998, 2008) **	8,200		
1997-2001	Vineland (including most of Cumberland County & parts of Salem County)	1,890		
2007	Warren County (2007) *	900		
1997-2001	Other Places	150		
2008	United Jewish Federation of MetroWest (Essex, Morris, Sussex, and Northern Union Counties) Total (1998, 2008) **		91,000	
2009	Jewish Federation of Northern New Jersey (Bergen, north Hudson & northern Passaic Counties) Total		102,500	
	Total New Jersey	504,450		14,200
	New Mexico			
1997-2001	Albuquerque (Bernalillo County)	7,500		
1997-2001	Las Cruces	600		
2009	Los Alamos	250		
2010	Santa Fe-Las Vegas (2010) *	3,500		
pre-1997	Taos	300		
1997-2001	Other Places	25		
	Total New Mexico	12,175		
	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		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
1997-2001	Cortland (Cortland County)	150		
2009	Dutchess County (Amenia-Beacon-Fishkill-Freedom Plains-Hyde Park-Poughkeepsie-Red Hook-Rhinebeck)	10,000		
1997-2001	Ellenville	1,600		
2009	Elmira-Corning (Chemung, Schuyler, 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		
2002	Kingsbridge-Riverdale (2002)	21,500		
2002	Northeast Bronx (2002)	13,900		
2002	Other Bronx (2002)	9,600		
2002	Bronx Subtotal (2002)		45,000	
2002	Bensonhurst-Gravesend (2002)	40,000		
2002	Borough Park (2002)	76,600		
2002	Coney Island-Brighton-Sheepshead Bay (2002)	49,700		
2002	Flatbush-Midwood-Kensington (2002)	101,100		
2002	Kings Bay-Madison (2002)	33,700		
2002	Williamsburg (2002)	52,700		
2002	Crown Heights-Prospect-Lefferts Gardens (2002)	15,700		
2002	Brooklyn Heights-Park Slope (2002)	23,000		
2002	Canarsie-Flatlands (2002)	33,100		
2002	Other Brooklyn (2002)	30,400		
2002	Brooklyn Subtotal (2002)		456,000	
2002	Gramercy Park-Murray Hill (2002)	32,500		
2002	Lower Manhattan (2002)	41,100		
2002	Upper East Side (2002)	64,700		
2002	Upper West Side (2002)	59,400		
2002	Chelsea-Clinton (2002)	24,600		
2002	Washington Heights (2002)	8,800		
2002	Other Manhattan (2002)	11,900		
2002	Manhattan Subtotal (2002)		243,000	
2002	Fresh Meadows-Kew Garden Hills-Hillside (2002)	28,200		
2002	Northeast Queens (2002)	24,100		
2002	Rego Park-Forest Hills (2002)	39,100		
2002	The Rockaways (2002)	10,700		
2002	Other Queens (2002)	83,900		
2002	Queens Subtotal (2002)		186,000	

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2002	Mid-Staten Island (2002)	29,500		
2002	Other Staten Island (2002)	12,500		
2002	Staten Island Subtotal (2002)		42,000	
2002	New York City Subtotal (2002)		972,000	
2002	East Meadow-Bellmore (2002)	30,100		
2002	Five Towns-Atlantic Beach (2002)	41,400		
2002	Great Neck area (2002)	47,900		
2002	Northeast Nassau (2002)	37,500		
2002	South Shore (2002)	25,200		
2002	Other Nassau (2002)	38,900		
2002	Nassau County Subtotal (2002)		221,000	
2002	Western Suffolk (2002)	36,500		
2002	Central Suffolk (2002)	34,200		
2002	Eastern Suffolk (2002)	13,400		
2002	Other Suffolk (2002)	5,900		
2002	Suffolk County Subtotal (2002)		90,000	
2002	Southwestern Westchester (2002)	21,900		
2002	Central-Southeastern Westchester (2002)	56,800		
2002	Northern Westchester (2002)	45,000		
2002	Other Westchester (2002)	5,300		
2002	Westchester County Subtotal (2002)		129,000	
2002	New York Metro Area (New York City & Nassau, Suffolk, & Westchester Counties) Total (2002)		1,412,000	
1997-2001	Niagara Falls	150		
2009	Olean	100		
1997-2001	Oneonta (Delaware & Otsego Counties)	300		
2009	Kiryas Joel (2009) ***	20,500		
1997-2001	Other Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis)	12,000		
	Orange County Total		32,500	
1997-2001	Plattsburgh	250		
1997-2001	Potsdam	200		
2010	Putnam County (2010) #	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) ***	6,100		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2009	Monsey (2009) ***	10,000		
2009	New Square (2009) ***	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		
1997-2001	Troy area	800		
2007	Utica (southeastern Oneida County)	1,100		
1997-2001	Watertown	100		
1997-2001	Other Places	400		
	Total New York	1,635,020		
	North Carolina			
2011	Buncombe County (Asheville) (2011) #	2,530		415
2011	Hendersonville County (Henderson) (2011) #	510		100
2011	Transylvania County (Brevard) (2011) #	80		130
2011	Macon County (2011) #	60		30
2011	Other Western North Carolina	220		160
2011	Jewish Federation of Western North Carolina (Total) (2011) #		3,400	835
2009	Boone	60		225
2006	Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (1997)	8,500		
2007	Durham-Chapel Hill (Durham & Orange Counties)	6,000		
2009	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	Mooresville	150		
2009	New Bern	150		
2009	Pinehurst	250		
1997-2001	Raleigh (Wake County)	6,000		
1997-2001	Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Whiteville-Wilmington)	1,200		
2011	Statesville	150		
2009	Winston-Salem	400		
2009	Other Places	225		
	Total North Carolina	30,675		1,895

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	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) #	3,500		
pre-1997	Athens	100		
2006	Canton-New Philadelphia (Stark & Tuscarawas Counties) (1955) #	1,000		
2008	Downtown Cincinnati (2008)	700		
2008	Hyde Park-Mount Lookout-Oakley (2008)	3,100		
2008	Amberley Village-Golf Manor-Roselawn (2008)	5,100		
2008	Blue Ash-Kenwood-Montgomery (2008)	9,000		
2008	Loveland-Mason-Middletown (2008)	5,500		
2008	Wyoming-Finneytown-Reading (2008)	2,000		
2008	Other Places in Cincinnati (2008)	1,300		
2008	Covington-Newport area (Kentucky) (2008)	300		
2008	Cincinnati Total (2008)		27,000	
2009	Inner Core (1996)	24,200		
2009	Outer Core (1996)	17,100		
2009	Northern Heights (1996)	17,000		
2009	Northeast (1996)	5,600		
2009	Southeast (1996)	4,600		
2009	Cleveland Cuyahoga (1996)	13,000		
2009	Cleveland (Cuyahoga & parts of Geauga, Lake, Portage, & Summit Counties) Total (1996)		81,500	
2001	Perimeter North (2001)	5,450		
2001	Bexley area (2001)	6,800		
2001	East-Southeast (2001)	3,550		
2001	North-Other areas (2001)	6,200		
2001	Columbus Total (2001)		22,000	
2009	Dayton (Greene & Montgomery Counties) (1986) #	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-Freemont-Norwalk (Huron & Sandusky Counties)	105		
1997-2001	Springfield	200		
1997-2001	Steubenville (Jefferson County)	115		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2011	Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, & Wood Counties) (1994) #	3,900		
1997-2001	Wooster	175		
2002	Youngstown-Warren (Mahoning & Trumbull Counties) (2002) #	2,500		
1997-2001	Zanesville (Muskingum County)	100		
1997-2001	Other Places	375		
	Total Ohio	148,380		
	Oklahoma			
2010	Oklahoma City-Norman (Cleveland & Oklahoma Counties) (2010) *	2,500		
2006	Tulsa	2,100		
2003	Other Places	100		
	Total Oklahoma	4,700		
	Oregon			
2010	Bend (2010) *	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) #	33,800		
2011	Clark County (Vancouver, Washington) (2011) #	2,600		
2011	Jewish Federation of Greater Portland Total (2011) #		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) *	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		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2007	Lehigh Valley Total (2007)		8,050	
2007	Monroe County (2007) *	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	Philadelphia Total (2009)		214,600	
2008	Pike County	300		
2009	Squirrel Hill (2002)	13,900		
2009	Squirrel Hill Adjacent Neighborhoods (2002)	5,700		
2009	South Hills (2002)	6,400		
2009	East Suburbs (2002)	5,500		
2009	Fox Chapel-North Hills (2002)	5,000		
2009	Western Suburbs (2002)	1,600		
2009	East End (2002)	1,700		
2009	Mon Valley (2002)	800		
2009	Other Places in Greater Pittsburgh (2002)	1,600		
2009	Pittsburgh (Allegheny & 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		
1997-2001	Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, excluding Hazelton-Tamaqua)	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		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
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) *	2,000		
1997-2001	Myrtle Beach (Horry County)	475		
1997-2001	Spartanburg (Spartanburg County)	500		
2009	Sumter (Clarendon & Sumter Counties)	100		
2009	Other Places	100		
	Total South Carolina	12,545		
	South Dakota			
2009	Rapid City	100		
1997-2001	Sioux Falls	195		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total South Dakota	395		
	Tennessee			
2011	Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport	150		
2000	Chattanooga	1,400		
2010	Knoxville (2010) *	2,000		
2006	Memphis (2006) #	8,000		
2009	Nashville (2002) #	7,800		
2010	Oak Ridge (2010) *	150		
2008	Other Places	100		
	Total Tennessee	19,600		
	Texas			
1997-2001	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)	1,800		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
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 Total (1988)		50,000	
2009	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		
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		
1997-2001	Lubbock (Lubbock County)	230		
2011	McAllen (Hidalgo & Starr Counties)	300		
1997-2001	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) *	1,000		
2011	Tyler	400		
2011	Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, & McLennan Counties)	500		
1997-2001	Wichita Falls	260		
1997-2001	Other Places	375		
	Total Texas	139,565		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Utah			
1997-2001	Ogden	150		
2009	Park City	600		400
2010	Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County) (2010) *	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		
1997-2001	Other Places	100		
	Total Vermont	5,385		
	Virginia			
1997-2001	Blacksburg-Radford	175		
1997-2001	Charlottesville	1,500		
1997-2001	Danville area	100		
2009	Fredericksburg (parts of 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	
2003	Arlington-Alexandria-Falls Church (2003)	27,900		
2003	South Fairfax-Prince William County (2003)	25,000		
2003	West Fairfax-Loudoun County (2003)	14,500		
2003	Jewish Federation of Greater Washington Total in Northern Virginia (2003)		67,400	
2009	Petersburg-Colonial Heights-Hopewell	200		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
2006	Central (1994)	2,200		
2006	West End (1994)	2,300		
2006	Far West End (1994)	4,600		
2006	Northeast (1994)	1,200		
2006	Southside (1994)	1,850		
2006	Richmond (Chesterfield & Henrico Counties) Total (1994)		12,150	
1997-2001	Roanoke	900		
1997-2001	Staunton-Lexington (Augusta, Bath, Highland, Page, Rockingham, & Shenandoah Counties)	370		
1997-2001	Winchester (Clarke, Frederick, Warren, & Winchester Counties)	270		
	Total Virginia	97,290		
	Washington			
1997-2001	Bellingham	525		
2011	Clark County (Vancouver) (2011) *	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	
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	300		
	Total West Virginia	2,335		

COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2011

Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area	Number of Jews	Area Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population
	Wisconsin			
1997-2001	Appleton area	100		
1997-2001	Beloit-Janesville	120		
1997-2001	Green Bay	500		
1997-2001	Kenosha (Kenosha County)	300		
1997-2001	La Crosse	100		
2009	Madison (Dane County)	5,000		
2006	City of Milwaukee (1996)	3,100		
2006	North Shore (1996)	11,000		
2006	Mequon (1996)	2,300		
2006	Metropolitan Ring (1996)	4,700		
2006	Milwaukee (Milwaukee, 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		
2008	Cheyenne	300		
2008	Jackson Hole	300		
2008	Laramie	200		
	Total Wyoming	950		
	Estimates for bolded communities are based on a scientific study in the year shown in parentheses.			
	Part-year population is shown only for communities where such information is available.			
	* DJN based estimate			
	** DJN based update of previous RDD study (first date is RDD study, second date is DJN based update)			
	*** US Census based estimate			
	# Scientific study used method other than RDD or DJN			
	Bolded communities with no symbol used an RDD based estimate			



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