

## Jewish Population in the United States, 2003

### *NJPS Released*

The 2000–01 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS), sponsored by United Jewish Communities (UJC), was designed to be the most comprehensive and sophisticated study ever conducted of American Jews. So that the results should be representative of all American Jews, respondents were selected using random-digit-dialing techniques and a complex screening process. Interviews were conducted between August 2000 and August 2001. The questionnaire and overall study design were developed by the UJC Research Department in close collaboration with its National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC), a distinguished group of 20 academicians and federation professionals with expertise in demography, sociology, religion, geography, economics, education, and other relevant disciplines.

Among the multitude of topics to be explored in NJPS 2000–01 were Jewish population size, socioeconomic characteristics, family structure, fertility, marital history, intermarriage, Jewish identification, religious practices, Jewish education, synagogue affiliation, philanthropic behavior, and relationship to Israel. UJC and others were expected to underwrite a broad range of analyses based on NJPS results to guide the planning and policy-making of the Jewish community.

UJC issued some findings at a press conference on October 8, 2002, most notably the report of a decline in the American Jewish population from 5.5 million in 1990 to 5.2 million a decade later. Major presentations on various aspects of the NJPS were scheduled for the UJC General Assembly (GA) that November. But these were canceled abruptly a week before the start of the GA and the full survey suppressed when it came to light that data had been lost two years earlier by the polling company, Roper Audits and Surveys Worldwide. Some insiders expressed the view that the missing data would have shown a higher number of Jews. The UJC—against the wishes of the survey’s Technical Advisory Committee, which believed that the problems were insubstantial and should not delay release of the findings—set up a six-member task force to investigate, under the leadership of Bernard Shapiro, vice chancellor of

McGill University. The release date for the survey was now set for the following spring (see AJYB 2003, pp. 138–42).

In January 2003, the Shapiro task force reported to the UJC that even aside from the lost data there were other methodological problems, some of which were “not fixable.” In April, the task force recommended the involvement of a new team of investigators with a higher level of technical expertise. The second review panel would be led by Mark Schulman, president of the Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas research firm, who said that it would take at least two months before the survey would see the light of day.

That estimate proved overoptimistic: the full survey was not distributed until September 10 (it is available at [www.ujc.org](http://www.ujc.org); a full analysis is scheduled for publication in AJYB 2005). Reiterating the finding released the previous October that there were 5.2 million American Jews, the NJPS presented the picture of a community that had barely changed since 1990: compared to other Americans, Jews were highly educated, concentrated in the professions, disproportionately aging, and having fewer children. Of the Jews who belonged to a synagogue, 39 percent were Reform, 33 percent Conservative, 21 percent Orthodox, 3 percent Reconstructionist, and 4 percent “other.” As expected, Jews in the West and South tended to be less Jewishly connected than those in the East. There was some good news about Jewish education: nearly a quarter of Jewish children had attended an all-day Jewish school at some point, and about 40 percent of Jewish college students had taken a course in Jewish studies.

The item drawing greatest attention had to do with intermarriage. The 1990 finding of a 52-percent rate, which came as a profound shock to the community, had drawn fire almost immediately because it counted categories of people who, though connected in various ways to Jewish households, were not, by any stretch of the imagination, “core” Jews, and their inclusion had the effect of exaggerating the extent of intermarriage. The new NJPS therefore recalculated the 1990 numbers and generated the new ones using only “core” Jews (for the definition of “core,” see below, p. 000). “Survey Finds Slight Rise in Jews’ Intermarrying,” was the headline in the *New York Times* (Sept. 11). The readjusted 1990 rate was 43 percent, and it rose just four points to 47 percent in the new survey, prompting some to conclude that intermarriage, which rose rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s, was leveling off. Only about a third of the children of intermarriage, according to the survey, were being raised as Jews.

Mark Schulman, chair of the survey’s final review committee, issued

a separate 24-page report on the methodological issues. He noted the presence of a “skew” in the NJPS toward completely Jewish households and toward religious Jews, and thus a possible undercount of nonaffiliated and intermarried Jews, which, when combined with the low, 28-percent response rate, may have led to an underestimate of the community’s size. Schulman noted, however, that the validity of “the analysis of relationships between variables” would not be affected by the survey’s shortcomings. A few days after Schulman submitted his report, the UJC eliminated the position of the professional who had overseen the NJPS.

The controversies that had been swirling around the NJPS before its release did not abate afterward. UJC officials touted the survey, Lorraine Blass, the project manager, assuring reporters that it was “checked and double-checked.” The social scientists who had served on the original Technical Advisory Committee and had favored release of the report back in November also praised it. But some critics claimed that the methodological problems rendered the findings of little value, and the \$6 million spent on the project (double original estimates) a waste of money. Other experts came down somewhere in the middle, arguing that the NJPS could be a useful tool for communal planning if interpreted with requisite care. On October 26–27, Brandeis University and the Wilstein Institute cosponsored a conference in Boston at which these various views were aired, although none of those present believed that a consensus was likely to emerge any time soon.

Adding a political tinge to the debate was a campaign by the *Forward* newspaper accusing the UJC of deliberately falsifying data in order to frighten the Jewish community about its future. In an unusual front page editorial in the September 12 issue entitled “The 52% Fraud,” editor J.J. Goldberg interpreted the recalculation of the 1990 intermarriage numbers as an admission that the 1990 NJPS, with its 52-percent rate, had been a “fraud” intended to “arouse the Jewish public” to take action against mixed marriage in the interests of Jewish “separatism.” And he claimed that the new NJPS, having admitted that “fraud,” was now perpetrating another: that the American Jewish population was declining. Goldberg went on to press his claim on the op-ed page of the *New York Times* (Sept. 17), where he wrote that the NJPS had “invented a crisis.” After Stephen Hoffman, president and CEO of the UJC, accused Goldberg of “slander,” the editor backtracked somewhat, allowing that the survey’s problems may not have resulted from deliberate fraud (*Forward*, Sept. 26).

*Jewish Community Studies*

A number of demographic surveys of individual Jewish communities were conducted in 2002 and 2003. Local federations sponsored studies of Pittsburgh and Phoenix, both carried out by Ukeles Associates; the two communities had last been surveyed almost 20 years earlier. The Pittsburgh data showed a slight decline in the number of Jews, from 44,900 in 1984 to 42,200. The Phoenix community, in contrast, grew significantly over that same time period, the number of people living in Jewish households more than doubling from 45,000 to 106,900. While the number of Jewish persons was not tallied in 1984, the study's authors believed that the current number of Jews, 82,900, was at least double the 1984 figure

## NEW YORK

A study of the largest Jewish community in the country, New York City—including the five boroughs plus neighboring Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties—was conducted in 2002 by UJA-Federation of New York and released in June, 2003. The principal investigators were Jacob B. Ukeles and Ron Miller of Ukeles Associates. Almost 69,000 households were contacted and 6,035 Jewish households were identified, of which 4,533 were subjects of interviews.

The study found that since 1991, when the previous survey of New York Jewry was conducted, the Jewish population of the eight-county region declined slightly, from 1,420,000 to 1,412,000, while the number of Jewish households rose slightly, from 638,000 to 643,000. As in 1991, Jews made up about 15 percent of the New York region's total population in 2002.

But movement to the suburbs led to a 6-percent decline in the number of Jewish households in the five boroughs and a 5-percent drop in the number of Jewish persons: there were now fewer than a million Jews within the city limits, 972,000. The 5-percent decline, however, was far lower than the 11-percent decline in the city's non-Hispanic white population. Jewish households in the three suburban counties increased by 24 percent since 1991, to 188,000, and the Jewish population by 12 percent, to 440,000.

The boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan together accounted for 51 percent of the Jewish households in the area and almost 50 percent of the Jewish population. Indeed, Brooklyn itself was home to more Jews than any American city with the exception of Los Angeles. Brooklyn (by 23

percent) and Staten Island (by 27 percent) were the only city boroughs that experienced growth between 1991 and 2002, the others sustaining substantial losses. Westchester Jewry grew by 40 percent and Nassau by 9 percent, while the number for Suffolk fell 8 percent. The 2002 Jewish population figures for the eight counties are listed below, p. 133.

More than half—57 percent—of the adults surveyed were married at the time they were interviewed, 20 percent reported never having married, 12 percent were widowed, 9 percent separated or divorced, and 2 percent living together. Manhattan had the highest percentage of never married (35 percent) and the Bronx highest percentage of widowed (24 percent). More than a quarter of Jewish households had at least one child under age 18.

Almost three-quarters of Jewish adults were born in the U.S., but some 92,000 households and 202,000 persons were Russian-speaking (300 respondents filled out the survey in Russian). Of these households, 76,000 included an adult born in the former Soviet Union. Indeed, over 90 percent of Russian-speaking American Jews lived in the New York area. Russian speakers made up 19 percent of the city's Jewish population and 4 percent of the population of the three suburban counties. Brooklyn was home to 62 percent of New York's Russian speakers and Queens to 19 percent. The Russian speakers made up a large part of the Jewish communities in Brooklyn (27 percent), Staten Island (26 percent) and Queens (21 percent).

On denominational identification, the big increases since 1991 were for the Orthodox, up from 13 to 19 percent, and for those identifying as "secular" or "no religion," up from 3 to 10 percent. The Reform numbers dropped from 36 to 29 percent and the Conservative from 34 to 26 percent. The borough with the highest percentage of Orthodox (37 percent) was Brooklyn.

Asked how important being Jewish was in their lives, 65 percent of New York Jews replied it was very important, another 26 percent said it was somewhat important, and just 9 percent felt it was unimportant. Given a list of Jewish values and asked to indicate which were "very important," the top choices were "survival of the State of Israel" (92 percent) and "making the world a better place" (88 percent). As for Jewish communal priorities, the three most popular, all attracting the backing of 86 percent, were helping Jews in distress around the world, supporting Jewish children and families in crisis, and aiding the Jewish poor.

Fully half of all Jewish households belonged to a Jewish organization of some kind, and 43 percent belonged to a synagogue—up from 38 per-

cent in 1991. In Nassau and Suffolk, more than half of Jewish households belonged to synagogues. Younger Jews were slightly more likely than their elders to be synagogue members. Only 17 percent of New York Jews actually attended service at least once a week. Of those Jews who considered it very important to be part of a Jewish community, about a quarter did not have any Jewish communal connection. More than three-quarters of Jews said that Hanukkah candles were lit in their homes and that they attended a Passover seder regularly; almost three-quarters said they fasted on Yom Kippur; Shabbat candles were regularly lit in almost a third of households; and a little over a quarter of respondents said their homes were kosher. On all of these measures, observance was slightly up from 1991.

Of all married Jews in New York, 83 percent had Jewish born-spouses, 4 percent were married to converts, and 13 percent were married to non-Jews. Looking at marriages involving Jews, 72 percent were between two Jews, 7 percent between a born-Jew and a convert, and 22 percent between a Jew and a non-Jew. Suffolk County had the highest intermarriage rate and Brooklyn the lowest. The intermarriage rate for the New York area, which rose rapidly in the 1970s, appeared to have stabilized since the 1980s. Of the 370,000 children living in Jewish households (defined as containing at least one Jewish adult), 83 percent were being raised as Jews, 12 percent as non-Jews, and 4 percent as Jews and "something else." Some 61,000 children, 16 percent of the total, were living in intermarried households, and of that number, half were not being raised as Jews.

The New York study found a number of what it called "vulnerable populations." Some 83,000 Jewish seniors lived alone, and almost a third of Jewish households reported an income below \$35,000. One of every six Jewish households in the region lived under the poverty line—almost double the 1991 rate—and one in three respondents reported that they were "just managing." The Russian-speaking population had much higher poverty rates than other Jews.

The data about the extent of poverty among New York Jews, confirming previous anecdotal evidence, attracted considerable attention. The NJPS, released just a few months later, found that about 5 percent of Jews nationally were poor, a figure that many considered too low.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

A study of the Jews of Greater Washington, D.C. (including the District and the surrounding areas of Maryland and Virginia), sponsored by

the Charles I. and Mary Kaplan Family Foundation and conducted by Prof. Ira Sheskin, was completed in 2003. It was based primarily on telephone interviews, the sample derived through random digit dialing (RRD). While summary report was made available promptly, the full study was not yet released at year's end.

The survey found 267,000 persons living in Jewish households, a 47-percent increase from the previous survey in 1983. Of these individuals, 215,000 (80 percent) were Jewish, making Greater Washington the sixth largest Jewish community in the country. But the increase in the number of Jews was just 37 percent in 20 years, ten points lower than the increase in persons living in Jewish households. A major reason for the difference was a rise in the percentage of intermarried couples from 29 percent in 1983 to 41 percent in 2003 (53 percent for those under age 35). Twenty-seven percent of Jewish children lived in intermarried households, and 35 percent of all Jewish households at least sometimes had a Christmas tree.

Washington area Jews were disproportionately unaffiliated with the Jewish community. Just 37 percent of Jews were synagogue members, far below the national average. Only 44 percent of Jewish households were found to be on the federation's mailing list, the lowest rate of about 20 comparable cities, and only 9 percent of households belonged to a Jewish community center. Only 20 percent of the households reported current membership in any Jewish organization, a very low figure. One reason for the minimal level of participation was the very high number of singles living alone, 17 percent. More than half of all children living in Jewish households had both parents (one, in single-parent families) working full-time, 9 percent of children lived in single-parent households, and 28 percent in homes where an adult is or has been divorced.

The Washington Jewish community was relatively wealthy. The median value of a home owned by a Jew was \$369,000, as compared to \$197,400 for all homes in the area. Median household income stood at \$95,900, with 47 percent of households making \$100,000 or over, and 12 percent \$200,000 or over. Jews were also highly educated, 85 percent of adults (as compared to 45 percent of all Washingtonians) possessing a four-year college degree, and 52 percent having graduate degrees.

Also of interest were the survey's data on Jewish attitudes. The number of respondents who reported experiencing anti-Semitism was 12 percent of the total, a huge decline from the 29 percent recorded in 1983. The percentage perceiving a moderate amount or a great deal of anti-Semitism in the area similarly declined over the 20-year period, from 56 to 29 percent.

This survey, perhaps the first in any Jewish community to ask about political preferences, found that 69 percent considered themselves Democrats, 11 percent Republicans, and 17 percent independents; the political breakdown for those under age 35 was virtually identical.

### *Local Jewish Population*

For many years, the research staff of the Council of Jewish Federations and its successor organization, the UJC, had prepared and updated listings of local Jewish population statistics for the AJYB. The UJC brought this arrangement to an end after 2001, and thus up-to-date local data is no longer available. *As a service to our readers, we reprint the 2001 tables that were published in the 2002 AJYB, updated only for the New York City area, Phoenix, and Pittsburgh, where surveys conducted in 2002 have become available.* For a description of how the 2001 data were derived, see AJYB 2002, pp. 247–49.

THE EDITORS

## APPENDIX

TABLE 1. JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2001

State	Estimated Jewish Population	Total Population*	Estimated Jewish Percent of Total
Alabama	9,000	4,451,000	0.2
Alaska	3,400	628,000	0.5
Arizona	81,500	5,165,000	1.6
Arkansas	1,700	2,678,000	0.1
California	999,000	34,000,000	2.9
Colorado	73,000	4,323,000	1.7
Connecticut	111,000	3,410,000	3.2
Delaware	13,500	786,000	1.7
Dist. of Columbia	25,500	571,000	4.5
Florida	620,000	16,054,000	3.9
Georgia	93,500	8,230,000	1.1
Hawaii	7,000	1,212,000	0.6
Idaho	1,100	1,299,000	0.1
Illinois	270,000	12,436,000	2.2
Indiana	17,500	6,090,000	0.3
Iowa	6,100	2,928,000	0.2
Kansas	14,000	2,692,000	0.5
Kentucky	11,500	4,047,000	0.3
Louisiana	16,000	4,470,000	0.4
Maine	9,300	1,277,000	0.7
Maryland	213,000	5,311,000	4.0
Massachusetts	275,000	6,357,000	4.3
Michigan	110,000	9,952,000	1.1
Minnesota	42,000	4,931,000	0.9
Mississippi	1,500	2,849,000	0.1
Missouri	62,500	5,603,000	1.1
Montana	800	903,000	0.1
Nebraska	7,000	1,713,000	0.4
Nevada	77,000	2,019,000	3.8
New Hampshire	10,000	1,240,000	0.8
New Jersey	485,000	8,429,000	5.7

State	Estimated Jewish Population	Total Population*	Estimated Jewish Percent of Total
New Mexico .....	11,500	1,821,000	0.6
New York .....	1,657,000	18,990,000	8.7
North Carolina .....	26,500	8,077,000	0.3
North Dakota .....	450	641,000	0.1
Ohio .....	149,000	11,360,000	1.3
Oklahoma .....	5,000	3,453,000	0.1
Oregon .....	32,000	3,429,000	0.9
Pennsylvania .....	282,000	12,283,000	2.3
Rhode Island .....	16,000	1,050,000	1.5
South Carolina .....	11,500	4,023,000	0.3
South Dakota .....	300	756,000	(z)
Tennessee .....	18,000	5,702,000	0.3
Texas .....	131,000	20,947,000	0.6
Utah .....	4,500	2,242,000	0.2
Vermont .....	5,500	610,000	0.9
Virginia .....	66,000	7,104,000	0.9
Washington .....	43,000	5,908,000	0.7
West Virginia .....	2,300	1,808,000	0.1
Wisconsin .....	28,000	5,372,000	0.5
Wyoming .....	400	494,000	0.1
U.S. TOTAL .....	**6,155,000	282,125,000	2.2

N.B. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

\* Resident population, April 1, 2001 (Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division).

\*\* Exclusive of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands which previously reported Jewish populations of 1,500 and 350, respectively.

(z) Figure is less than 0.1 and rounds to 0.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. JEWISH POPULATION BY REGIONS, 2001

Region	Total Population	Percent Distribution	Estimated Jewish Population	Percent Distribution
Northeast . . . . .	53,645,000	19.0	2,850,000	46.3
Middle Atlantic . . . .	39,701,000	14.1	2,424,000	39.3
New England . . . . .	13,944,000	4.9	426,000	6.9
Midwest . . . . .	64,473,000	22.9	706,000	11.4
East North Central . .	45,210,000	16.0	574,000	9.3
West North Central . .	19,263,000	6.8	132,000	2.1
South . . . . .	100,562,000	35.7	1,265,000	20.6
East South Central . .	17,050,000	6.0	40,000	0.6
South Atlantic . . . . .	51,964,000	18.4	1,071,000	17.4
West South Central . .	31,548,000	11.1	154,000	2.5
West . . . . .	63,445,000	22.5	1,334,000	21.7
Mountain . . . . .	18,267,000	6.5	250,000	4.1
Pacific . . . . .	45,178,000	16.0	1,084,000	17.6
<b>TOTALS . . . . .</b>	<b>282,125,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,155,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

N.B. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 3. RANK-ORDERED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, BY JEWISH POPULATION, 2001

Metro Area	Estimated Jewish Population	Jewish % of Total Population	% Share of U.S. Jewish Population	Cumulative % Share of Jewish Population
1. New York-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA*	2,051,000	9.7	33.3	33.3
2. Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA*	668,000	4.1	10.9	44.2
3. Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, FL*	331,000	8.5	5.4	49.6
4. Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD*	285,000	4.6	4.6	54.2
5. Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI*	265,000	2.9	4.3	58.5
6. Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT*	254,000	4.4	4.1	62.6
7. San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA*	218,000	3.1	3.6	66.2
8. West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	167,000	14.8	2.7	68.9
9. Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	166,000	3.4	2.7	71.6
10. Baltimore, MD	106,000	3.9	1.7	73.3
11. Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI*	103,000	1.9	1.7	75.0
12. Cleveland-Akron, OH*	86,000	2.9	1.4	76.4
13. Atlanta, GA	86,000	2.1	1.4	77.8
14. Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	82,900	1.9	1.3	78.5
15. Las Vegas, NV-AZ	75,000	4.8	1.2	79.0
16. San Diego, CA	70,000	2.5	1.1	80.1
17. Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO*	67,000	2.3	1.1	81.2
18. St. Louis, MO-IL	54,500	2.1	.9	83.1
19. Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX*	50,000	1.0	.8	83.9
20. Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX*	45,500	1.0	.7	84.6
21. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	45,000	1.9	.7	85.4
22. Pittsburgh, PA	42,200	1.7	.7	86.0
23. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	40,500	1.4	.7	86.0

Metro Area	Estimated Jewish Population	Jewish % of Total Population	% Share of U.S. Jewish Population	Cumulative % Share of Jewish Population
24. Seattle-Tacoma- Bremerton, WA* . . . . .	40,000	1.1	.6	87.3
25. Hartford, CT . . . . .	33,500	2.8	.5	87.9
26. Portland-Salem, OR-WA* . . . . .	27,000	1.2	.4	88.3
27. Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN* . . . . .	24,000	1.2	.4	88.7
28. Rochester, NY . . . . .	23,000	2.1	.4	89.1
29. Columbus, OH . . . . .	22,000	1.4	.4	89.4
30. Sacramento-Yolo, CA* . . . . .	21,500	1.2	.3	89.8
31. Milwaukee-Racine, WI* . . . . .	21,000	1.2	.3	90.1
32. Orlando, FL . . . . .	21,000	1.3	.3	90.5
33. Tucson, AZ . . . . .	20,000	2.4	.3	90.8
34. Albany-Schenectady- Troy, NY . . . . .	19,000	2.2	.3	91.1
35. Kansas City, MO-KS . . . . .	19,000	1.1	.3	91.4
36. Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY . . . . .	18,500	1.6	.3	91.7
37. Providence-Fall River- Warwick, RI-MA . . . . .	17,000	1.4	.3	92.0
38. Sarasota-Bradenton, FL . . . . .	15,500	2.6	.3	92.2
39. Austin, TX . . . . .	13,500	1.1	.2	92.4
40. Norfolk-Virginia Beach- Newport News, VA-NC . . . . .	13,500	0.9	.2	92.7
41. Springfield, MA . . . . .	13,000	2.2	.2	92.9
42. New Orleans, LA . . . . .	13,000	1.0	.2	93.1
43. Richmond-Petersburg, VA . . . . .	13,000	1.3	.2	93.3
44. San Antonio, TX . . . . .	11,000	0.7	.2	93.5
45. Indianapolis, IN . . . . .	10,000	0.6	.2	93.6
46. Syracuse, NY . . . . .	9,500	1.3	.2	93.8
47. Charlotte-Gastonia- Rock Hill, NC-SC . . . . .	9,000	0.6	.1	93.9
48. Louisville, KY-IN . . . . .	8,500	0.8	.1	94.1
49. Memphis, TN-AR-MS . . . . .	8,500	0.7	.1	94.2
50. Ft. Myers-Cape Coral, FL . . . . .	8,000	1.8	.1	94.3

Designations for the metropolitan areas are in accordance with the United States Statistical Policy Office, Office of Management and Budget, Bulletin Number 99-04 and established June 30, 1999. All areas are Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) except those designated with an asterisk (\*), which are Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSA). The one exception to this rule is the Washington-Baltimore CMSA, which is separated.

N.B.: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 4. COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATIONS OF 100 OR MORE, 2001  
(ESTIMATED)

State and City	Jewish Population	State and City	Jewish Population	State
<b>ALABAMA</b>		<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		Alameda County, under S.F. Bay Area)
*Birmingham . . . . .	5,300	Antelope Valley . . . . .	3,000	Ontario (incl. in San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys)
Dothan . . . . .	100	Aptos (incl. in Santa Cruz)		Orange County <sup>N</sup>
Huntsville . . . . .	750	Bakersfield-Kern County . . . . .	1,600	. . . . . 60,000
**Mobile . . . . .	1,100	Berkeley (incl. in Contra Costa County, under S.F. Bay Area)		Oroville (incl. in Chico)
**Montgomery . . . . .	1,200	Carmel (incl. in Monterey Peninsula)		Palmdale (incl. in Antelope Valley)
Tuscaloosa . . . . .	300	*Chico . . . . .	750	Palm Springs <sup>N</sup> . . . 17,000
Other places . . . . .	250	Corona (incl. in Riverside area)		Palo Alto (incl. in South Peninsula, under S.F. Bay Area)
<b>ALASKA</b>		*Eureka . . . . .	1,000	Paradise (incl. in Chico)
*Anchorage . . . . .	2,300	Fairfield . . . . .	800	Pasadena (incl. in L.A. area)
*Fairbanks . . . . .	540	Fontana (incl. in San Bernardino)		Paso Robles (incl. in San Luis Obispo)
Juneau . . . . .	285	*Fresno . . . . .	2,300	Petaluma (incl. in Sonoma County, under S.F. Bay Area)
Kenai Peninsula . . . . .	200	Lancaster (incl. in Antelope Valley)		Pomona Valley <sup>N</sup> (incl. in San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys)
Ketchikan (incl. in Juneau)		Long Beach <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	18,000	*Redding area . . . . . 150
Other places . . . . .	100	Los Angeles area <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	519,000	Redwood Valley (incl. in Mendocino County)
<b>ARIZONA</b>		*Mendocino County . . . . .	600	Riverside area . . . . . 2,000
Cochise County . . . . .	350	*Merced County . . . . .	190	Sacramento <sup>N</sup> . . . . . 21,300
*Flagstaff . . . . .	500	*Modesto . . . . .	500	Salinas . . . . . 1,000
Lake Havasu City . . . . .	200	Monterey Peninsula . . . . .	2,300	San Bernardino area . . . . . 3,000
*Phoenix . . . . .	82,900	Moreno Valley (incl. in Riverside)		*San Diego . . . . . 70,000
Prescott . . . . .	300	Murrieta Hot Springs . . . . .	550	
Sierra Vista (incl. in Cochise County)		*Napa County . . . . .	1,000	
*Tucson . . . . .	20,000	Oakland (incl. in		
Yuma . . . . .	150			
Other places . . . . .	100			
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				
Fayetteville . . . . .	175			
Hot Springs . . . . .	150			
**Little Rock . . . . .	1,100			
Other places . . . . .	250			

<sup>N</sup>See Notes below. \*Includes entire county. \*\*Includes all of two counties. \*\*\*Figure not updated for at least five years.

Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	State
San Francisco Bay Area <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	210,000	COLORADO		Manchester (incl. in Hartford)
Alameda County . . . . .	32,500	Aspen . . . . .	750	Meriden (incl. in New Haven)
Contra Costa County . . . . .	22,000	Boulder (incl. in Denver)		Middletown . . . . .
Marin County . . . . .	18,500	Breckenridge (incl. in Vail)		1,200
N. Peninsula . . . . .	24,500	Colorado Springs . . . . .	1,500	New Britain (incl. in Hartford)
San Francisco . . . . .	49,500	Denver <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	66,700	New Canaan (incl. in Stamford)
San Jose . . . . .	33,000	Eagle (incl. in Vail)		New Haven <sup>N</sup> . . . . .
Sonoma County . . . . .	9,000	Evergreen (incl. in Denver)		24,300
S. Peninsula . . . . .	21,000	*Fort Collins . . . . .	2,000	New London <sup>N</sup> . . . . .
San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	30,000	*Grand Junction . . . . .	320	3,850
*San Jose (listed under S.F. Bay Area)		Greeley (incl. in Fort Collins)		New Milford (incl. in Waterbury)
*San Luis Obispo . . . . .	2,000	Loveland (incl. in Fort Collins)		Newtown (incl. in Danbury)
*Santa Barbara . . . . .	7,000	Pueblo <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	425	Norwalk (incl. in Westport)
*Santa Cruz . . . . .	6,000	Steamboat Springs . . . . .	250	Norwich (incl. in New London)
Santa Maria . . . . .	500	***Telluride . . . . .	125	Rockville (incl. in Hartford)
Santa Monica (incl. in Los Angeles area)		**Vail . . . . .	650	Shelton (incl. in Bridgeport)
Santa Rosa (incl. in Sonoma County, under S.F. Bay Area)		Other places . . . . .	200	Southington (incl. in Hartford)
Sonoma County (listed under S.F. Bay Area)		CONNECTICUT		Stamford . . . . .
*South Lake Tahoe . . . . .	150	Bridgeport <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	13,000	9,200
Stockton . . . . .	850	Bristol (incl. in Hartford)		Storrs (incl. in Willimantic)
Sun City . . . . .	200	Cheshire (incl. in Waterbury)		Torrington area . . . . .
Tulare and Kings counties . . . . .	350	***Colchester . . . . .	300	580
Ukiah (incl. in Mendocino Co.)		Danbury <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	3,200	Wallingford (incl. in New Haven)
Vallejo area . . . . .	900	***Danielson . . . . .	100	Waterbury <sup>N</sup> . . . . .
*Ventura County <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	15,000	Darien (incl. in Stamford)		4,500
Visalia (incl. in Tulare and Kings counties)		Greenwich . . . . .	4,200	Westport <sup>N</sup> . . . . .
Other places . . . . .	200	Hartford <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	32,200	11,400
		Hebron (incl. in Colchester)		Willimantic area . . . . .
		Lebanon (incl. in Colchester)		700
		Lower Middlesex County <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	1,600	Other places . . . . .
				250
				DELAWARE
				Dover (incl. in Kent and Sussex counties totals)
				Kent and Sussex counties . . . . .
				1,600
				Newark area . . . . .
				4,300
				Wilmington area . . . . .
				7,600

Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	State
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Pinellas County	24,200	
Washington D.C. <sup>N</sup>	25,500	**Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (incl. in Fort Myers)		HAWAII
FLORIDA		**Sarasota	15,500	Hilo . . . . . 280
Arcadia (incl. in Fort Myers)		Southeast Florida	498,000	Honolulu (incl. all of Oahu) . . . . . 6,400
Boca Raton-Delray Beach (listed under Southeast Fla.)		Boca Raton-Delray Beach	93,000	Kauai . . . . . 100
Brevard County	5,000	Broward County	213,000	Maui . . . . . 210
Broward County (listed under Southeast Fla.)		Miami-Dade County	118,000	IDAHO
***Crystal River	100	Palm Beach County (excl. Boca Raton-Delray Beach)	74,000	**Boise . . . . . 800
**Daytona Beach	2,500	*St. Petersburg-Clearwater (incl. in Pinellas County)		Ketchum . . . . . 100
Fort Lauderdale (incl. in Broward County, under Southeast Fla.)		Stuart-Port St. Lucie <sup>N</sup>	4,300	Lewiston (incl. in Moscow)
**Fort Myers	8,000	Tallahassee	2,200	Moscow . . . . . 100
Fort Pierce	1,060	*Tampa	20,000	Other places . . . . . 100
Gainesville	2,200	Venice (incl. in Sarasota)		ILLINOIS
Hollywood-S. Broward County (incl. in Broward County, under Southeast Fla.)		*Vero Beach	400	Aurora area . . . . . 750
**Jacksonville	7,300	***Winter Haven	300	Bloomington-Normal . . . . . 500
Key West	650	Other places	100	Carbondale (incl. in S. Ill.)
***Lakeland	1,000	GEORGIA		*Champaign-Urbana . . . . . 1,400
*Miami-Dade County (listed under Southeast Fla.)		Albany area	200	Chicago Metro Area <sup>N</sup> . . . . . 261,000
Naples-Collier County	4,200	Athens	600	**Danville . . . . . 100
New Port Richey (incl. in Pasco County)		Atlanta Metro Area	85,900	*Decatur . . . . . 130
Ocala-Marion County	500	Augusta <sup>N</sup>	1,300	DeKalb . . . . . 180
Orlando <sup>N</sup>	21,000	Brunswick	120	East St. Louis (incl. in S. Ill.)
Palm Beach County (listed under Southeast Fla.)		**Columbus	750	Elgin <sup>N</sup> . . . . . 500
Pasco County	1,000	**Dalton	125	Freeport (incl. in Rockford)
**Pensacola	975	Macon	1,000	*Joliet . . . . . 210
		*Savannah	3,000	Kankakee . . . . . 100
		**Valdosta	100	Moline (incl. in Quad Cities)
		Other places	250	*Peoria . . . . . 800
				Quad Cities-Ill. portion . . . . . 400
				Quincy . . . . . 100
				Rock Island (incl. in Quad Cities)
				Rockford <sup>N</sup> . . . . . 1,100

Jewish State and City	Population	Jewish State and City	Population	Jewish State	
Southern Illinois <sup>N</sup>		Wichita <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	1,100	Columbia (incl. in Howard County)	
.....	500	Other places . . . . .	100	Cumberland . . . . .	
*Springfield . . . . .	1,090	KENTUCKY			
Waukegan . . . . .	300	Covington-Newport area . . . . .	500	*Easton . . . . .	
Other places . . . . .	250	Lexington <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	2,000	*Frederick . . . . .	
INDIANA					
Bloomington . . . . .	1,000	*Louisville . . . . .	8,700	*Hagerstown . . . . .	
Elkhart (incl. in S. Bend)		Paducah . . . . .	150	*Harford County	
Evansville . . . . .	400	Other places . . . . .	100	.....	
**Fort Wayne . . . . .	900	LOUISIANA			
**Gary-Northwest		Alexandria <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	175	Montgomery and Prince Georges counties . . . . .	
Indiana . . . . .	2,000	Baton Rouge <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	1,600	Ocean City . . . . .	
**Indianapolis . . . . .	10,000	Lafayette (incl. in S. Central La.)		Salisbury . . . . .	
**Lafayette . . . . .	550	Lake Charles area		Silver Spring (incl. in Montgomery County)	
*Michigan City . . . . .	300	.....	200	Other places . . . . .	
Muncie . . . . .	120	Monroe (incl. in Shreveport)			
South Bend <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	1,850	**New Orleans . . . . .	13,000	MASSACHUSETTS	
*Terre Haute . . . . .	100	**Shreveport . . . . .	815	Amherst area . . . . .	1,300
Other places . . . . .	200	***South Central La. <sup>N</sup>		Andover <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	2,850
IOWA					
Ames (incl. in Des Moines)		.....	250	Athol area (incl. in N. Worcester County)	
Cedar Rapids . . . . .	420	Other places . . . . .	150	Attleboro area . . . . .	
Council Bluffs . . . . .	150	MAINE			Beverly (incl. in North Shore, under Boston Metro Region)
*Davenport (incl. in Quad Cities)		***Augusta . . . . .	140	Boston Metro Region <sup>N</sup>	
*Des Moines . . . . .	2,800	Bangor . . . . .	3,000	.....	
*Iowa City . . . . .	1,300	Biddeford-Saco (incl. in S. Maine)		Boston . . . . .	
Postville . . . . .	150	Brunswick-Bath (incl. in S. Maine)		Brockton-South	
Quad Cities-Iowa portion . . . . .	500	Lewiston-Auburn . . . . .	500	Central . . . . .	
**Sioux City . . . . .	400	Portland (incl. in S. Maine)		Brookline . . . . .	
*Waterloo . . . . .	170	***Rockland area . . . . .	300	Framingham . . . . .	
Other places . . . . .	250	Southern Maine <sup>N</sup>		Near West . . . . .	
KANSAS					
Kansas City area-Kansas portion <sup>N</sup>		.....	6,000	Newton . . . . .	
.....	12,000	***Waterville . . . . .	225	North Central . . . . .	
Lawrence . . . . .	200	Other places . . . . .	150	Northeast . . . . .	
***Manhattan . . . . .	425	MARYLAND			North Shore . . . . .
*Topeka . . . . .	400	Annapolis area . . . . .	3,000	Northwest . . . . .	
		**Baltimore . . . . .	91,400	Southeast . . . . .	
				Brockton (listed under Boston Metro Region)	

Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	State	
Brookline (listed under Boston Metro Region)		North Berkshire County . . . . .	400	Mt. Clemens (incl. in Detroit)	
Cape Cod-Barnstable County . . . . .	3,250	North Worcester County . . . . .	1,500	Mt. Pleasant <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	130
Clinton (incl. in Worcester-Central Worcester County)		Northampton . . . . .	1,200	*Muskegon . . . . .	210
Fall River area . . . . .	1,100	Peabody (incl. in N. Shore, listed under Boston Metro Region)		*Saginaw . . . . .	115
Falmouth (incl. in Cape Cod)		Pittsfield-Berkshire County . . . . .	4,000	Traverse City . . . . .	200
Fitchburg (incl. in N. Worcester County)		Plymouth area . . . . .	1,000	Other places . . . . .	350
Framingham (listed under Boston Metro Region)		Provincetown (incl. in Cape Cod)		MINNESOTA	
Gardner (incl. in N. Worcester County)		Salem (incl. in N. Shore, listed under Boston Metro Region)		**Duluth . . . . .	485
Gloucester (incl. N. Shore, listed under Boston Metro Region)		Southbridge (incl. in S. Worcester County)		*Minneapolis . . . . .	31,500
Great Barrington (incl. in Pittsfield)		South Worcester County . . . . .	500	Rochester . . . . .	550
*Greenfield . . . . .	1,100	Springfield <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	10,000	**St. Paul . . . . .	9,200
Haverhill . . . . .	800	Taunton area . . . . .	1,000	Other places . . . . .	100
Holyoke . . . . .	600	Webster (incl. in S. Worcester County)		MISSISSIPPI	
*Hyannis (incl. in Cape Cod)		Worcester-Central Worcester County . . . . .	11,000	Biloxi-Gulfport . . . . .	250
Lawrence (incl. in Andover)		Other places . . . . .	150	**Greenville . . . . .	120
Leominster (incl. in N. Worcester County)		MICHIGAN		**Hattiesburg . . . . .	130
Lowell area . . . . .	2,000	*Ann Arbor . . . . .	7,000	**Jackson . . . . .	550
Lynn (incl. in N. Shore, listed under Boston Metro Region)		Bay City . . . . .	150	Other places . . . . .	450
*Martha's Vineyard . . . . .	300	Benton Harbor area . . . . .	240	MISSOURI	
New Bedford <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	2,600	**Detroit Metro Area . . . . .	94,000	Columbia . . . . .	400
Newburyport . . . . .	280	*Flint . . . . .	1,500	Joplin . . . . .	100
Newton (listed under Boston Metro Region)		*Grand Rapids . . . . .	1,850	Kansas City area-Missouri portion <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	7,100
North Adams (incl. in N. Berkshire County)		**Jackson . . . . .	200	*St. Joseph . . . . .	265
		*Kalamazoo . . . . .	1,500	**St. Louis . . . . .	54,000
		Lansing area . . . . .	2,100	Springfield . . . . .	300
		Midland . . . . .	120	Other places . . . . .	100
				MONTANA	
				*Billings . . . . .	300
				Butte . . . . .	100
				Helena (incl. in Butte)	
				*Kalispell . . . . .	150
				Missoula . . . . .	200
				Other places . . . . .	100
				NEBRASKA	
				Grand Island-Hastings (incl. in Lincoln)	

Jewish State and City	Population	Jewish State and City	Population	Jewish State
Lincoln . . . . .	700	incl. in Northeastern N.J.) . . . . .	83,700	Livingston (listed under Essex County)
**Omaha . . . . .	6,100	Bridgeton . . . . .	110	Middlesex County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.) <sup>N</sup> . . . . .
Other places . . . . .	50	Bridgewater (incl. in Somerset County)		45,000
NEVADA		Camden (incl. in Cherry Hill-S. N.J.)		Monmouth County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.) . . . . .
Carson City (incl. in Reno)		Cherry Hill-Southern N.J. <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	49,000	65,000
*Las Vegas . . . . .	75,000	Edison (incl. in Middlesex County)		Morris County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.) . . . . .
**Reno . . . . .	2,100	Elizabeth (incl. in Union County)		33,500
Sparks (incl. in Reno)		Englewood (incl. in Bergen County)		Morristown (incl. in Morris County)
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Essex County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.) <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	76,200	Mt. Holly (incl. in Cherry Hill-S. N.J.)
Bethlehem . . . . .	200	East Essex . . . . .	10,800	New Brunswick (incl. in Middlesex County)
Concord . . . . .	500	Livingston . . . . .	12,600	Newark (incl. in Essex County)
Dover area . . . . .	600	North Essex . . . . .	15,600	Northeastern N.J. <sup>N</sup> . . . . .
Exeter (incl. in Portsmouth)		South Essex . . . . .	20,300	417,000
Franconia (incl. in Bethlehem)		West Orange-Orange . . . . .	16,900	Ocean County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.) . . . . .
***Hanover-		*Flemington . . . . .	1,500	29,000
Lebanon . . . . .	600	Freehold (incl. in Monmouth County)		Passaic County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.) . . . . .
***Keene . . . . .	300	Gloucester (incl. in Cherry Hill-S. N.J.)		17,000
**Laconia . . . . .	270	Hoboken (listed under Hudson County)		Passaic-Clifton (incl. in Passaic County)
Littleton (incl. in Bethlehem)		Hudson County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.) . . . . .	11,800	Paterson (incl. in Passaic County)
Manchester area . . . . .	4,000	Bayonne . . . . .	1,600	Perth Amboy (incl. in Middlesex County)
Nashua area . . . . .	2,000	Hoboken . . . . .	1,400	Phillipsburg (incl. in Warren County)
Portsmouth area . . . . .	1,250	Jersey City . . . . .	6,000	Plainfield (incl. in Union County)
Rochester (incl. in Dover)		North Hudson County <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	2,800	Princeton area . . . . .
Salem . . . . .	150	Jersey City (listed under Hudson County)		3,000
Other places . . . . .	100	Lakewood (incl. in Ocean County)		Somerset County (also incl. in Northeastern N.J.) . . . . .
NEW JERSEY				11,000
Asbury Park (incl. in Monmouth County)				Somerville (incl. in Somerset County)
**Atlantic City (incl. Atlantic and Cape May counties) . . . . .	15,800			
Bayonne (listed under Hudson County)				
Bergen County (also				



Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	State
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		Hamilton (incl. in Butler County)	Portland <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	25,500
Asheville <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	1,300	Kent (incl. in Akron)	**Salem . . . . .	1,000
**Chapel Hill-Durham . . . . .	4,600	*Lima . . . . .	Other places . . . . .	100
Charlotte <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	8,500	***Lorain . . . . .	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	
Elizabethtown (incl. in Wilmington)		Mansfield . . . . .	Allentown (incl. in Lehigh Valley)	
*Fayetteville . . . . .	300	Marion <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	*Altoona . . . . .	575
Gastonia . . . . .	210	Middletown (incl. in Butler County)	Ambridge (incl. in Pittsburgh)	
*Greensboro . . . . .	2,500	New Philadelphia (incl. in Canton)	Beaver Falls (incl. in Upper Beaver County)	
Greenville . . . . .	240	Norwalk (incl. in Sandusky)	Bethlehem (incl. in Lehigh Valley)	
*Hendersonville . . . . .	250	Oberlin (incl. in Elyria)	Bucks County (listed under Philadelphia area)	
**Hickory . . . . .	260	Oxford (incl. in Butler County)	*Butler . . . . .	250
High Point (incl. in Greensboro)		**Sandusky . . . . .	**Chambersburg . . . . .	150
Jacksonville (incl. in Wilmington)		Springfield . . . . .	Chester (incl. in Delaware County, listed under Phila. area)	
Raleigh-Wake County . . . . .	6,000	*Steubenville . . . . .	Chester County (listed under Phila. area)	
Whiteville (incl. in Wilmington)		Toledo <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	Coatesville (incl. in Chester County, listed under Phila. area)	
Wilmington area . . . . .	1,200	Warren (incl. in Youngstown)	Easton (incl. in Lehigh Valley)	
Winston-Salem . . . . .	485	Wooster . . . . .	*Erie . . . . .	850
Other places . . . . .	500	Youngstown <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	Farrell (incl. in Sharon)	
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		*Zanesville . . . . .	Greensburg (incl. in Pittsburgh)	
Fargo . . . . .	200	Other places . . . . .	**Harrisburg . . . . .	7,000
Grand Forks . . . . .	130	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		Hazleton area . . . . .
Other places . . . . .	100	Norman (incl. in Oklahoma City)	Honesdale (incl. in Wayne County)	
<b>OHIO</b>		**Oklahoma City . . . . .	Jeannette (incl. in Pittsburgh)	
**Akron . . . . .	4,000	.....	**Johnstown . . . . .	275
***Athens . . . . .	100	*Tulsa . . . . .	Lancaster area . . . . .	3,000
Bowling Green (incl. in Toledo)		Other places . . . . .	*Lebanon . . . . .	350
Butler County . . . . .	900	<b>OREGON</b>		
**Canton . . . . .	1,450	Ashland (incl. in Medford)		
Cincinnati <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	22,500	Bend . . . . .		
Cleveland <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	81,500	Corvallis . . . . .		
*Columbus . . . . .	22,000	Eugene . . . . .		
**Dayton . . . . .	5,000	Grants Pass (incl. in Medford)		
Elyria . . . . .	155	**Medford . . . . .		
Fremont (incl. in Sandusky)				

Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	Jewish State and City	Jewish Population	State
Lehigh Valley .....	8,500	Tamaqua (incl. in Hazleton)		*Spartanburg . . . . . 500
Lewisburg (incl. in Sunbury)		Uniontown area . . .	150	Sumter <sup>N</sup> . . . . . 140
Lock Haven (incl. in Williamsport)		Upper Beaver County .....	180	York (incl. in Rock Hill)
McKeesport (incl. in Pittsburgh)		Washington (incl. in Pittsburgh)		Other places . . . . . 450
New Castle . . . . .	200	***Wayne County .....	500	SOUTH DAKOTA
Norristown (incl. in Montgomery County, listed under Phila. area)		Waynesburg (incl. in Pittsburgh)		Sioux Falls . . . . . 195
**Oil City . . . . .	100	West Chester (incl. in Chester County, listed under Phila. area)		Other places . . . . . 100
Oxford-Kennett Square (incl. in Chester County, listed under Phila. area)		Wilkes-Barre <sup>N</sup> . . .	3,000	TENNESSEE
Philadelphia area <sup>N</sup> .....	206,000	**Williamsport . . .	225	Chattanooga . . . . 1,450
Bucks County .....	34,800	York . . . . .	1,800	Knoxville . . . . . 1,800
Chester County .....	10,100	Other places . . . . .	900	Memphis . . . . . 8,500
Delaware County .....	15,700	RHODE ISLAND		Nashville . . . . . 6,000
Montgomery County .....	58,900	Cranston (incl. in Providence)		Oak Ridge . . . . . 250
Philadelphia . . . . .	86,600	Kingston (incl. in Washington County)		Other places . . . . . 200
Phoenixville (incl. in Chester County, listed under Phila. area)		Newport-Middletown .....	700	TEXAS
***Pike County . . . .	300	Providence area .....	14,200	Amarillo <sup>N</sup> . . . . . 200
Pittsburgh <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	42,200	Washington County .....	1,200	*Austin . . . . . 13,500
Pottstown . . . . .	650	Westerly (incl. in Washington County)		***Baytown . . . . . 300
Pottsville . . . . .	120	SOUTH CAROLINA		Beaumont . . . . . 500
*Reading . . . . .	2,200	*Charleston . . . . .	5,500	*Brownsville . . . . . 450
*Scranton . . . . .	3,100	**Columbia . . . . .	2,750	***College Station-Bryan . . . . . 400
Shamokin (incl. in Sunbury)		Florence area . . . .	220	*Corpus Christi . . 1,400
Sharon . . . . .	300	Georgetown (incl. in Myrtle Beach)		***Dallas . . . . . 45,000
State College . . . . .	700	Greenville . . . . .	1,200	El Paso . . . . . 5,000
Stroudsburg . . . . .	600	Kingtree (incl. in Sumter)		*Fort Worth . . . . . 5,000
Sunbury <sup>N</sup> . . . . .	200	**Myrtle Beach . . .	475	Galveston . . . . . 400
		Rock Hill . . . . .	100	Harlingen (incl. in Brownsville)



## Notes

### CALIFORNIA

Long Beach—includes in L.A. County: Long Beach, Signal Hill, Cerritos, Lake-wood, Rossmoor and Hawaiian Gardens. Also includes in Orange County: Los Alamitos, Cypress, Seal Beach, and Huntington Harbor.

Los Angeles—includes most of Los Angeles County, but excludes those places listed above that are part of the Long Beach area and also excludes the eastern portion that is listed below as part of San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys. Also includes eastern edge of Ventura County.

Orange County—includes most of Orange County, but excludes towns in northern portion that are included in Long Beach.

Palm Springs—includes Palm Springs, Desert Hot Springs, Cathedral City, Palm Desert, and Rancho Mirage.

San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys—includes in Los Angeles County: Alhambra, Altadena, Arcadia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Chapman Woods, Charter Oak, Claremont, Commerce, Covina, Diamond Bar, Downey, Duarte, East Los Angeles, East Pasadena, East San Gabriel, El Monte, Glendora, Hacienda Heights, La Canada Flintridge, La Habra Heights, La Mirada, La Puente, La Verne, Los Nietos, Monrovia, Montebello, Monterey Park, Norwalk, Pico Rivera, Paramount, Pasadena, Pomona, Rosemead, Rowland Heights, San Dimas, San Gabriel, San Marino, Santa Fe Springs, Sierra Madre, South El Monte, South Pasadena, South San Gabriel, South San Jose Hills, South Whittier, Temple City, Walnut, West Covina, West Puente Valley, West Whittier, Whittier, and Valinda. Also includes in San Bernardino County: Alta Loma, Chino, Chino Hills, Mira Loma, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Upland.

Sacramento—includes Yolo, Placer, El Dorado, and Sacramento counties.

San Francisco Bay area—North Peninsula includes northern San Mateo County. South Peninsula includes southern San Mateo County and towns of Palo Alto and Los Altos in Santa Clara County. San Jose includes remainder of Santa Clara County.

### COLORADO

Denver—includes Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, and Jefferson counties.

Pueblo—includes all of Pueblo County east to Lamar, west and south to Trinidad.

### CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—includes Monroe, Easton, Trumbull, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Shelton and Stratford.

Danbury—includes Danbury, Bethel, New Fairfield, Brookfield, Sherman, Newtown, Redding, and Ridgefield.

Hartford—includes all of Hartford County and Vernon, Rockville, Somers, Stafford Springs in New Haven County and Ellington and Tolland in Tolland County.

Lower Middlesex County—includes Branford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, Old Saybrook, Old Lyme, Durham, and Killingworth.

New Haven—includes New Haven, East Haven, Guilford, Branford, Madison, North Haven, Hamden, West Haven, Milford, Orange, Woodbridge, Bethany, Derby, Ansonia, Quinnipiac, Meriden, Seymour, and Wallingford.

New London—includes central and southern New London County. Also includes part of Middlesex County and part of Windham County.

Waterbury—includes Bethlehem, Cheshire, Litchfield, Morris, Middlebury, Southbury, Naugatuck, Prospect, Plymouth, Roxbury, Southbury, Southington, Thomaston, Torrington, Washington, Watertown, Waterbury, Oakville, Woodbury, Wolcott, Oxford, and other towns in Litchfield County and northern New Haven County.

Westport—includes Norwalk, Weston, Westport, East Norwalk, Wilton, and Georgetown.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D.C.—For a total of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, include Montgomery and Prince Georges counties in Maryland, and northern Virginia.

#### FLORIDA

Orlando—includes all of Orange and Seminole counties, southern Volusia County, and northern Osceola County.

Stuart-Port St. Lucie—includes all of Martin County and southern St. Lucie County.

#### GEORGIA

Augusta—includes Burke, Columbia, and Richmond counties.

#### ILLINOIS

Chicago—includes all of Cook and DuPage counties and a portion of Lake County.

Elgin—includes northern Kane County and southern McHenry County.

Rockford—includes Winnebago, Boone, and Stephenson counties.

Southern Illinois—includes lower portion of Illinois below Carlinville.

#### INDIANA

South Bend—includes St. Joseph and Elkhart counties.

#### KANSAS

Kansas City—includes Johnson and Wyandotte counties. For a total of the Kansas City metropolitan area, include Missouri portion.

Wichita—includes Sedgwick County and towns of Salina, Dodge City, Great Bend, Liberal, Russell, and Hays.

#### KENTUCKY

Lexington—includes Fayette, Bourbon, Scott, Clark, Woodford, Madison, Pulaski, and Jessamine counties.

#### LOUISIANA

Alexandria—includes towns in Allen, Grant, Rapides, and Vernon parishes.

Baton Rouge—includes E. Baton Rouge, Ascension, Livingston, St. Landry, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, and W. Baton Rouge parishes.

South Central—includes Abbeville, Lafayette, New Iberia, Crowley, Opelousas, Houma, Morgan City, Thibodaux, and Franklin.

#### MAINE

Southern Maine—includes York, Cumberland, and Sagadahoc counties.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Andover—includes Andover, N. Andover, Boxford, Lawrence, Methuen, Tewksbury, and Dracut.

Boston Metropolitan region—Brockton-South Central includes Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, Canton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Foxborough, Halifax, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, West Bridgewater, Whitman, and Wrentham. Framingham area includes Acton, Bellingham, Boxborough, Framingham, Franklin, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Marlborough, Maynard, Medfield, Medway, Milford, Millis, Southborough, and Stow. Northeast includes Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Revere, and Winthrop. North Central includes Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Somerville, Waltham, and Watertown. Northwest includes Bedford, Burlington, Carlisle, Concord, Lexington, Lincoln, Melrose, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn. North Shore includes Lynn, Saugus, Nahant, Swampscott, Lynnfield, Peabody, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Danvers, Middleton, Wenham, Topsfield, Hamilton, Manchester, Ipswich, Essex, Gloucester, and Rockport. Near West includes Ashland, Dedham, Dover, Natick, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Sherborn, Sudbury, Walpole, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston, and Westwood. Southeast includes Abington, Braintree, Cohasset, Duxbury, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Kingston, Marshfield, Milton, Norwell, Pembroke, Quincy, Rockland, Scituate, and Weymouth.

New Bedford—includes New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, and Mattapoisett.

Springfield—includes Springfield, Longmeadow, E. Longmeadow, Hampden, Wilbraham, Agawam, and W. Springfield.

## MICHIGAN

Mt. Pleasant—includes towns in Isabella, Mecosta, Gladwin, and Gratiot counties.

## MISSOURI

Kansas City—For a total of the Kansas City metropolitan area, include the Kansas portion.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Laconia—includes Laconia, Plymouth, Meredith, Conway, and Franklin.

## NEW JERSEY

Cherry Hill-Southern N.J.—includes Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester counties.

Essex County-East Essex—includes Belleville, Bloomfield, East Orange, Irvington, Newark and Nutley in Essex County, and Kearney in Hudson County. North Essex includes Caldwell, Cedar Grove, Essex Fells, Fairfield, Glen Ridge, Montclair, North Caldwell, Roseland, Verona, and West Caldwell. South Essex includes Maplewood, Millburn, Short Hills and South Orange in Essex County, and Springfield in Union County.

Middlesex County—includes in Somerset County: Kendall Park, Somerset, and Franklin; in Mercer County, Hightstown; and all of Middlesex County.

Northeastern N.J.—includes Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties.

North Hudson County—includes Guttenberg, Hudson Heights, North Bergen, North Hudson, Secaucus, Union City, Weehawken, West New York, and Woodcliff.

Somerset County—includes most of Somerset County and a portion of Hunterdon County.

Trenton—includes most of Mercer County.

Union County—includes all of Union County except Springfield. Also includes a few towns in adjacent areas of Somerset and Middlesex counties.

Vineland—includes most of Cumberland County and towns in neighboring counties adjacent to Vineland.

## NEW YORK

Elmira—includes Chemung, Tioga, and Schuyler counties.

Glens Falls—includes Warren and Washington counties, lower Essex County, and upper Saratoga County.

Kingston—includes eastern half of Ulster County.

New York Metropolitan area—includes the five boroughs of New York City, Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk counties. For a total Jewish population of the New York

metropolitan region, include Fairfield and New Haven counties, Connecticut; Rockland, Putnam, and Orange counties, New York; Northeastern New Jersey, and Pike County, Pennsylvania.

Syracuse—includes Onondaga County, western Madison County, and most of Oswego County.

Utica—southeastern third of Oneida County.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville—includes Buncombe, Haywood, and Madison counties.

Charlotte—includes Mecklenburg County. For a total of the Charlotte area, include Rock Hill, South Carolina.

#### OHIO

Cincinnati—includes Hamilton and Butler counties. For a total of the Cincinnati area, include the Covington-Newport area of Kentucky.

Cleveland—includes all of Cuyahoga County and portions of Lake, Geauga, Portage, and Summit counties. For a metropolitan total, also include Elyria, Lorain, and Akron.

Toledo—includes Fulton, Lucas, and Wood counties.

Youngstown—includes Mahoning and Trumbull counties.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia—For total Jewish population of the Philadelphia metropolitan region, include the Cherry Hill-Southern, N.J., Princeton, and Trenton areas of New Jersey, and the Wilmington and Newark areas of Delaware.

Pittsburgh—includes all of Allegheny County and adjacent portions of Washington, Westmoreland, and Beaver counties.

Sunbury—includes Shamokin, Lewisburg, Milton, Selinsgrove, and Sunbury.

Wilkes-Barre—includes all of Luzerne County except southern portion, which is included in the Hazleton total.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

Sumter—includes towns in Sumter, Lee, Clarendon, and Williamsburg counties.

#### TEXAS

Amarillo—includes Canyon, Childress, Borger, Dumas, Memphis, Pampa, Vega, and Hereford in Texas, and Portales, New Mexico.

Houston—includes Harris, Montgomery, and Fort Bend counties, and parts of Brazoria and Galveston counties.

McAllen—includes Edinburg, Harlingen, McAllen, Mission, Pharr, Rio Grande

City, San Juan, and Weslaco.

Waco—includes McLennan, Coryell, Bell, Falls, Hamilton, and Hill counties.

VIRGINIA

Fredericksburg—includes towns in Spotsylvania, Stafford, King George, and Orange counties.

Newport News—includes Newport News, Hampton, Williamsburg, James City, York County, and Poquoson City.

Richmond—includes Richmond City, Henrico County, and Chesterfield County.

Staunton—includes towns in Augusta, Page, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Bath, and Highland Counties.

Winchester—includes towns in Winchester, Frederick, Clarke, and Warren counties.

WASHINGTON

Seattle—includes King County and adjacent portions of Snohomish and Kitsap counties.

Tri Cities—includes Pasco, Richland, and Kennewick.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—includes Milwaukee County, eastern Waukesha County, and southern Ozaukee County.

Wausau—includes Stevens Point, Marshfield, Antigo, and Rhinelander.