

Jewish Population in the United States, 2007

“CONSIDERABLE CONTROVERSY EXISTS about the size and character of the Jewish population of the United States. Available sources of data about American Jewry are based on complex surveys that have become increasingly difficult to conduct.”¹ So begins an assessment, entitled *Reconsidering the Size and Characteristics of the American Jewish Population*, based on a meta-analysis of 34 national surveys with a combined total of nearly 84,000 interviews. Its conclusion, that the American Jewish population totals between 6.0 and 6.4 million individuals—a range close to the sum reported in Table 1 of this article—is substantially higher than the estimate provided by the National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS) of 2000–01. The contentious nature of U.S. Jewish demographic data was also illustrated by the debate aroused by our article in AJYB 2006 (pp. 133–93), which was widely reported in the press, from the *Forward*, to *Ha’aretz*, to the *Times of India*, and on numerous Web sites. Why are there differences in the estimates?

First, American Jews are a “rare population,” demographically speaking. As hard as it is to grasp for Jews living in New York, Los Angeles, or South Florida, the Jewish share of the total American population has declined by almost half, from 3.7 percent in the 1930s to about 2 percent in the first decade of the twenty-first century. A rare population is difficult to locate and interview. Second, response rates in surveys vary widely, and evidence suggests that lower response rates lead to lower estimates of the Jewish population. Third, the wording of national and local survey questions seeking to identify Jews also varies; a prime example is the difference in criteria for inclusion used in the three recent National Jewish Population Surveys, those for 1971, 1990, and 2000–01.² In addition to these issues, there are variations in sampling techniques, the order of questions, and the culture of the institution sponsoring the research.

Since there is no consensus on the most effective and efficient strategy

¹Leonard Saxe, Elizabeth Tighe, Benjamin Phillips, and Charles Kadushin, *Reconsidering the Size and Characteristics of the American Jewish Population: New Estimates of a Larger and More Diverse Community* (Waltham, Mass., 2007), p. 5.

²Compare <http://www.Jewishdatabank.org/NJPS1971.asp>, http://www.Jewishdatabank.org/Archive/NJPS1990-Study_Highlights_Part_1.pdf, and <http://www.ujc.org/page.html?ArticleID=46185>

to study the Jewish population of the U.S., estimates of the number of Jews vary between about 5.2 million (NJPS 2000–01) and about 6.4 million, the figure reported below in Table 1.³

Methodology

Based upon a summation of local Jewish community studies (Table 3), the estimated size of the American Jewish community in 2007 is 6,443,805 (Table 1), as compared to an estimated 6,452,750 in 2006. As mentioned above, the 6.4 million is about 1.2 million more than the Jewish population identified in NJPS 2000–01.⁴

The methodology used to develop our estimate is similar to that used for 2006. Local communities were contacted via the Internet. For those communities that did not reply, estimates from previous years have been maintained.

The estimates derive from two sources:

Scientific Estimates: These are based upon the results of some type of scientific study of a community, which, in almost all cases, involved the use of random-digit-dialing (RDD) telephone surveys, the currently accepted best practice for making Jewish population estimates.

Informant Estimates: For communities where no scientific study has been completed, local informants were contacted. They generally have access to information on the number of households on the local Jewish federation's mailing list and the number of people who belong to local Jewish organizations and synagogues.

More than 80 percent of the total of more than 6.4 million Jews estimated by this article was located through scientific studies, and only 20 percent based upon the less reliable informant procedure—although the analysis presented below strongly suggests that informant estimates are more reliable than previously thought. Also, less than 0.1 percent of the

³The authors thank Dr. Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz and Dr. Jonathon Ament, current staff members of the Research Department of United Jewish Communities (UJC), for their advice in the development of this article, and former staff members Dr. Jim Schwartz, Jeffrey Scheckner, and Dr. Barry Kosmin, who authored the article on U.S. Jewish population in previous years. Many of the estimates in this article are based upon their efforts. We also thank Dinur Blum, graduate assistant, and Lorri Lafontaine, program assistant, both at the Mandell L. Berman Institute-North American Jewish Data Bank at the University of Connecticut, for their assistance.

⁴See Ira M. Sheskin and Arnold Dashefsky, "Jewish Population in the United States, 2006," *AJYB* 2006, pp. 134–38; and Sheskin, "Four Questions about American Jewish Demography," *Jewish Political Studies Review*, forthcoming, 2008.

total derives from communities where the informant estimate is more than ten years old.

All estimates are for Jews, living both in households and institutions, and do not include non-Jews living in households with Jews. The estimates of Jewish population include both Jews who are affiliated with the Jewish community and Jews who are not affiliated.

Population estimation is not an exact science, and therefore readers should not assume that because a number changed from last year's AJYB figure that the change occurred in the past year. Rather, it most likely occurred over a longer period of time, but has only recently been substantiated.

We have endeavored to provide the most reliable estimates available, utilizing statistics derived, whenever possible, from scientifically based studies in the archive of the Mandell L. Berman Institute-North American Jewish Data Bank at the University of Connecticut. Readers are invited to offer suggestions for improving the accuracy of the estimates and the portrayal of the data. Please send all correspondence to Ira M. Sheskin at isheskin@miami.edu.

Features in the Local Population Estimates

Table 3 provides estimates for almost 1,000 Jewish communities and parts of communities. In some cases, the geographic areas in Table 3 coincide with Jewish federation service areas. In other cases, where data are available, we have disaggregated those service areas into smaller geographic units. Thus separate estimates are provided for such places as Boulder, Colorado, and Boynton Beach, Florida.

Included as well is information for each community as to whether the estimate is based on a scientific study or an informant estimate. Estimates for communities in boldface type are based on a scientific study. The boldface date is the year the field work for the study was conducted.

Estimates for communities that are not boldfaced are based on the informant methodology. Because detailed records are not available for many communities as to the date of the last such contact, only a range of years (pre-1997 or 1997–2001) is available for many of them. And where the date in the "Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study" column of Table 3 is more recent than the date of the latest study shown in boldface, the study estimate has been either confirmed or changed by a local informant some time after the scientific study.

Finally, the number of Jews who live in part-year households (living

there for from three to seven months of the year) is presented for communities for which such information is available as part of Table 3. Jews in these households constitute an essential part of some Florida Jewish communities, joining local synagogues and making donations to Jewish charities. Thus our methodology allows the reader to gain a better perspective on the size of certain Jewish communities without double-counting the persons in these households in the totals produced in Tables 1–2. Note that Jews in part-year households are reported with respect to the community that constitutes their “second home.”

Three improvements are introduced this year in Table 3. First, Jewish population estimates for more than 230 sub-areas of Jewish federation service areas are shown for the first time. While in previous years sub-area information was presented only for the largest Jewish communities such as New York and Boston, it is now provided for all communities that have completed scientific studies since 1988. Thus readers can now discern the Jewish population of, for example, Squirrel Hill (in Pittsburgh) and Brighton (in Rochester). In some cases, such as the sub-area “Northwest” in Las Vegas, interested readers will need to consult the reports for the Las Vegas Jewish community, available at www.jewishdatabank.org, for a detailed definition of that geographic area.

To be sure, the shelf life of population estimates of sub-areas may be shorter than those for estimates of “whole” Jewish communities. For example, while the Jewish population of Rochester as a whole has probably not changed significantly since the 2000 Jewish community study, it is rather more likely that the Jewish population of the sub-area Brighton, already decreasing in 2000, continued to decrease as Jews moved from this traditional core area of Jewish settlement to other neighborhoods.

A second change is that the column showing the number of counties covered by some of the population estimates has been removed from Table 3. Instead, the counties covered in a given estimate are named in parentheses within the “Geographic Area” column. And third, the information that had been included in the “Notes” section of Table 3 has now been incorporated into the table itself.

Informant Estimates and Scientific Study Estimates

As mentioned above, the estimates in Table 3 derive from two sources: informant estimates and scientific study estimates. While the latter are clearly superior, to what extent do informant estimates reflect “reality” as found by scientific studies? Table 4 shows the results of 78 scientific community studies that have been completed since 1981, as well as the

AJYB estimate for each of those communities in the year just prior to the completion of a scientific study. (Note that some Jewish communities have completed two or more scientific studies within this time frame; in such cases the informant estimates just prior to the second or third studies were themselves informed by an earlier scientific study, albeit one that was six or more years old.)

Two examples will illustrate the importance of Table 4. The first scientific study for Jacksonville, Florida, was completed in 2002. Until that time the AJYB estimate for Jacksonville was 7,300, a number provided by a local Jewish federation informant. The study found 12,900 Jews in the city, a difference of 5,600, or 43 percent. In this case, the local federation executive had long suspected that the 7,300 was too low an estimate, but had simply never updated the estimate with the AJYB authors. In Chicago, with some guidance from a 1981 scientific study, the AJYB estimate for 1989 was 248,000. A scientific study the next year put the number of Chicago Jews at 261,000, a figure that remained in the AJYB until a 2000 scientific study revised it to 270,500.

Some of the greatest absolute overestimates by the AJYB occurred in older and more established communities such as New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit. The AJYB published estimates from old scientific studies even though local informants no doubt suspected decreasing Jewish populations in these communities, since there was no methodology to document such losses.⁵ When the decrease, for example, in the New York Jewish population was offset by immigration, and the Jewish population of New York leveled off, the 2002 New York study showed only 38,000 fewer Jews than reported in the AJYB, out of a total of 1.4 million.

Conversely, some of the greatest absolute underestimates by the AJYB occurred in newer and especially Sunbelt communities, such as San Francisco, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, and West Palm Beach. These were also caused by publishing estimates from old scientific studies. While local informants no doubt suspected an increasing Jewish population, there was no methodology to document such gains, and the results of the last local Jewish community study continued to be published.

It must also be noted that in many cases there was a rather close correspondence between the number of Jews found by the scientific study and the number estimated by informants. Thus the 1999 Baltimore study found 91,400 Jews compared to the informant estimate of 94,500. The

⁵This is one reason the current authors, starting with AJYB 2006, began publishing, in Table 3, the year of the last scientific estimate, allowing the reader to judge the accuracy of each estimate.

corresponding numbers for Minneapolis were 29,300 and 31,500; for San Antonio, 10,200 and 11,000; for Pittsburgh, 42,200 and 40,000; and for Tucson, 22,400 and 20,000.

Most important, the 78 studies totaled 9,047,175 Jews. The informant estimates totaled 8,756,500 Jews, a difference of only 290,675, about 3 percent. Thus, while informant estimates may sometimes be far off the mark when looked at community by community, *on average*, they pretty much correlate with reality as the underestimates and overestimates seem largely to offset one another for the country as a whole. This is one more reason to have confidence that the current AJYB estimate of 6.4 million is closer to the truth than is the NJPS estimate of 5.2 million.

Yet another finding of interest in this table is that 51 communities had estimates that were "off" by 10 percent or more. Of these, 44 were underestimates and seven were overestimates. This wide disparity casts grave doubt on the conventional wisdom that informants tend to exaggerate population numbers in order to make their communities look "better," and should, like the point made in the previous paragraph, give pause to those who assume that informant estimates are generally inflated.

Local Population Changes

NEW SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

In the past year, nine new local Jewish community studies or "small update studies" were completed in the U.S. Population estimates for three of them (Atlanta, Detroit, and Las Vegas) were reported in AJYB 2006. Based on a new study in San Antonio, the estimate for that community listed in Table 3 decreased by 800, from 11,000 to 10,200. This same study produced a first-ever estimate for seven counties surrounding San Antonio—Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, and Wilson—of 1,000.

A new study in Boston apparently lowered the estimate of Jewish population by 16,800, from 227,300 to 210,500. As its authors revealed that the previous estimate had included non-Jews in Jewish households, and the new estimate, like all others in Table 3, excludes such non-Jews, the figures do not really imply a decrease in Jewish population, just a correction of a previous "error." In reality, the number of Jews in Boston increased from about 179,000 in 1995 to the current 210,500.

Based on a new study in Denver, the estimate for that community in Table 3 increased by 9,100, from 72,400 (a 2006 informant estimate based

on assuming a certain rate of increase in the 63,300 estimate from a 1997 scientific study) to 81,500.

A scientific study of Southern Maine and neighboring New Hampshire has led us to change the previous informant estimate of 6,000 for Cumberland and York counties (Maine) by an estimate of 8,350. This study also produced a new estimate for Androscoggin County, Maine, where an informant estimate of 500 was replaced by a scientific estimate of 600, a first-ever estimate for Oxford County, Maine, of 750, a first-ever estimate for Sagadahoc County, Maine, of 400, and the replacement of an informant estimate of 600 for Strafford County (Dover and Rochester, New Hampshire) by a scientific estimate of 700.

A small update study in Tucson confirmed the population estimates in AJYB 2006. A small update study in Delaware confirmed the 2006 estimate for Newark and Wilmington, but increased the estimate for Kent and Sussex counties from 1,600 to 3,200.

NEW INFORMANT ESTIMATES

Based on new informant estimates, significant increases are reported for Volusia and Flagler counties (Daytona Beach), Florida (+1,500); Durham-Chapel Hill, North Carolina (+1,400); Greenwich, Connecticut (+1,000); and Poughkeepsie-Dutchess County, New York (+600). Significant decreases were reported for North Louisiana, that is, Shreveport and Monroe (-215), and Springfield, Illinois (-290).

Due mostly to Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the estimate for New Orleans was decreased from 13,000 to 7,000, although the New Orleans informant suggests that the number of Jews there had already decreased to 10,000 before Katrina, and thus the estimated loss to that Jewish community from the hurricane is 3,000. The devastation caused by Katrina affected not only New Orleans but also many other Gulf Coast communities in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, scattering much of their Jewish populations to other locales. Thus the estimates for Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, and Lafayette, Louisiana; for Biloxi/Gulfport, Diamondhead, Hattiesburg, and Jackson, Mississippi; and for Mobile, Alabama, shown in Table 3 should be treated with caution because, unlike the New Orleans estimate, they do not yet reflect changes that may have occurred following Katrina.

State and Regional Totals

Tables 1 and 2 show the total Jewish populations of each state, census region, and census division. Overall, about 2.2 percent of Americans are

Jewish, but the percentage is 4 percent or higher in New York (8.4 percent), New Jersey (5.5 percent), Washington, D.C. (4.8 percent), Maryland (4.2 percent), and Massachusetts (4.0 percent). Eight states have a Jewish population of 200,000 or more: New York (1,618,000); California (1,194,000); Florida (655,000); New Jersey (479,000); Pennsylvania (285,000); Illinois (279,000); Massachusetts (258,000); and Maryland (235,000). The four states with the largest Jewish populations account for more than 60 percent of the more than 6.4 million American Jews.

Note that, in addition to the state totals shown in Table 1, Florida has 81,000 Jews who reside in the state for three to seven months of the year.

Table 2 shows that, on a regional basis, the Jewish population is distributed very differently from the American population as a whole. While only 18 percent of Americans live in the Northeast, 43 percent of Jews live there. While 22 percent of Americans live in the Midwest, 11 percent of Jews do. While 36 percent of Americans live in the South, 22 percent of Jews do. Approximately equal percentages of all Americans (23 percent) and Jews (24 percent) live in the West.⁶

Vignettes of Recently Completed Local Studies

Five local demographic studies have been completed for Jewish federations since the last article on Jewish population that appeared in AJYB 2006: Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, Las Vegas, and San Antonio. In addition, small update studies were completed for Delaware and Tucson. Since local studies produce much information about a Jewish community beyond its size, this section presents a few of the major findings of each study.

In reading them it is important to bear in mind the difference between the number of Jews in a community and the number of persons in Jewish households, which also include non-Jewish spouses and children not being raised Jewish. Also, in these vignettes, when a community is compared to other Jewish communities, the comparison is to communities that have completed scientific studies during the past 13 years. Full reports of the results of these studies are available from the North American Jewish Data Bank at www.jewishdatabank.org. Finally, while

⁶See Ira M. Sheskin *Geographic Differences among American Jews*, United Jewish Communities Series on the National Jewish Population Survey 2000–01, Report Number 8 (2005), for an analysis of changes in the geographic distribution of Jews over time, also available at http://www.ujc.org/local_includes/downloads/6760.pdf.

random digit dialing (RDD) produces the most truly random sample, most studies, for economic and other reasons, combine it with the use of Distinctive Jewish Name (DJN) sampling or sampling from mailing lists, known as List sampling. In all surveys that employ either DJN or List sampling, weighting factors are used in combining the samples so as to remove much of the bias introduced by their use.

The authors are aware of several new studies that will soon be completed: Cincinnati; Denver; Lehigh Valley, Pa.; and Southern Maine (Portland). Vignettes on these communities will appear in AJYB 2008. The new population estimates for Denver and Southern Maine are included in Table 3.

ATLANTA

This 2006 study covers Greater Atlanta. Jack Ukeles and Ron Miller of Ukeles Associates were the principal investigators for this study that was based upon 1,007 telephone interviews, of which 322 were completed using RDD sampling and 685 using List sampling. The survey was conducted by International Communications Research (ICR, the firm that conducted NJPS 1990). This is the first survey of Atlanta's Jewish population since 1996.

A total of 156,900 persons live in 61,300 Jewish households. Of those persons, 119,800 (76 percent) are Jewish. Jewish households comprise about 4.3 percent of households in the study area, compared to 4.4 percent in 1996, implying that Atlanta's Jewish population has been increasing at a rate comparable to that of the general population of the area. Atlanta is now the 11th largest Jewish community in the U.S., up from 17th in 1996.

The study shows the Jewish population of Atlanta to have increased by almost 60 percent since 1996. The current number of Jewish households, 61,300, has risen significantly from the 38,000 estimated in 1996; so has the number of Jews, from 77,000 in 1996 to 119,800 in 2006. Thirty-one percent of Jewish households moved to Atlanta in that decade while 46 percent have lived there for at least 20 years, meaning that Atlanta, while growing, now has a significant proportion of its community that should feel "rooted" in the area. That 46 percent is about average among some 40 comparison Jewish communities. Nineteen percent of Jewish survey respondents were born in Georgia, and 30 percent in New York.

Atlanta is a relatively young Jewish community, with children age 0–17

comprising 25 percent of Jewish persons and the elderly comprising only 12 percent. While the 25 percent is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, the 12 percent is the sixth lowest among the comparison communities.

In regard to income, 14 percent of Jewish households earn less than \$35,000 and 20 percent earn \$150,000 or more. About 30 percent of households say they are, at best, "just managing." About 4 percent of Jewish households live below 150 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. About 10 percent of respondents report that someone in their household had sought assistance in finding a job or choosing an occupation, and of those, about 11 percent used a Jewish agency.

Since 1996, the percentage of respondents who identify as Orthodox increased from 3 to 9 percent, seventh highest of about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The percentage who identify as Conservative decreased from 30 to 26 percent, a figure about average among comparison Jewish communities. The percentage who identify as Reform increased from 34 to 46 percent, sixth highest of the comparison Jewish communities. The percentage identifying as "Just Jewish" decreased from 33 percent to 18 percent, seventh lowest of the comparison Jewish communities.

In findings that did not change since 1996, 56 percent of Jewish respondents indicated that being Jewish is very important to them, with only 9 percent saying that being Jewish is not at all important. Also remaining the same since 1996 was the percentage of people who always or usually light Hanukkah candles, 74 percent, about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. Always or usually attending a Passover Seder decreased from 76 percent in 1996 to 62 percent, fourth lowest of comparison Jewish communities. The percentage of households keeping a kosher home increased from 9 percent in 1996 to 13 percent in 2006, about average among comparison Jewish communities.

The percentage of households belonging to synagogues decreased slightly from 37 percent in 1996 to 33 percent in 2006. Ten percent of households report membership in the Marcus Jewish Community Center, and 46 percent contain a member who attended a Jewish cultural event or museum in the past year, with synagogue members being twice as likely to report such attendance.

The 50 percent of married couples that are intermarried in Atlanta (not the rate of individual Jews who are intermarried) is the third highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and has increased from 37 percent since 1996. Sixty-seven percent of couples that married since 1990 are intermarried, compared to just over one-third of couples who mar-

ried in the 1970s and 1980s, and 25 percent of couples who married prior to 1970. In intermarried households, 39 percent of children are being raised Jewish, 15 percent in two faiths, 28 percent in a different religion, 14 percent are "undecided," and 4 percent are being raised in no religion.

In other findings, 48 percent of households contributed to a Jewish charity in the past year and 25 percent to the Jewish Federation of Greater Atlanta. Forty percent of Jewish respondents have visited Israel, and the same percentage report that they are very emotionally attached to Israel. About 91 percent of Jewish respondents agree that Jews have a special responsibility to take care of other Jews in need around the world, as compared to 71 percent of respondents in the NJPS 2000–01.

BOSTON

This 2005 study covered Greater Boston, including Brighton, Brookline, Newton, Central Boston, Cambridge, Greater Framingham, the Northwestern Suburbs, Greater Sharon, and other towns in the Boston area. Leonard Saxe, Benjamin Phillips, and Charles Kadushin, all of the Steinhardt Social Research Institute at Brandeis University, were the investigators for this study, which was based upon 1,766 telephone interviews, of which 401 were completed using RDD sampling and 1,365 using List sampling. The survey field work was conducted by Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc. This is the first survey of Boston's Jewish population since 1995.

A total of 265,500 persons live in 105,500 Jewish households. Of these persons, 208,500 (79 percent) are Jewish. An additional 2,000 Jews live in institutions, for a grand total of 210,500 Jews. Jews comprise about 7.2 percent of the population of the Boston area.

The study shows the Jewish population of Boston to be increasing. Over the 1995–2005 period, the number of Jewish households increased from 86,000 to 105,500 and the number of Jews in Jewish households from 177,000 to 208,500. The study authors attribute at least part of this increase to the fact that 60 percent of children in intermarried households are being raised Jewish.

The Jewish population of Boston continues to be geographically dispersed. However, the geographic distribution did not change significantly since 1995, after years of a consistent movement of the Jewish population westward. Newton and Brookline continue as the core areas of the Jewish community.

The age distribution of Jews suggests that there may be a need to in-

crease social and health services for older adults in the future. Nineteen percent of Jews are age 50–59, 10 percent age 60–69, 8 percent age 70–79, 5 percent age 80–89, and 1 percent age 90 and over. About 91 percent of Jews age 25 and over have a college degree. While 6 percent of households earn less than \$15,000, 43 percent earn \$100,000 and over, including 12 percent earning \$200,000 and over. Two percent of households describe themselves as poor; 1 percent as nearly poor; 10 percent as just getting along; 53 percent as living reasonably comfortably; 28 percent as living very comfortably; and 6 percent as prosperous. Five percent of respondents report that they were unable to purchase needed medication in the past year.

The 46 percent of married couples that are intermarried is the seventh highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. Most important, as noted above, 60 percent of children in intermarried households are being raised Jewish, the sixth highest percentage of about 50 comparison Jewish communities. The 72 percent of households that always or usually participate in a Passover Seder is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities, the 79 percent of households that always or usually light Hanukkah candles is the sixth highest of comparison communities, and the 26 percent of households that always or usually light Sabbath candles is about average among such communities.

About 49 percent of Jewish adults are synagogue members, 19 percent belong to Jewish community centers (JCCs), and 21 percent to Jewish organizations. Sixty percent of Jewish adults belong to a synagogue and/or a JCC and/or a Jewish organization. Fifty-four percent of Jewish adults volunteered to work for some type of organization in the past year, including 5 percent who volunteered only for Jewish organizations, 21 percent who volunteered for both Jewish and non-Jewish organizations, and 28 percent who volunteered for non-Jewish organizations only. About 46 percent of Jewish adults have visited Israel, including 7 percent who visited within the past five years.

About 3 percent of respondents give all their charitable donations to Jewish causes; 17 percent give mostly to Jewish causes; 38 percent donate about equally to Jewish and non-Jewish causes, 26 percent donate mostly to non-Jewish causes, and 10 percent donate only to non-Jewish causes.

DELAWARE

This small 2006 update study involved no new telephone interviewing but did include counts of Distinctive Jewish Names by zip code through-

out the state and in adjoining areas of southern Pennsylvania, as well as information on membership and enrollment collected from synagogues, the JCC, and the Jewish day school. Ira Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator.

New population estimates were derived by calculating a ratio between the RDD estimate of Jews from the 1995 Delaware Jewish community study and the number of households with a DJN in the 1995 telephone directory, and applying this ratio to the DJN count from the 2006 telephone directory.

The study showed that the Jewish population of New Castle County (Wilmington and Newark) has not changed significantly since 2000. A total of 15,100 persons live in New Castle County in 5,700 Jewish households. Of those persons, 11,900 (79 percent) are Jewish. Small increases in Jewish population were shown for Kent County and a significant increase for Sussex County, although many homes in Sussex are beach homes and the Jewish population resides there only in the summer and sometimes only on weekends. Overall, the Jewish population of Kent and Sussex counties doubled from 1995 to 2006. Thus a total of 5,000 persons live in Kent and Sussex, in 2,200 Jewish households. Of those persons, 3,200 (64 percent) are Jewish. Consistent with this increase in Jewish population was a doubling of the membership of the one synagogue located in Sussex County.

Because Jews in southern Pennsylvania have begun to avail themselves of the facilities of the Delaware Jewish community, this study examined the growth of the Jewish community in Pennsylvania zip codes contiguous to the Delaware/Pennsylvania border and in the Route 202 corridor. These areas are technically within the service area of the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia. The number of Jewish households in this area was shown to have increased from about 3,800 households in 1995 to about 8,800 (with 25,500 persons) in 2006.

A survey of Delaware synagogues showed a significant decrease in household membership from 2,004 in 1985, to 1,927 in 1995, and 1,559 in 2000. (These counts include only households residing in Delaware.) Consistent with the Jewish population of New Castle County remaining the same from 2000 to 2006, the number of synagogue member households rose only slightly, from 1,559 households in 2000 to 1,580 in 2006. The number of member households in Delaware synagogues who reside in Pennsylvania increased from 123 in 2000 to 171 in 2006.

Information provided by the JCC and the Jewish day school shows significant increases in involvement from southern Pennsylvania. From 2000

to 2006, the number of such Jewish JCC member households increased from 80 (10 percent of total membership) to 226 (22 percent of total membership). Likewise, the number of Jewish children in the JCC preschool from Pennsylvania increased from 10 in 2000 to 28 in 2006, and the number of Jewish children in the JCC day camp from Pennsylvania increased from 110 to 178 over that same period. About 16 percent of children in synagogue Hebrew schools now come from Pennsylvania, as do 10 percent of teenage youth-group participants.

Finally, the average donation per household to the Jewish Federation of Delaware increased from \$54 per household in 1995 to \$72 per household in 2005, adjusted for inflation.

DETROIT

This 2005 study covered Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne counties, Michigan. Ira Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study, which was based upon 1,274 telephone interviews, of which 403 were completed using RDD sampling and 871 using DJN sampling. The survey was conducted by International Communications Research (ICR). This is the first survey of Detroit's Jewish population since 1989.

A total of 78,000 persons live in 30,000 Jewish households. Of these persons, 71,500 (92 percent) are Jewish. An additional 500 Jews live in institutions, for a grand total of 72,000 Jews. Jews comprise about 1.8 percent of the population in the three-county area.

The study shows the Jewish population of Detroit to be decreasing. The current number of Jewish households, 30,000 is far less than the 42,500 estimated by the 1989 study. Based upon counts of households with Distinctive Jewish Names, the number of Jewish households decreased by 2,500, or 8 percent, from 1999 through 2005. Data on migration of Jews into and out of Detroit suggest that the latter exceeds the former. The number of donors to the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit annual campaign decreased from 16,609 in 1995 to 10,474 ten years later. Only half of adult children remain in the locality after leaving their parents' homes and an increasing proportion of young adults are attending college outside the area. The age distribution also strongly suggests an aging population with a decreasing number of children.

The geographic distribution of Jewish households in Detroit has changed. During 1999–2005, the percentage of Detroit Jewish households in the Core Area (including Bloomfield Hills, Farmington Hills,

Oak Park, Southfield, and West Bloomfield and adjacent areas of southern Oakland County) decreased from 77 percent to 73 percent.

Despite the decrease in Jewish population and the small decrease in its geographic concentration, the Detroit Jewish community is, in many ways, one of the strongest Jewish communities in the country. Among about 35–50 comparison Jewish communities, Detroit has the second highest percentage of respondents who keep kosher in and out of the home (14 percent) and who refrain from using electricity on Shabbat (10 percent). It has the sixth highest percentage of households that always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (82 percent) and keep a kosher home (22 percent). It has the seventh highest percentage of households with a mezuzah on the front door (77 percent). It has an above average percentage of households that always or usually light Sabbath candles (29 percent) and an average percentage of households that always or usually light Hanukkah candles (77 percent). Also, all Orthodox Jewish children and 95 percent of non-Orthodox Jewish children receive some formal Jewish education. Households under age 35 have stronger Jewish identities than is true in most comparison Jewish communities.

The 16 percent of married couples that are intermarried is the fourth lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. However, as is true in all the comparison Jewish communities, the trend in Detroit is for higher intermarriage rates among younger couples: the rate is just under 20 percent in households under age 65 and 10 percent in households age 65 and over.

The 50 percent of Jewish households reporting current synagogue membership is about average among some 55 comparison Jewish communities, a surprising result given the overall level of Jewish connectedness and the fact that 88 percent of the households have been in Detroit for at least 20 years, the highest percentage among 40 comparison Jewish communities. The 71-percent rate of current synagogue membership for households with children is the highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities, and the 57-percent rate for households under age 35 and the 64-percent rate for those 35–49 are the highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Clearly, the reason for an only average percentage of overall synagogue membership is the fact that only 39 percent of households age 65 and over are synagogue members. This may suggest that income is a significant factor in whether a household joins.

The organized Jewish community is relatively well known and well regarded among the Jews of Detroit. As a result, the federation had the most successful campaign, on a per-household basis, of 55 Jewish feder-

tations, with about \$35,000,000 being raised from approximately 30,000 households. The 37 percent of respondents saying they are very familiar with the local federation is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities, while the 35 percent who perceive the Federation as "excellent" is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. Fifty percent of Jewish respondents used the Internet for Jewish-related information in the past year, including 30 percent who used it for information about the Detroit Jewish community. Younger respondents were more likely to use the Internet for Jewish-related information than were older respondents, and, similarly, were much more likely to obtain information about the local Jewish community from the Internet than from the *Detroit Jewish News*—which is one of the most successful Jewish newspapers in the country.

LAS VEGAS

This 2005 study covered all of Clark County, Nevada. Ira Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study, which was based upon 1,197 telephone interviews, of which 398 were completed using RDD sampling and 799 using DJN sampling. The survey was conducted by International Communications Research (ICR). This is the first survey of the Las Vegas Jewish population since 1995.

A total of 89,000 persons live in 42,000 Jewish households. Of those persons, 67,500 (76 percent) are Jewish. From 1995 to 2005, the number of Jewish households increased by 44 percent, from 29,100 to 42,000, while the number of persons in Jewish households increased by 33 percent, from 66,900 to 89,000, and the number of Jews in Jewish households increased by 21 percent, from 55,600 to 67,500. Las Vegas is one of the fastest-growing Jewish communities in the U.S., but the rate of growth was found to be significantly slower than had been earlier touted by community officials.

The Jewish population of Las Vegas is geographically dispersed and has shifted location over the past decade. The percentage of Jewish households who live in the Northwest increased from 24 percent to 31 percent; that in the Southeast increased from 19 percent to 25 percent; and that in the Northeast increased from 7 percent to 11 percent. In contrast, the percentage of households in the Southwest decreased from 30 percent to 23 percent, and the percentage in the Central area decreased from 20 percent to 10 percent.

Las Vegas is not "home" for many Jewish households. Only 1 percent of adults in Jewish households were born in Southern Nevada, and only

21 percent of Jewish households have lived in the area for 20 years or more. Five percent of Jewish households say they will definitely move out within the next three years, the fifth highest percentage of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. These factors lead to a high level of attachment to other Jewish communities, as shown by the 8 percent of charitable dollars donated by Jewish households in the past year to Jewish federations other than the Jewish Federation of Las Vegas. Also, 69 percent of Jewish respondents reported that they feel "not very much" or "not at all" a part of the local Jewish community.

Large percentages of children in Jewish households live in nontraditional households. Eleven percent of children age 0–17 in Jewish households live with only one parent, the fourth highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities. Forty-seven percent of children that age in Jewish households live with an adult who is or has been divorced, the second highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. The divorce rate, 164 divorced adults in Jewish households per 1,000 married adults, is the third highest of about 35 comparison Jewish communities.

The study points to a clear need for singles programs, as 39 percent (16,000) of Jewish adults age 18–64 are single and 28 percent (3,900) of households with single Jewish adults age 18–64 were interested in singles programs in the past year. Included in the 28 percent are 14 percent of households with Jewish singles who attended Jewish programs, 1 percent who attended non-Jewish programs, and 13 percent who did not attend singles programs in the past year. As in all Jewish communities for which this measure is available, there is a strong tendency for Jewish singles who attended singles programs to attend Jewish programs. Thus while the intermarriage rate in this community is significant (48 percent of married couples), single persons are attempting to find Jewish mates.

Membership levels are low in Las Vegas. The 14 percent of Jewish households reporting current synagogue membership either in the vicinity or elsewhere is the lowest of about 55 comparison Jewish communities. The 16-percent rate of current synagogue membership of households with children is the lowest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities. Among about 35 comparison Jewish communities, Las Vegas has the third lowest percentage of synagogue membership for households under age 35 (14 percent) and the lowest percentages for households age 35–49 (10 percent), age 50–64 (12 percent), and age 65 and over (19 percent). Perhaps the very low 1 percent of adults born in the area contributes to the low levels of membership in synagogues and other local Jewish institutions.

Only 45 percent of Jewish children age 5–12 in Las Vegas currently re-

ceive formal Jewish education, the second lowest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. For those who are age 13–17 the figure is only 11 percent, which is also the second lowest of the comparison Jewish communities.

Almost all Jewish communities the size of Las Vegas—and many that are significantly smaller—have Jewish campuses that often house the Jewish federation, a JCC, and other Jewish institutions. Las Vegas currently has its federation, JCC, and Jewish Family Service Agency operating from office buildings.

SAN ANTONIO

This 2007 study covered Bexar County, Texas. Ira Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator for this study, which was based upon 675 telephone interviews, of which 290 were completed using RDD sampling and 385 using DJN sampling. This is the first scientific survey of San Antonio's Jewish population.

About 11,200 persons live in 4,500 Jewish households in San Antonio. Of these persons, 9,100 (81 percent) are Jewish. An additional 70 Jewish persons live in institutions, making a total of 9,170. Jews comprise about 0.6 percent of the population of Bexar County. An additional 1,000 are estimated to live in the seven counties surrounding Bexar.

The study shows the Jewish population of San Antonio to be relatively stable. Based upon counts of households with Distinctive Jewish Names, the number of Jewish households decreased by 300, or 6 percent, from 2000 through 2007. Survey results suggest that migration into San Antonio is about equal to migration out. The number of donors to the federation annual campaign decreased from 1,501 to 1,437 in that period. Only about one-third of adult children remain in San Antonio after leaving their parents' homes. The age distribution also suggests an aging population with a decreasing number of children. Thus, while evidence suggests current stability, the future will have to be carefully monitored.

The geographic distribution of Jewish households has changed in recent years. During 2000–2007, the percentage of area Jewish households inside Loop 410 decreased from 31 percent of all Jewish households to 25 percent; the percentage of Jewish households between Loop 410 and Loop 1604 remained about the same; and the percentage outside Loop 1604 increased from 10 percent to 17 percent. Thus while the Jewish population has moved significantly further from the downtown area, the core area (between Loop 410 and Loop 1604) has remained strong.

The study finds that San Antonio is a relatively strong Jewish community in several ways. Measures of Jewish religiosity are average among about 35–50 comparison Jewish communities. This is true for households having a mezuzah on the front door (68 percent), always or usually lighting Hanukkah candles (70 percent), always or usually lighting Shabbat candles (20 percent), keeping a kosher home (10 percent), keeping kosher in and out of the home (5 percent), and refraining from using electricity on Shabbat (2 percent). It has a below average percentage of households who always or usually participate in a Passover Seder (69 percent). The 25 percent of respondents who say they never attend services is about average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities, and the 25 percent of respondents who say they attend services at least once a month is also about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities.

The 37 percent of married couples that are intermarried in San Antonio is about average among about 55 comparison Jewish communities. But unlike many of the comparison Jewish communities, the trend in San Antonio is for high intermarriage rates among all age groups: 35 percent of married couples in households age 35–49, 43 percent in households age 50–64, 36 percent in households age 65–74, and 26 percent in households age 75 and over.

San Antonio shows particular strength in Jewish community participation. Current synagogue membership (52 percent) is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities, the percentage of households who were members of a synagogue at some time during their adult lives (83 percent) is the fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities. JCC membership (29 percent) is the fourth highest of about 45 comparison JCCs, the 52 percent of households who participated in a JCC program over the past year is the third highest of about 45 comparison JCCs, and the JCC's 52-percent market share of the fitness facility and health club market among Jewish households is the fifth highest of about 25 comparison JCCs. The percentage of households who are associated with the Jewish community (anyone in the household is a member of a synagogue, the JCC, or a Jewish organization) is above average among about 40 comparison Jewish communities. The percentage of Jewish children age 0–5 in a preschool/childcare program who attend a Jewish program in 92 percent, the highest Jewish market share among about 30 comparison communities. The Jewish day camp market share for Jewish children age 3–17 attending a day camp the summer prior to the survey was 78 percent, fourth highest of about 30 comparison Jewish communities.

The *Jewish Journal of San Antonio* is always or usually read by 49 percent of respondents, the second highest of about 20 comparison Jewish communities. The 53 percent of households that reported donating to the Jewish federation in the past year is the fifth highest of about 50 comparison Jewish communities, and the average donation per household of \$476 is about average among about 45 comparison Jewish communities. The 68 percent of households that donated to some Jewish charity in the past year is the fourth highest of about 40 comparison Jewish communities.

TUCSON

This small 2006 update study involved no new telephone interviewing, but did include counts of DJN households by zip code. New population estimates were derived from calculating a ratio between the RDD estimate of Jews from the 2002 Jewish community study of Southern Arizona and the number of households with a DJN in the 2002 telephone directory, and applying this ratio to the DJN count from the 2006 directory. Ira Sheskin of the University of Miami was the principal investigator.

The study suggests that a small decrease in the Jewish population occurred over the past four years, much of it due to a decline in the number of DJN households in zip code 85719, which contains the University of Arizona. The cause was a shift in American campus culture: the percentage of students with land lines in 2002 was considerably higher than is the case in 2006, as many now use cell phones only. Thus the Jewish population probably did not change significantly.

The study also showed no significant change in the size of the Jewish population in the West/Northwest from 2002 to 2006, an area that had seen a significant increase in Jewish population from 1994 through 2002.

Comparisons among Local Jewish Communities

Since 1993, more than 50 American Jewish communities have completed one or more scientific demographic studies. Starting with this AJYB volume, we are introducing a new feature in the article on U.S. Jewish population consisting of comparison tables. This year, the tables illustrate length of residence in the local community (Table 5); Jewish identification (Table 6); intermarriage (Table 7); and the percentage of children being raised Jewish in intermarried households (Table 8). In cases of communities where more than one study was completed since

1993, only the latest is used. The Jewish communities shown in Tables 6–8 have a combined Jewish population that comprises about 75 percent of the total U.S. Jewish population estimated in Table 1. Comparison tables with the results of 18 Jewish community studies completed between 1982 and 1995 that are not included in the tables in this section are available elsewhere.⁷

These comparisons of Jewish communities should be treated with caution for three major reasons. First, the studies used were completed over a 14-year period, and thus differences between communities may be due, at least in part, to temporal factors. Second, even though only studies that used some RDD sampling are included, the individual studies used varying amounts of DJN and List sampling as well, and so differences in sampling techniques may lead to different results. And third, the questionnaires used were not uniform, and the literature on survey research indicates that even small changes in question wording or in the sequence of questions asked in a telephone survey can have a significant impact upon the results.⁸

To compensate somewhat for these factors, at least a five-percentage-point difference is required in these tables for the difference to be considered significant.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

Table 5 compares length of residence of respondents in 41 Jewish communities. The two most important columns show the percentages of respondents in residence for 0–4 years (new residents) and those in residence for 20 or more years (long-term residents). Length of residence is important for understanding levels of attachment to the local Jewish community and its Jewish institutions, as many studies show that it tends to correlate with membership and participation in Jewish institutions and activities. Communities with many long-term resident households thus have an advantage over those with fewer such households. As noted in the table, the percentage of long-term households varies from 11 per-

⁷See Ira M. Sheskin, *How Jewish Communities Differ: Variations in the Findings of Local Jewish Demographic Studies* (New York, 2001), published by the North American Jewish Data Bank and the City University of New York, for 124 comparison tables containing older data, also available at www.jewishatabank.org

⁸For a more complete discussion of the difficulties in comparing study results see Ira M. Sheskin, "Comparisons between Local Jewish Community Studies and the 2000–01 National Jewish Population Survey," *Contemporary Jewry* 25 (2005), pp. 158–92.

cent in Martin-St. Lucie, Florida, to 88 percent in Detroit, with the median value at 52 percent. It should be noted that in-migration is only one demographic component of population change, the others being out-migration, births, and deaths.

Low percentages of new residents are found in mostly older, northern communities such as Hartford, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Rochester, and Detroit. In contrast, high percentages of new residents are found in growing, mostly Sunbelt communities as Martin-St. Lucie, Orlando, Charlotte, Las Vegas, Denver, West Palm Beach, Seattle, and Harrisburg.⁹ Even so, two of the largest Sunbelt communities, Los Angeles and Miami, have very low percentages of new residents. The percentage of new residents varies from 3 percent in Detroit to 32 percent in Orlando and Martin-St. Lucie. The median value is 14 percent.

It is also useful to examine the absolute numbers, which can be derived by multiplying the percentage of new residents by the number of households in the community. For example, although only 7 percent of Los Angeles Jewish households are new to the city, as compared with 31 percent in Charlotte, the absolute number in Los Angeles is about 17,000 households, compared to 1,200 in Charlotte.

Since there are now eight large Jewish communities that completed scientific community studies both before and since 2000, it is possible to gauge the rate of growth of communities. Atlanta is the fastest growing Jewish community in the country (4,800 Jews per year), followed by West Palm Beach (4,700), San Francisco (4,500), Washington, D.C. (3,100), South Palm Beach (2,400), Phoenix (2,000), Las Vegas (1,200), and New York (800). While there may be other Jewish communities that are growing rapidly, that growth cannot be documented.

JEWISH IDENTIFICATION

Table 6 shows Jewish identification for 48 Jewish communities. Respondents were generally asked whether they consider themselves Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, or Just Jewish. Thus Jewish identification is based on self-definition and not necessarily on synagogue membership, ideology, or religious practice. In fact, discrep-

⁹The high percentage of new residents in Harrisburg can be explained by the small Jewish population as well as the city's role as a state capital, where changes in administrations lead to migration in and out of the city.

ancies between identification and practice are evident. For example, respondents may identify as Orthodox or Conservative, but report that they do not keep kosher. Respondents may identify as Reform, but report that they never attend synagogue services. Conversely, some respondents identifying as Just Jewish are synagogue members.¹⁰ Note that by calling a *household*, say, Orthodox because the respondent is Orthodox, we can project the number of Orthodox households in a community.

The comparisons here are somewhat affected by the wording of the question. While the most common wording is the one provided in the previous paragraph, alternative have sometimes been used, such as "Do you consider yourself Orthodox, Conservative, Reconstructionist, Reform, or something else?" The extent to which alternative wordings produce different responses to this question is unknown.

The percentage of respondents who consider themselves Orthodox varies from 1 percent in Atlantic County, N.J, Martin-St. Lucie, Fla., and York, Pa., to more than 10 percent in Detroit (11 percent); Bergen County, N.J. (12 percent); Baltimore (17 percent); and New York (19 percent). The median Orthodox value is 4 percent. But since size of Orthodox households is almost always higher than Jewish household size of non-Orthodox households, the percentage of *Jews* who are Orthodox is higher than the percentage of Orthodox *households*. In addition, because Orthodox Jews tend to join synagogues at higher rates than others, Orthodox Jews comprise a much higher percentage of synagogue members. In Miami, for example, 9 percent of households are Orthodox, 12 percent of Jews are Orthodox, and 26 percent of synagogue-member households are Orthodox. Thus the overall influence of Orthodox Jews in a community often exceeds the influence implied by the percentages shown in Table 6.

The percentage of respondents who identify as Conservative varies from 15 percent in Denver to 39 percent in Tidewater (Norfolk-Virginia Beach). The median value is 28 percent. Four of the six communities with the lowest percentages are in the West: Denver (15 percent), San Francisco (17 percent), Seattle (19 percent), and Tucson (21 percent). Note that ten of the 13 communities with the highest percentages are in the South, including four Florida retirement communities. Such Florida communities tend to have high percentages of second-generation American Jews

¹⁰See also Bernard Lazerwitz, J. Alan Winter, Arnold Dashofsky, and Ephraim Tabory, *Jewish Choices: American Jewish Denominationalism* (Albany, N.Y., 1998).

(born in the U.S. of foreign-born parents), and these tend to identify as Conservative.

The percentage of respondents who identify as Reform varies from 22 percent in Harrisburg to 60 percent in St. Louis. The median value is 37 percent. In this case, it is hard to identify any geographic patterns.

The percentage of respondents who identify as Just Jewish varies from 11 percent in Cleveland to 47 percent in Las Vegas. The median value is 30 percent. The percentage identifying with this category is roughly indicative of the size of the Jewish population that does not feel connected to the Jewish community or their Jewish heritage. Nevertheless, the Just Jewish are not a monolithic group, and large numbers are involved in some type of Jewish activity—86 percent of such households in South Palm Beach, for example. And there are wide differences among them by community. In Detroit, for example, 59 percent always or usually participate in a Passover Seder, compared to 32 percent in Las Vegas, and 29 percent contributed to the Jewish federation in the past year in Detroit, compared to 12 percent in Las Vegas.

INTERMARRIAGE

Table 7 shows intermarriage rates for 50 Jewish communities. Intermarriage, which has reached significant proportions, has become one of the most important issues for the Jewish community. Although some intermarried couples are contributing significantly to the Jewish community, it is clear from comparisons of in-married and intermarried couples that the phenomenon of intermarriage has a negative affect on measures of Jewishness, and therefore on Jewish continuity. In Detroit, for example, 70 percent of in-married couples are synagogue members as compared to 17 percent of intermarried couples.¹¹

The local Jewish community studies usually distinguish between three types of marriage. An in-marriage is between spouses who were born or raised Jewish and currently consider themselves Jewish. A conversionary in-marriage is between one spouse who was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish, and the other who, while not born or raised Jewish, currently considers himself/herself Jewish, whether or not there was a formal conversion. An intermarriage is between one

¹¹See, in particular, Steven M. Cohen, *A Tale of Two Jewries: The Inconvenient Truth for American Jews* (New York, 2006).

spouse who was born or raised Jewish and currently considers himself/herself Jewish and the other who was not born or raised Jewish and does not currently consider himself/herself Jewish.

While Halakhah (Jewish law) does not differentiate between in-marriages and conversionary in-marriages, social scientists make this distinction in order to study several aspects of marital choice and their influence on Jewish behaviors.

Intermarriage rates may be reported based on *married couples* or *individuals*. As an illustration, imagine two weddings. In the first, Moshe (a Jew) marries Rachel (also a Jew). In the second, Abraham (a Jew) marries Christine (a non-Jew). Thus there are two married couples, one of which is intermarried, and so the *couples* intermarriage rate is 50 percent. However another method of calculating the rate is to note that there are three Jews (Moshe, Rachel, and Abraham), one of whom (Abraham) is married to a non-Jew (Christine), and the *individual* intermarriage rate is 33 percent. Each rate can be useful for different purposes. The local community studies generally cite the *couples* rate.

Two more points should be noted. The intermarriage rates reported in local Jewish community studies are for persons who currently consider themselves Jewish, and do not normally include those who have converted to another religion or attend services of another faith on a regular basis. Also, the rates reported in Table 7 are for all existing married couples, not just for marriages that have occurred recently (in the past five years, for example), as are often reported for both the 1990 and 2000–01 NJPS.

Table 7 shows that the *couples* intermarriage rate varies from 9 percent in South Palm Beach to 55 percent in Seattle and San Francisco. The median value is 33 percent. Note that six of the ten communities with the lowest rates (20 percent or lower) are retirement communities, mostly in Florida. Four of the nine Jewish communities with rates in excess of 45 percent are western, including the top two, Seattle and San Francisco.

Many American Jewish institutions today are developing policies, even if only informally, concerning intermarriage. They address such questions as: To what extent should intermarried couples be encouraged to affiliate? In religious institutions, will non-Jews be allowed to participate in religious services? How does the community welcome the children of intermarried couples while at the same time encouraging Jews to marry other Jews? While the answers entail a number of ideological and practical considerations, communities with relatively low intermarriage rates might well select different strategies than communities with high rates.

CHILDREN BEING RAISED JEWISH IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS

Table 8 shows the percentage of children being raised Jewish in 49 Jewish communities, a figure that varies from a low of 18 percent in Martin-St. Lucie to 75 percent in South Palm Beach. The median value is 42 percent.

Three factors complicate these comparisons, and therefore only relatively large differences between two percentages (15–20 points) are given credence. First, the sample sizes are often small, and so the standard errors of these percentages are relatively high. Second, the question has often been asked in varying ways, making the basis for comparison somewhat suspect. Third, respondents often do not give clear answers, and non-Jewish interviewers sometimes interpret responses differently than Jewish interviewers might.

Four of the five communities with the smallest percentages are in the West: Palm Springs (19 percent), San Diego (21 percent), Seattle (23 percent), and Phoenix (26 percent). Detroit, which is otherwise one of the more Jewishly-connected communities, has a relatively low percentage of children in intermarried households, 31 percent, being raised Jewish. One possible explanation is that Detroit has a very low overall intermarriage rate, 16 percent, and only 4 percent of married couples who are members of Detroit synagogues are intermarried, compared to 35 percent of married couples who are non-members. Perhaps intermarried couples investigating a synagogue in Detroit do not find too many other intermarried couples there, and may feel uncomfortable joining for that reason alone.

The data indicate that some communities have been more successful than others in convincing intermarried Jews to raise their children Jewish, and/or in attracting such couples into the community.

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TABLE 1: JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2007

State	Estimated Jewish Population	Total Population*	Estimated Jewish Percent of Total
Alabama	9,000	4,559,030	0.2
Alaska	3,425	670,053	0.5
Arizona	106,100	6,166,318	1.7
Arkansas	1,675	2,810,872	0.1
California	1,194,190	36,457,549	3.3
Colorado	87,720	4,753,377	1.8
Connecticut	112,830	3,504,809	3.2
Delaware	15,100	853,476	1.8
Washington, D.C.	28,000	581,530	4.8
Florida	654,935	18,089,888	3.6
Georgia	127,245	9,363,941	1.4
Hawaii	6,990	1,285,498	0.5
Idaho	1,100	1,466,465	0.1
Illinois	278,520	12,831,970	2.2
Indiana	17,420	6,313,520	0.3
Iowa	6,140	2,982,085	0.2
Kansas	18,225	2,764,075	0.7
Kentucky	11,450	4,206,074	0.3
Louisiana	9,975	4,287,768	0.2
Maine	13,915	1,321,574	1.1
Maryland	234,550	5,615,727	4.2
Massachusetts	258,230	6,437,193	4.0
Michigan	87,270	10,095,643	0.9
Minnesota	46,685	5,167,101	0.9
Mississippi	1,500	2,910,540	0.1
Missouri	59,165	5,842,713	1.0
Montana	850	944,632	0.1
Nebraska	6,850	1,768,331	0.4
Nevada	69,600	2,495,529	2.8
New Hampshire	10,070	1,314,895	0.8
New Jersey	479,200	8,724,560	5.5
New Mexico	11,250	1,954,599	0.6
New York	1,617,720	19,306,183	8.4
North Carolina	27,745	8,856,505	0.3
North Dakota	430	635,867	0.1
Ohio	144,955	11,478,006	1.3
Oklahoma	5,050	3,579,212	0.1
Oregon	31,850	3,700,758	0.9

TABLE 1: JEWISH POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2007 (CONTINUED)

State	Estimated Jewish Population	Total Population	Estimated Jewish Percent of Total
Pennsylvania	284,850	12,440,621	2.3
Rhode Island	18,750	1,067,610	1.8
South Carolina	11,335	4,321,249	0.3
South Dakota	295	781,919	0.0
Tennessee	19,300	6,038,803	0.3
Texas	130,170	23,507,783	0.6
Utah	4,400	2,550,063	0.2
Vermont	5,510	623,908	0.9
Virginia	98,040	7,642,884	1.3
Washington	43,135	6,395,798	0.7
West Virginia	2,335	1,818,470	0.1
Wisconsin	28,330	5,556,506	0.5
Wyoming	430	515,004	0.1
TOTAL	6,443,805	299,398,484	2.2

*July 1, 2006 <http://factfinder.census.gov>

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. JEWISH POPULATION BY REGIONS, 2007

	Total Population	Percent Distribution	Jewish Population	Percent Distribution
Northeast	54,741,353	18.3%	2,801,075	43.5
Middle Atlantic	40,471,364	13.5%	2,381,770	37.0
New England	14,269,989	4.8%	419,305	6.5
Midwest	66,217,736	22.1%	694,285	10.8
East North Central	46,275,645	15.5%	556,495	8.6
West North Central	19,942,091	6.7%	137,790	2.1
South	109,083,752	36.4%	1,387,405	21.5
East South Central	17,754,447	5.9%	41,250	0.6
South Atlantic	57,143,670	19.1%	1,199,285	18.6
West South Central	34,185,635	11.4%	146,870	2.2
West	69,355,643	23.2%	1,561,040	24.2
Mountain	20,845,987	7.0%	281,450	4.4
Pacific	48,509,656	16.2%	1,279,590	19.9
TOTAL	299,398,484	100.0%	6,443,805	100.0

TABLE 3: COMMUNITIES WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF 100 OR MORE, 2007

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
ALABAMA	1997-2001	Birmingham (Jefferson County)	5,300		
	1997-2001	Dothan	100		
	1997-2001	Huntsville	750		
	1997-2001	Mobile (Baldwin and Mobile Counties)	1,100		
	1997-2001	Montgomery	1,200		
	1997-2001	Tuscaloosa	300		
	1997-2001	Other Places	250		
		Total Alabama	9,000		
ALASKA	1997-2001	Anchorage (Anchorage Borough)	2,300		
	1997-2001	Fairbanks (Fairbanks and North Star Borough)	540		
	1997-2001	Juneau	285		
	1997-2001	Kenai Peninsula	200		
	1997-2001	Other Places	100		
		Total Alaska	3,425		
ARIZONA	2002	Cochise County (2002)	450		
	1997-2001	Flagstaff (Coconino County)	500		
	1997-2001	Lake Havasu City	200		
	2002	Northwest Valley (Glendale-Peoria-Sun City) (2002)	10,900		
	2002	Phoenix (2002)	23,600		
	2002	Northeast Valley (Scottsdale) (2002)	34,500		
	2002	Tri Cities Valley (Ahwatukee-Chandler-Gilbert-Mesa-Tempe) (2002)	13,900		
	2002	Phoenix Total (2002)		82,900	
	1997-2001	Prescott	300		

*Estimates for communities with boldface type are from a scientific study in the year shown. **Part-year population shown only for where such information is available.

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	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		
	2002	Santa Cruz County (2002)	100		
	1997-2001	Other Places	100		
		Total Arizona	1,06,100		1,000
ARKANSAS			175		
	1997-2001	Fayetteville	150		
	1997-2001	Hot Springs	1,100		
	1997-2001	Little Rock	250		
	1997-2001	Other Places	1,675		
		Total			
CALIFORNIA			3,000		
	1997-2001	Antelope Valley-Lancaster-Palmdale	1,600		
	1997-2001	Bakersfield (Kern County)	750		
	1997-2001	Chico-Oroville-Paradise (Butte County)	1,000		
	1997-2001	Eureka (Humboldt County)	800		
	1997-2001	Fairfield	2,300		
	1997-2001	Fresno (Fresno County)			
	1997-2001	Long Beach (in Los Angeles County: Cerritos-Hawaiian Gardens-Lakewood-Rossmoor-Signal Hill and, in Orange County: Cypress-Huntington Harbor-Los Alamitos-Seal Beach	18,000		

1997	Malibu-Palisades (1997)	27,190	
1997	Santa Monica-Venice (1997)	23,140	
1997	Airport Marina (1997)	22,140	
1997	Fairfax (1997)	54,850	
1997	Beverly Hills (1997)	20,500	
1997	Cheviot-Beverlywood (1997)	29,310	
1997	Westwood (1997)	20,670	
1997	Central City (1997)	4,710	
1997	Hollywood (1997)	10,390	
1997	Culver City (1997)	9,110	
1997	Central Valley (1997)	27,740	
1997	Burbank-Glendale (1997)	19,840	
1997	Encino-Tarzana (1997)	50,290	
1997	Southeast Valley (1997)	28,150	
1997	Simi-Conejo (1997)	38,470	
1997	High Desert (1997)	10,920	
1997	North Valley (1997)	36,760	
1997	West Valley (1997)	40,160	
1997	Beach Cities (1997)	17,270	
1997	Central (1997)	11,600	
1997	Palos Verdes Peninsula (1997)	6,780	
1997	San Pedro (1997)	5,310	
1997	Eastern Belt (1997)	3,900	
1997	Los Angeles-Pasadena-Santa Monica (1997)		519,200
1997-2001	Mendocino County (Redwood Valley-Ukiah)	600	
1997-2001	Merced County	190	
1997-2001	Modesto	500	
1997-2001	Monterey Peninsula	2,300	
1997-2001	Murrieta Hot Springs	550	
1997-2001	Napa County	1,000	
1997-2001	Orange County (most of Orange County-excluding parts included in Long Beach)	60,000	

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	1998-2002	Palm Springs (1998)	4,400		
	1998-2002	Cathedral City-Rancho Mirage (1998)	3,100		
	1998-2002	Palm Desert-Sun City (1998)	2,500		
	1998-2002	East Valley (Bermuda-Dunes-Indian Wells-Indio-La Quinta) (1998)	1,300		
	1998-2002	North Valley (Desert Hot Springs-North Palm Springs--Thousand Palms) (1998)	700		
	1998-2002	Palm Springs Total (1998)		12,000	5,000
	1997-2001	Redding (Shasta County)	150		
	1997-2001	Riverside-Corona-Moreno Valley	2,000		
	1997-2001	Sacramento (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties)	21,300		
	1997-2001	Salinas	1,000		
	1997-2001	San Bernardino-Fontana area	3,000		
	2003	North County Coastal (2003)	24,000		
	2003	North County Inland (2003)	18,100		
	2003	Greater East San Diego (2003)	18,900		
	2003	La Jolla-Mid-Coastal (2003)	14,400		
	2003	Central San Diego (2003)	12,200		
	2003	South County (2003)	1,400		
	2003	San Diego (San Diego County) Total (2003)		89,000	
	2006	Alameda County (Oakland) (1986)	40,000		
	2006	Contra Costa County (1986)	60,000		
	2006	East Bay Total (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 Total (2004)		227,800
2006	San Jose (Silicon Valley) (1986)	63,000	
	San Francisco Bay Area		390,800
1997-2001	San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys-Ontario (Alta Loma-Chino-Calremon-Cucamonga-La Verne- Montclair-Ontario-Pomona-San Dimas-Upland	30,000	
1997-2001	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles (San Luis Obispo County)	2,000	
1997-2001	Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara County)	7,000	
1997-2001	Santa Cruz-Aptos (Santa Cruz County)	6,000	
1997-2001	Santa Maria	500	
1997-2001	South Lake Tahoe (El Dorado County)	150	
1997-2001	Stockton	850	
1997-2001	Sun City	200	
1997-2001	Tulare and Kings counties (Visalia)	350	
1997-2001	Vallejo area	900	
1997-2001	Ventura County	15,000	
1997-2001	Other Places	200	
	Total California	1,194,190	5,000
COLORADO			
1997-2001	Aspen	750	
1997-2001	Colorado Springs	1,500	
2007	Denver (2007)	25,800	
2007	South Metro (2007)	19,600	
2007	Boulder (2007)	12,600	
2007	North and West Metro (2007)	11,200	
2007	Aurora (2007)	6,700	
2007	North and East Metro (2007)	5,600	
2007	Greater Denver (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, and Jefferson Counties) Total (2007)		81,500

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	1997-2001	Fort Collins-Greeley-Loveland	2,000		
	1997-2001	Grand Junction (Mesa County)	320		
	1997-2001	Pueblo-Lamar-Trinidad	425		
	1997-2001	Steamboat Springs	250		
	pre-1997	Telluride	125		
	1997-2001	Vail-Breckenridge-Eagle (Eagle and Summit Counties)	650		
	1997-2001	Other Places	200		
		Total Colorado	87,720		
CONNECTICUT	1997-2001	Bridgeport-Shelton (Easton-Fairfield-Monroe-Shelton-Stratford-Trumbull)	13,000		
	1999-2001	Danbury-Newtown (Bethel-Brookfield-Danbury-New Fairfield-Redding-Ridgefield-Sherman)	3,200		
	2007	Greenwich	7,000		
	1997-2001	Stamford-Darien-New Canaan	9,200		
	2001	Westport (2001)	5,000		
	2001	Weston (2001)	1,850		
	2001	Wilton (2001)	1,550		
	2001	Norwalk (2001)	3,050		
	2001	Westport-Weston-Wilton-Norwalk Total (2001)		11,450	
		Fairfield County Total		43,850	
	2000	Bloomfield-Hartford-West Hartford (2000)	15,800		
	2000	East Hartford-Glastonbury-Manchester-South Windsor (and adjacent Tolland County) (2000)	4,800		
	2000	Farmington Valley (and adjacent Litchfield County) (2000)	6,400		
	2000	Bristol-New Britain-Middletown (adjacent Middlesex County)-Meriden-Wallingford (adjacent New Haven County)-Plymouth-Terryville (adjacent Litchfield County) (2000)	5,000		
	2000	Windsor-Suffield (2000)	800		

2000	Hartford County Total (including northern Middlesex County, western Tolland County, eastern Litchfield County, northern New Haven County) (2000)		32,800
	Other Places in Litchfield County	50	
	Litchfield County Total (excluding towns in adjacent Hartford County)		630
1997-2001	Lower Middlesex County (Branford-Clinton-Durham-Guilford-Killingworth-Madison)	1,600	
	Old Saybrook-Old Lyme-Westbrook)		
	Middlesex County Total (excluding towns in adjacent Hartford County)		1,600
1987	New Haven (Ansonia-Bethany-Branford-Derby-East Haven-Guilford-Hamden	24,300	
	Madison-Meriden-Milford-North Haven-Orange-Quinnipiac-Seymour-Wallingford		
	West Haven-Woodbridge) (1987)		
1997-2001	Waterbury-Cheshire (Bethlehem-Litchfield-Middlebury-Morris-Naugatuck-Oakville-Oxford-Plymouth-Prospect-Roxbury-Southbury-Southbury-Southington-Thomaston-Torrington-Washington-Waterbury-Watertown-Wolcott-Woodbury-and other parts of Litchfield County and northern New Haven County	4,500	
	New Haven County Total (excluding towns in adjacent Hartford County)		28,800
pre-1997	Colchester-Lebanon; Hebron (adjacent Tolland County)	300	
1997-2001	New London-Norwich (central and southern New London County and parts of Middlesex and Windham Counties)	3,850	
	New London County Total (including adjacent Tolland County)		4,150
2006	Storrs-Columbia	400	
2006	Other Places in Tolland County	100	
	Tolland County Total (excluding towns in adjacent Hartford and New London Counties)		500

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	pre-1997	Danielson	100		
	2006	Willimantic	300		
	2006	Other Places in Windham County	100		
		Windham County Total		500	
		Total Connecticut	112,830		
DELAWARE					
	2005	Kent and Sussex Counties (Dover) (2005)	3,200		
	2005	Newark area (2005)	4,300		
	2005	Wilmington area (2005)	7,600		
		Total Delaware	15,100		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	2003	District of Columbia (2003)	28,000		
	2003	Lower Montgomery County (2003)	88,600		
	2003	Upper Montgomery County (2003)	24,400		
	2003	Prince Georges County (2003)	7,200		
	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	Greater Washington Total (2003)		215,600	
FLORIDA					
	1997-2001	Brevard County	5,000		
	pre-1997	Crystal River	100		
	1997-2001	Fort Myers-Arcadia-Port Charlotte-Punta Gorda (Charlotte, De Soto, and Lee Counties)	8,000		
	1997-2001	Fort Pierce	1,060		
	1997-2001	Gainesville	2,200		

2002	Jacksonville Core Area (2002)	8,800		
2002	The Beaches (Atlantic Beach, Neptune Beach, Jacksonville Beach, Ponte Verde Beach) (2002)	1,900		
2002	Remainder of Duval, Nassau, Clay, and St. Johns Counties (including St. Augustine) (2002)	2,200		
2002	Jacksonville Total (2002)		12,900	200
1997-2001	Key West	650		
pre-1997	Lakeland	1,000		
1997-2001	Naples (Collier County)	4,200		
1997-2001	Ocala (Marion County)	500		
1997-2001	North Orlando (Seminole County and southern Volusia Counties) (1993)	7,800		
1997-2001	Central Orlando (Maitland-Orlando-Winter Park) (1993)	7,700		
1997-2001	South Orlando (Orlando and northern Osecola Counties) (1993)	5,200		
1997-2001	Orlando Total (1993)		20,700	400
1997-2001	Pasco County (New Port Richey)	1,000		
1997-2001	Pensacola (Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties)	975		
1997-2001	North Pinellas (Clearwater) (1994)	9,850		
1997-2001	Central Pinellas (Largo) (1994)	4,050		
1997-2001	South Pinellas (St. Petersburg) (1994)	10,300		
1997-2001	St. Petersburg (Pinellas County) Total (1994)		24,200	1,500
2001	Sarasota (2001)	8,600		
2001	Longboat Key (2001)	1,000		
2001	Bradenton (Manatee County) (2001)	1,750		
2001	Venice (2001)	850		
2001	Sarasota Total (2001)		12,200	3,300
2005	East Boca (2005)	8,900		
2005	Central Boca (2005)	33,800		
2005	West Boca (2005)	17,000		
2005	Boca Raton Subtotal (2005)		59,700	13,000

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	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
	2004	Lake Worth (2005)	21,600		3,300
	2005	Town of Palm Beach (2005)	2,000		2,000
	2005	West Palm Beach (2005)	8,300		2,000
	2005	Wellington-Royal Palm Beach (2005)	9,900		1,400
	2005	North Palm Beach-Palm Beach Gardens-Jupiter (2005)	13,950		3,500
	2005	West Palm Beach Subtotal (2005)		101,350	22,900
	2005	Palm Beach County Total (2005)		208,850	46,700
	2004	North Dade Core East (Aventura-Golden Beach-part of North Miami Beach) (2004)	34,000		
	2004	North Dade Core West (Ojus and parts of North Miami Beach) (2004)	13,100		
	2004	Other North Dade (north of Flagler Street) (2004)	3,800		
	2004	North Dade Subtotal (2004)		50,900	4,500
	2004	West Kendall (2004)	13,750		
	2004	East Kendall (parts of Coral Gables-Pinecrest-South Miami) (2004)	15,650		
	2004	Northeast South Dade (Key Biscayne-parts of City of Miami) (2004)	8,300		
	2004	South Dade (2004)		37,700	800
	2004	North Beach (Bal Harbour-Bay Harbor Islands-Indian Creek Village-Surfside) (2004)	3,700		
	2004	Middle Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2004)	10,300		
	2004	South Beach (parts of City of Miami Beach) (2004)	3,700		
	2004	The Beaches (2004)		17,700	1,700
	2004	Miami-Dade County Total (2004)		106,300	7,000

1999	Hollywood-Hallandale (1999)	32,900	3,400
1999	Pembroke Pines-Cooper City-Davie-Weston (1999)	44,200	1,900
1999	Plantation-North Lauderdale-Tamarac-Lauderdale Lakes-Sunrise (1999)	65,600	5,700
1999	Coral Springs-Parkland (1999)	28,000	0
1999	Margate-Coconut Creek-Wynmoor-Palm Aire-Century Village (1999)	30,300	7,400
1999	Fort Lauderdale (1999)	11,300	2,400
1999	Broward County Total (1999)		212,300
	Southeast Florida (Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach Counties)		527,450
2005	Stuart (Martin County) (2005)	2,900	
2005	Southern St. Lucie County (Port St. Lucie) (2005)	2,900	
2005	Stuart-Port St. Lucie Total (2005)		5,800
1997-2001	Tallahassee	2,200	
1997-2001	Tampa (Hillsborough County)	20,000	
1997-2001	Vero Beach (Indian River County)	400	
2007	Volusia and Flagler Counties (Daytona Beach)	4,000	
pre-1997	Winter Haven	300	
1997-2001	Other Places	100	
	Total Florida	654,935	80,800
1997-2001	Albany Area	200	
1997-2001	Athens	600	
2005	Intown (2005)	28,900	
2005	North Metro Atlanta (2005)	28,300	
2005	East Cobb Expanded (2005)	18,400	
2005	Sandy Springs-Dunwoody (2005)	15,700	
2005	Gwinnett-East Perimeter (2005)	14,000	
2005	North and West Perimeter (2005)	9,000	
2005	South (2005)	5,500	
2005	Atlanta Total (2005)		119,800

GEORGIA

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	1997-2001	Augusta (Burke, Columbia, and Richmond Counties)	1,300		
	1997-2001	Brunswick	120		
	1997-2001	Columbus	750		
	1997-2001	Dalton	125		
	1997-2001	Macon	1,000		
	1997-2001	Savannah (Chatham County)	3,000		
	1997-2001	Valdosta	100		
	1997-2001	Other Places	250		
		Total Georgia	127,245		
HAWAII	1997-2001	Hilo	280		
	1997-2001	Oahu (Honolulu)	6,400		
	1997-2001	Kauai	100		
	1997-2001	Maui	210		
		Total Hawaii	6,990		
IDAHO	1997-2001	Boise (Ada and Boise Counties)	800		
	1997-2001	Ketchum	100		
	1997-2001	Moscow-Lewiston	100		
	1997-2001	Other Places	100		
		Total Idaho	1,100		
ILLINOIS	1997-2001	Aurora area	750		
	1997-2001	Bloomington-Normal	500		
	2007	Champaign-Urbana (Champaign County)	1,400		
	2000	Chicago (Cook and DuPage Counties and parts of Lake County) (2000)	270,500		

1997-2001	Decatur (Macon County)	130	
1997-2001	DeKalb	180	
1997-2001	Elgin (northern Kane County and southern McHenry County)	500	
1997-2001	Joliet (Will County)	210	
1997-2001	Kankakee	100	
1997-2001	Peoria	800	
1997-2001	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island)	400	
1997-2001	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport) (Scott County)	500	
1997-2001	Quad Cities Total		900
1997-2001	Quincy	100	
1997-2001	Rockford-Freeport (Boone, Winnebago, and Stephenson Counties)	1,100	
1997-2001	Southern Illinois (Carbondale-East St. Louis) (all of Illinois south of Carlinville)	500	
2007	Springfield (Morgan and Sangamon Counties)	800	
1997-2001	Waukegan	300	
1997-2001	Other Places	250	
	Total Illinois	278,520	
INDIANA			
1997-2001	Bloomington	1,000	
1997-2001	Evansville	400	
1997-2001	Fort Wayne	900	
1997-2001	Gary-Northwest Indiana (Lake and Porter Counties)	2,000	
2006	Indianapolis	10,000	
1997-2001	Lafayette	550	
1997-2001	Michigan City (La Porte County)	300	
1997-2001	Muncie	120	
1997-2001	South Bend-Elkhart (St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties)	1,850	
1997-2001	Terre Haute (Vigo County)	100	
1997-2001	Other Places	200	
	Total Indiana	17,420	

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional 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		
	1997-2001	Postville	150		
	1997-2001	Quad Cities-Illinois portion (Moline-Rock Island)	400		
	1997-2001	Quad Cities-Iowa portion (Davenport) (Scott County)	500		
	1997-2001	Sioux City (Plymouth and Woodbury Counties)	400		
	1997-2001	Waterloo (Black Hawk County)	170		
	1997-2001	Other Places	250		
			Total Iowa	6,140	
KANSAS	2006	Kansas City area-Kansas portion (1985) (Johnson and Wyandotte Counties)	16,000		
	2006	Kansas City area-Missouri portion (1985)	4,000		
		Kansas City Total		16,000	
	1997-2001	Lawrence	200		
	pre-1997	Manhattan	425		
	1997-2001	Topeka (Shawnee County)	400		
	1997-2001	Wichita (Sedgwick County and Salina-Dodge City-Great Bend-Liberal-Russell-Hays)	1,100		
	1997-2001	Other Places	100		
		Total Kansas	18,225		
	KENTUCKY	1997-2001	Covington-Newport area	500	
1997-2001		Lexington (Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Pulaski, Scott, and Woodford Counties)	2,000		
1997-2001		Louisville (Jefferson County)	8,700		
1997-2001		Paducah	150		

	1997-2001	Other Places	100	
		Total Kentucky	11,450	
LOUISIANA	1997-2001	Alexandria (Allen, Grant, Rapides, and Vernon Parishes)	175	
	1997-2001	Baton Rouge (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, and West Baton Rouge Parishes)	1,600	
	1997-2001	Lake Charles area	200	
	2007	New Orleans (Orleans and Jefferson Parishes)	7,000	
	12007	Shreveport-Bossier area	450	
	2007	Monroe-Ruston area	150	
	2007	North Louisiana (Caddo and Bossier Parishes) Total		600
	pre-1997	South Central La. (Abbeville-Crowley-Franklin-Hourma-Lafayette-Morgan City-New Iberia-Opelousas-Thibodaux)	250	
	1997-2001	Other places	150	
		Total Louisiana	9,975	
MAINE	pre-1997	Augusta	140	
	1997-2001	Bangor	3,000	
	2007	Androscoggin County (Lewiston-Auburn) (2007)	600	
	2007	Oxford County (2007)	750	
	pre-1997	Rockland area	300	
	2007	Sagadahoc County (2007)	400	
	2007	Portland Area (2007)	4,425	
	2007	Other Cumberland County (2007)	2,350	
	2007	York County (2007)	1,575	
	2007	Southern Maine Total (2007)		8,350
	pre-1997	Waterville	225	
	1997-2001	Other places	150	
		Total Maine	13,915	

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**	
MARYLAND	1997-2001	Annapolis area	3,000			
	1999	Owings Mills-Reisterstown (1999)	22,300			
	1999	Pikesville-Mt. Washington (1999)	34,100			
	1999	Park Heights (1999)	8,680			
	1999	Randallstown-Liberty Road (1999)	3,840			
	1999	Central Baltimore (1999)	9,230			
	1999	Towson-Lutherville-Timonium Corridor (1999)	6,580			
	1999	Carroll County (1999)	2,650			
	1999	Other Places (1999)	4,020			
	1999	Baltimore Total (1999)			91,400	
	1997-2001	Cumberland	275			
	1997-2001	Easton (Talbot County)	100			
	1997-2001	Frederick (Frederick County)	1,200			
	1997-2001	Hagerstown (Washington County)	325			
	1997-2001	Harford County	1,200			
	1999-2001	Howard County (Columbia) (1999)	16,000			
	2003	Lower Montgomery County (2003)	88,600			
	2003	Upper Montgomery County (2003)	24,400			
	2003	Prince Georges County (2003)	7,200			
	2003	Greater Washington Total in Maryland (2003)			120,200	
	1997-2001	Ocean City	200			
	1997-2001	Salisbury	400			
	1997-2001	Other places	250			
		Total Maryland	234,550			
	MASSACHUSETTS	1997-2001	Amherst area	1,300		
		1997-2001	Andover-Lawrence (Boxford-Dracut-Methuen-North Andover-Tewksbury)	2,850		

2002	Attleboro area (2002)	800	
2005	Brighton-Brookline-Newton and Contiguous Areas (2005)	61,500	
2005	Central Boston-Cambridge and Contiguous Areas (2005)	43,400	
2005	Greater Framingham (2005)	18,700	
2005	Northwestern Suburbs (2005)	24,600	
2005	Greater Sharon (2005)	21,000	
2005	Other Towns (2005)	41,300	
2005	Boston Region Total (2005)		210,500
1997-2001	Cape Cod-Barnstable County	3,250	
1997-2001	Fall River area	1,100	
1997-2001	Greenfield (Franklin County)	1,100	
1997-2001	Haverhill	800	
1997-2001	Holyoke	600	
1997-2001	Lowell area	2,000	
1997-2001	Martha's Vineyard (Dukes County)	300	
1997-2001	New Bedford (Dartmouth-Fairhaven-Maftapoisett)	2,600	
1997-2001	Newburyport	280	
1997-2001	North Adams (northern Berkshire County)	400	
1997-2001	North Worcester County (Fitchburg-Gardener-Leominster)	1,500	
1997-2001	Northampton	1,200	
1997-2001	Pittsfield (Central and Southern Berkshire County)	4,000	
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	
1997-2001	Worcester (central Worcester County) (1986)	11,000	
1997-2001	Other places	150	
	Total Massachusetts	258,230	
MICHIGAN			
1997-2001	Ann Arbor (Washtenaw County)	7,000	
2006	Bay City	150	

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	2007	Benton Harbor-St. Joseph	150		
	2007	West Bloomfield (2005)	19,500		
	2007	Bloomfield Hills-Birmingham (2005)	5,200		
	2007	Farmington (2005)	12,500		
	2007	Oak Park-Huntington Woods (2005)	12,600		
	2007	Southfield (2005)	8,100		
	2007	East Oakland County (2005)	1,900		
	2007	North Oakland County (2005)	3,500		
	2007	West Oakland County (2005)	2,400		
	2007	Wayne County (2005)	5,700		
	2007	Macomb County (2005)	600		
	2007	Total Detroit (2005)		72,000	
	2007	Flint (Genesee County)	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	Mt. Pleasant (Isabella, Mecosta, Gladwin, and Gratiot Counties)	75		
	2007	Muskegon (Muskegon County)	210		
	2007	Saginaw (Saginaw County)	115		
	2007	Traverse City	200		
	2007	Other places	350		
		Total Michigan	87,270		

MINNESOTA

1997-2001	Duluth (Carlton and St. Louis Counties)	485	
1997-2001	Rochester	550	
2004	City of Minneapolis (2004)	5,200	
2004	Inner Ring (2004)	16,100	
2004	Outer Ring (2004)	8,000	
2004	Minneapolis Subtotal (2004)		29,300
2004	City of St. Paul (2004)	4,300	
2004	Southern Suburbs (2004)	5,900	
2004	Northern Suburbs (2004)	700	
2004	St. Paul Subtotal (2004)		10,900
2004	Twin Cities Surrounding Counties (Anoka, Carver, Goodhue, Rice, Scott, Shelburne, Washington, and Wright Counties) (2004)	5,300	
2004	Twin Cities Total (2004)		40,200
1997-2001	Other places	150	
	Total Minnesota	46,685	

MISSISSIPPI

1997-2001	Biloxi-Gulfport	250	
1997-2001	Greenville	120	
1997-2001	Hattiesburg (Forrest and Lamar Counties)	130	
1997-2001	Jackson (Hinds and Rankin Counties)	550	
1997-2001	Other places	450	
	Total Mississippi	1,500	

MISSOURI

1997-2001	Columbia	400	
1997-2001	Joplin	100	
2006	Kansas City area-Kansas portion (1985)	16,000	
2006	Kansas City area-Missouri portion (1985)	4,000	
2006	Kansas City Total (1985)		20,000
1997-2001	St. Joseph (Buchanan County)	265	

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	2006	St. Louis City (1995)	2,400		
	2006	Chesterfield-Ballwin (1995)	9,900		
	2006	North of Olive (1995)	12,000		
	2006	Ladue-Creve Coeur (1995)	10,000		
	2006	Clayton-University Cities (1995)	7,300		
	2006	Other Parts of St. Louis and St. Charles Counties (1995)	12,400		
	2006	St. Louis Total (1995)		54,000	
	1997-2001	Springfield	300		
	1997-2001	Other Places	100		
		Total Missouri	59,165		
MONTANA					
	1997-2001	Billings (Yellowstone County)	300		
	1997-2001	Butte-Helena	100		
	1997-2001	Kalispell (Flathead County)	150		
	1997-2001	Missoula	200		
	1997-2001	Other places	100		
		Total Montana	850		
NEBRASKA					
	1997-2001	Lincoln-Grand Island-Hastings	700		
	1997-2001	Omaha	6,100		
	1997-2001	Other places	50		
		Total Nebraska	6,850		
NEVADA					
	2005	Northwest (2005)	22,000		
	2005	Southwest (2005)	16,000		
	2005	Central (2005)	6,300		

	2005	Southeast (2005)	16,400	
	2005	Northeast (2005)	6,800	
	2005	Las Vegas Total (2005)		67,500
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1997-2001	Reno-Carson City (Carson City and Washoe Counties)	2,100	
		Total Nevada	69,600	
	1997-2001	Concord	500	
	1997-2001	Conway-Franklin-Laconia-Merèdith-Plymouth	270	
	pre-1997	Hanover-Lebanon	600	
	pre-1997	Keene	300	
	1997-2001	Littleton area	200	
	1997-2001	Manchester area (1983)	4,000	
	1997-2001	Nashua area	2,000	
	1997-2001	Portsmouth-Exeter	1,250	
	1997-2001	Salem	150	
	2007	Strafford (Dover-Rochester) (2007)	700	
	1997-2001	Other places	100	
		Total New Hampshire	10,070	
NEW JERSEY	2004	Atlantic County (2004)	11,700	7,300
	2004	Cape May County-Wildwood (2004)	500	900
	2004	Atlantic and Cape May Counties Total (2004)		12,200
	2001	Pascack-Northern Valley (2001)	11,900	
	2001	North Palisades (2001)	16,100	
	2001	Central Bergen (2001)	17,200	
	2001	West Bergen (2001)	14,300	
	2001	South Bergen (2001)	1,000	
	1997-2001	Other Bergen	23,200	
	2001	Bergen County (Total) (2001)		83,700
	1997-2001	Bridgeton	110	

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	2006	Cherry Hill-Southern N.J. (Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester Counties) (1991)	49,000		
	2006	East Essex (1998)	10,800		
	2006	Livingston (1998)	12,600		
	2006	North Essex (1998)	15,600		
	2006	South Essex (1998)	20,300		
	2006	West Orange-Orange (1998)	16,900		
	2006	Essex County (Newark) Total (1998)		76,200	
	1997-2001	Flemington (Hunterdon County)	1,500		
	2001	North Hudson County (2001)	2,000		
	1997-2001	Bayonne	1,600		
	2006	Hoboken	1,800		
	1997-2001	Jersey City	6,000		
	2001	Hudson County Total		11,400	
	2006	Middlesex County (Edison-New Brunswick) (in Somerset County: Kendall Park, Somerset, Franklin; and in Mercer County: Hightstown; and Middlesex County)	45,000		
	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
	2006	Morris County (1998)	33,500		
	1997-2001	Ocean County (Lakewood)	29,000		
	1997-2001	Passaic County	17,000		

	1997-2001	Princeton area	3,000	
	1997-2001	Somerset County (Bridgewater-Somerville) (most of Somerset County (excluding parts included in Middlesex County and parts of Hunterdon County)	11,000	
	1997-2001	Sussex County	4,100	
	1997-2001	Trenton (most of Mercer County excluding parts included in Middlesex County)	6,000	
	2006	Union County (Elizabeth) (Union County (except Springfield) and adjacent areas of Somerset and Middlesex counties)	30,000	
	1997-2001	Vineland (most of Cumberland County and parts of Salem and Camden counties)	1,890	
	1997-2001	Warren County	400	
	1997-2001	Other Places	200	
		Total New Jersey	479,200	14,200
NEW MEXICO				
	1997-2001	Albuquerque (Bernalillo)	7,500	
	1997-2001	Las Cruces	600	
	pre-1997	Los Alamos	250	
	1997-2001	Santa Fe-Las Vegas	2,500	
	pre-1997	Taos	300	
	1997-2001	Other Places	100	
		Total New Mexico	11,250	
NEW YORK				
	1997-2001	Albany (Albany County)	12,000	
	1997-2001	Amsterdam	100	
	1997-2001	Auburn (Cayuga County)	115	
	1997-2001	Binghamton (Broome County)	2,400	
	2006	Buffalo (Erie County) (1995)	18,500	
	1997-2001	Canandaigua-Geneva-Newark-Seneca Falls	300	
	1997-2001	Catskill	200	

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	1997-2001	Cortland (Cortland County)	150		
	1997-2001	Ellenville	1,600		
	1997-2001	Elmira-Corning (Chemung, Schuyler, and Tioga Counties)	950		
	1997-2001	Fleischmanns	100		
	1997-2001	Glens Falls-Lake George (Warren, Washington, southern Essex, and northern Saratoga Counties)	800		
	1997-2001	Gloversville (Fulton County)	300		
	1997-2001	Herkimer (Herkimer County)	130		
	1997-2001	Hudson (Columbia County)	500		
	1997-2001	Ithaca (Tompkins County)	2,000		
	1997-2001	Jamestown	100		
	1997-2001	Kingston-New Paltz-Woodstock (eastern Ulster County)	4,300		
	2002	Kingsbridge-Riverdale (2002)	21,500		
	2002	Northeast Bronx (2002)	13,900		
	2002	Other Bronx (2002)	9,600		
	2002	Bronx Subtotal (2002)		45,000	
	2002	Bensonhurst-Gravesend (2002)	40,000		
	2002	Borough Park (2002)	76,600		
	2002	Coney Island- Brighton-Sheepshead Bay (2002)	49,700		
	2002	Flatbush-Midwood-Kensington (2002)	101,100		
	2002	Kingsbay-Madison (2002)	33,700		
	2002	Williamsburg (2002)	52,700		
	2002	Crown Heights-Prospect-Lefferts Gardens (2002)	15,700		
	2002	Brooklyn Heights-Park Slope (2002)	23,000		
	2002	Canarsie-Flatlands (2002)	33,100		
	2002	Other Brooklyn (2002)	30,400		

2002	Brooklyn Subtotal (2002)		456,000
2002	Gramercy Park-Murray Hill (2002)	32,500	
2002	Lower Manhattan (2002)	41,100	
2002	Upper East Side (2002)	64,700	
2002	Upper West Side (2002)	59,400	
2002	Chelsea-Clinton (2002)	24,600	
2002	Washington Heights (2002)	8,800	
2002	Other Manhattan (2002)	11,900	
2002	Manhattan Subtotal (2002)		243,000
2002	Fresh Meadows-Kew Garden Hills-Hillside (2002)	28,200	
2002	Northeast Queens (2002)	24,100	
2002	Rego Park-Forrest Hills (2002)	39,100	
2002	The Rockaways (2002)	10,700	
2002	Other Queens (2002)	83,900	
2002	Queens Subtotal (2002)		186,000
2002	Mid-Staten Island (2002)	29,500	
2002	Other Staten Island (2002)	12,500	
2002	Staten Island Subtotal (2002)		42,000
2002	East Meadow-Bellmore (2002)	30,100	
2002	Five Towns-Atlantic Beach (2002)	41,400	
2002	Great Neck (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	Southeastern Westchester (2002)	21,900	

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	2002	Central-Southeastern Westchester (2002)	56,800		
	2002	Northern Westchester (2002)	45,000		
	2002	Other Westchester (2002)	5,300		
	2002	Westchester County Subtotal (2002)		129,000	
	2002	New York City Total (2002)		972,000	
	2002	New York (New York and Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties) Total (2002)		1,412,000	
	1997-2001	Niagara Falls	150		
	1997-2001	Olean	100		
	1997-2001	Oneonta (Delaware and Otsego Counties)	300		
	1997-2001	Orange County (Middletown-Monroe-Newburgh-Port Jervis)	19,000		
	1997-2001	Plattsburgh	250		
	1997-2001	Potsdam	200		
	2007	Poughkeepsie (Dutchess County)	4,200		
	1997-2001	Putnam County	1,000		
	2007	Brighton (1999)	10,700		
	2007	Pittsford (1999)	3,100		
	2007	Other areas of Monroe County and Victor in Ontario County (1999)	7,250		
	2007	Rochester Total (1999)		21,050	
	1997-2001	Rockland County	90,000		
	1997-2001	Rome	100		
	1997-2001	Saratoga Springs	600		
	1997-2001	Schenectady	5,200		
	pre-1997	Sullivan County (Liberty-Monticello)	7,425		
	1997-2001	Syracuse (Onondaga County, western Madison County, and most of Oswego County)	9,000		

	1997-2001	Troy area	800
	2007	Utica (southeastern Oneida County)	1,100
	1997-2001	Watertown	100
	1997-2001	Other places	600
		Total New York	1,617,720
NORTH CAROLINA			
	1997-2001	Asheville (Buncombe, Haywood, and Madison Counties)	1,300
	1997-2001	Charlotte (Mecklenburg County) (1997)	8,500
	2007	Durham-Chapel Hill (Durham and Orange Counties)	6,000
	1997-2001	Fayetteville (Cumberland County)	300
	1997-2001	Gastonia	210
	1997-2001	Greensboro-High Point (Guilford County)	2,500
	1997-2001	Greenville	240
	1997-2001	Hendersonville (Henderson County)	250
	1997-2001	Hickory	260
	1997-2001	Raleigh (Wake County)	6,000
	1997-2001	Southeastern North Carolina (Elizabethtown-Jacksonville-Whiteville-Wilmington)	1,200
	1997-2001	Winston-Salem	485
	1997-2001	Other places	500
		Total North Carolina	27,745
NORTH DAKOTA			
	1997-2001	Fargo	200
	1997-2001	Grand Forks	130
	1997-2001	Other places	100
		Total North Dakota	430
OHIO			
	2006	Akron-Kent (1999) (Portage and Summit Counties)	3,500
	pre-1997	Athens	100
	2006	Canton-New Philadelphia (Stark and Tuscarawas Counties) (1955)	1,000

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	1997-2001	Cincinnati (Butler and southern Hamilton Counties) <i>(new estimate due in 2008)</i>	22,500		
	2006	Inner Core (1996)	24,200		
	2006	Outer Core (1996)	17,100		
	2006	Northern Heights (1996)	17,000		
	2006	Northeast (1996)	5,600		
	2006	Southeast (1996)	4,600		
	2006	Cleveland Cuyahoga (1996)	13,000		
	2006	Cleveland (Cuyahoga and parts of Lake, Geauga, Portage, and Summit Counties) Total (1996)		81,500	
	2001	Perimeter North (2001)	5,450		
	2001	Bexley area (2001)	6,800		
	2001	East-Southeast (2001)	3,550		
	2001	North-Other areas (2001)	6,200		
	2001	Columbus Total (2001)		22,000	
	1997-2001	Dayton (Greene and Montgomery Counties)	5,000		
	1997-2001	Elyria-Oberlin	155		
	1997-2001	Hamilton-Middletown-Oxford	900		
	1997-2001	Lima (Allen County)	180		
	pre-1997	Lorain	600		
	1997-2001	Mansfield	150		
	1997-2001	Marion	125		
	1997-2001	Sandusky-Fremont-Norwalk (Huron and Sandusky Counties)	105		
	1997-2001	Springfield	200		
	1997-2001	Steubenville (Jefferson County)	115		
	2006	Toledo-Bowling Green (Fulton, Lucas, and Wood Counties) (1994)	3,900		

1997-2001 175
 1997-2001 2,300
 1997-2001 100
 1997-2001 350
 Total Ohio 144,955

OKLAHOMA

1997-2001 Oklahoma City-Norman (Oklahoma and Cleveland Counties) 2,300
 1997-2001 Tulsa 2,650
 1997-2001 Other places 100
 Total Oklahoma 5,050

OREGON

1997-2001 Bend 500
 1997-2001 Corvallis 500
 1997-2001 Eugene 3,250
 1997-2001 Medford-Ashland-Grants Pass (Jackson and Josephine Counties) 1,000
 2007 Portland 25,500
 1997-2001 Salem (Marion and Polk Counties) 1,000
 1997-2001 Other places 100
 Total Oregon 31,850

PENNSYLVANIA

2007 Altoona (Blair County) 550
 1997-2001 Butler (Butler County) 250
 1997-2001 Chambersburg 150
 1997-2001 Erie (Erie County) 850
 1997-2001 East Shore (1994) 5,300
 1997-2001 West Shore (1994) 1,800
 1997-2001 Harrisburg Total (1994) 7,100
 1997-2001 Beaver Falls (northern Beaver County) 180

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	1997-2001	Hazelon-Tamaqua	300		
	1997-2001	Johnstown (Cambria and Somerset Counties)	275		
	1997-2001	Lancaster area	3,000		
	1997-2001	Lebanon (Lebanon County)	350		
	1997-2001	Lehigh Valley (Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton) (<i>New estimate due in 2008</i>)	8,500		
	1997-2001	New Castle	200		
	1997-2001	Oil City	100		
	2006	Bucks County (1997)	34,800		
	2006	Chester County (Oxford-Kennett Square-Phoenixville-West Chester) (1997)	10,100		
	2006	Delaware County (Chester-Coatesville) (1997)	15,700		
	2006	Montgomery County (Norristown) (1997)	58,900		
	2006	Philadelphia (1997)	86,600		
	2006	Philadelphia Total (1997)		206,100	
	pre-1997	Pike County	300		
	2002	Squirrel Hill (2002)	13,900		
	2002	Squirrel Hill Adjacent Neighborhoods (2002)	5,700		
	2002	South Hills (2002)	6,400		
	2002	East Suburbs (2002)	5,500		
	2002	Fox Chapel-North Hills (2002)	5,000		
	2002	Western Suburbs (2002)	1,600		
	2002	East End (2002)	1,700		
	2002	Mon Valley (2002)	800		
	2002	Other Areas of Greater Pittsburgh (2002)	1,600		
	2002	Pittsburgh (Allegheny and parts of Washington, Westmoreland, and Beaver Counties) Total (2002)		42,200	

1997-2001	Pottstown	650
1997-2001	Pottsville	120
1997-2001	Reading (Berks County)	2,200
1997-2001	Scranton (Lackawanna County)	3,100
1997-2001	Sharon-Farrell	300
1997-2001	State College	700
1997-2001	Stroudsburg	600
1997-2001	Sunbury-Lewisburg-Milton-Selinsgrove-Shamokin	200
1997-2001	Uniontown area	150
pre-1997	Wayne County (Honesdale)	500
1997-2001	Wilkes-Barre (Luzerne County, except Hazelton-Tamaqua)	3,000
1997-2001	Williamsport-Lock Haven (Clinton and Lycoming Counties)	225
1999-2001	York (1999)	1,800
1997-2001	Other places	900
	Total Pennsylvania	284,850

RHODE ISLAND

2007	Providence-Pawtucket (2002)	7,500
2007	West Bay (2002)	6,350
2007	East Bay (2002)	1,100
2007	South County (Washington County) (2002)	1,800
2007	Northern Rhode Island (2002)	1,000
2007	Newport County (2002)	1,000
	Total Rhode Island	18,750

SOUTH CAROLINA

1997-2001	Charleston	5,500
1997-2001	Columbia (Lexington and Richland Counties)	2,750
1997-2001	Florence area	220
1997-2001	Greenville	1,200
1997-2001	Myrtle Beach-Georgetown (Georgetown and Horry Counties)	475
1997-2001	Rock Hill-York	100
1997-2001	Spartanburg (Spartanburg County)	500

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**	
SOUTH DAKOTA	1997-2001	Sumter-Kingstree (Clarendon, Lee, Sumter, and Williamsburg Counties)	140			
	1997-2001	Other places	450			
		Total South Carolina	11,335			
	1997-2001	Sioux Falls	195			
	1997-2001	Other places	100			
	Total South Dakota	295				
TENNESSEE	1997-2001	Chattanooga	1,450			
	1997-2001	Knoxville	1,800			
	2006	Memphis	7,800			
	2002	Nashville (2002)	7,800			
	1997-2001	Oak Ridge	250			
	1997-2001	Other places	200			
		Total Tennessee	19,300			
	TEXAS	1997-2001	Amarillo (Carson, Childress, Deaf Smith, Gray, Hall, Hutchinson, Moore, Potter, and Randall Counties)	200		
		1997-2001	Austin (Travis County)	13,500		
		pre-1997	Baytown	300		
1997-2001		Beaumont	500			
1997-2001		Brownsville-Harlingen-South Padre Island (Cameron County)	450			
pre-1997		College Station-Bryan	400			
1997-2001		Corpus Christi (Nueces County)	1,400			
2006		Near North Dallas (1988)	12,300			
2006		Far North Dallas-Richardson (1988)	9,900			

2006	East and Northeast Dallas-West Garland (1988)	5,700	
2006	Plano-Carrollton (1988)	6,900	
2006	Other areas of Dallas (1988)	10,200	
2006	Dallas (1988)		45,000
1997-2001	El Paso	5,000	
1997-2001	Fort Worth (Tarrant County)	5,000	
1997-2001	Galveston	400	
2007	Braeswood (1986)	16,000	
2007	Bellaire-Southwest (1986)	5,100	
2007	West Memorial (1986)	5,000	
2007	Memorial Villages (1986)	2,500	
2007	Rice-West University (1986)	3,300	
2007	University Park-South Main (1986)	450	
2007	Near Northwest (1986)	2,700	
2007	Northwest-Cypress Creek (1986)	3,000	
2007	Addicks-West Houston (1986)	2,100	
2007	Clear Lake (1986)	1,350	
2007	Other areas of Harris County (1986)	3,500	
2007	Houston (Harris, Montgomery, Fort Bend Counties and parts of Brazoria and Galveston Counties) Total (1986)		45,000
1997-2001	Laredo	130	
1997-2001	Longview	100	
1997-2001	Lubbock (Lubbock County)	230	
1997-2001	McAllen (Hidalgo and Starr Counties)	500	
1997-2001	Midland-Odessa	200	
1997-2001	Port Arthur	100	
2007	Inside Loop 410 (2007)	2,000	
2007	Between the Loops (2007)	5,600	
2007	Outside Loop 1604 (2007)	1,600	
2007	San Antonio Surrounding Counties (Atascosa, Bandera, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, and Wilson Counties) (2007)	1,000	
2007	San Antonio Total (2007)		10,200

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
UTAH	1997-2001	Tyler	400		
	1997-2001	Waco (Bell, Coryell, Falls, Hamilton, Hill, and McLennan Counties)	300		
	1997-2001	Wichita Falls	260		
	1997-2001	Other places	600		
		Total Texas	130,170		
	1997-2001	Ogden	150		
	1997-2001	Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County)	4,200		
VERMONT	1997-2001	Other places	50		
		Total Utah	4,400		
	1997-2001	Bennington area	500		
	pre-1997	Brattleboro	350		
	1997-2001	Burlington	2,500		
	1997-2001	Manchester area	325		
	1997-2001	Montpelier-Barre	550		
	1997-2001	Rutland	625		
	1997-2001	St. Johnsbury-Newport (Caledonia and Orleans County)	140		
	1997-2001	Stowe	150		
	pre-1997	Woodstock	270		
1997-2001	Other places	100			
	Total Vermont	5,510			
VIRGINIA	1997-2001	Blacksburg-Radford	175		
	1997-2001	Charlottesville	1,500		

1997-2001	Danville area	100	
1997-2001	Fredericksburg (parts of Spotsylvania, Stafford, King George, and Orange Counties)	500	
1997-2001	Lynchburg area	275	
1997-2001	Martinsville	100	
1997-2001	Newport News-Hampton-Williamsburg-James City-York County, and Poquoson City	2,400	
2007	Norfolk (2001)	3,550	
2007	Virginia Beach (2001)	6,000	
2007	Chesapeake-Portsmouth-Suffolk (2001)	1,400	
2007	Norfolk-Virginia Beach Total (2001)		10,950
2003	Arlington-Alexandria-Falls Church (2003)	28,000	
2003	South Fairfax-Prince William County (2003)	25,000	
2003	West Fairfax-Loudoun County (2003)	14,500	
2003	Greater Washington Total in Northern Virginia (2003)		67,500
1997-2001	Petersburg-Colonial Heights	350	
2006	Central (1994)	2,200	
2006	West End (1994)	2,400	
2006	Far West End (1994)	4,800	
2006	Northeast (1994)	1,200	
2006	Southside (1994)	1,900	
2006	Richmond (Henrico and Chesterfield Counties) Total (1994)		12,500
1997-2001	Roanoke	900	
1997-2001	Staunton-Lexington (Augusta, Bath, Highland, Page, Rockingham, and Shenandoah Counties)	370	
1997-2001	Winchester (Clarke, Frederick, Warren, and Winchester Counties)	270	
1997-2001	Other places	150	
	Total Virginia	98,040	
WASHINGTON			
1997-2001	Bellingham	525	
1997-2001	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland	300	

WASHINGTON

State	Date of Informant Confirmation or Latest Study	Geographic Area*	Jewish Population	Regional Totals	Part-Year Jewish Population**
	1997-2001	Olympia (Thurston County)	560		
	pre-1997	Port Angeles	100		
	2000	Eastside (2000)	11,200		
	2000	Seattle-Ship Canal South (2000)	10,400		
	2000	North End-North Suburbs (2000)	12,600		
	2000	Other Areas of Seattle (2000)	3,000		
	2000	Seattle (Kings County and parts of Snohomish and Kitsap Counties) Total (2000)		37,200	
	1997-2001	Spokane	1,500		
	1997-2001	Tacoma (Pierce County)	2,000		
	1997-2001	Vancouver-Longview-Kelso	600		
	1997-2001	Yakima-Ellensburg (Kititas and Yakima Counties)	150		
	1997-2001	Other places	200		
		Total Washington	43,135		
WEST VIRGINIA	pre-1997	Bluefield-Princeton	200		
	2007	Charleston (Kanawha County)	975		
	1997-2001	Clarksburg	110		
	1997-2001	Huntington	250		
	1997-2001	Morgantown	200		
	pre-1997	Parkersburg	110		
	1997-2001	Wheeling	290		
	1997-2001	Other places	200		
		Total West Virginia	2,335		
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	
2007	Madison (Dane County)	5,000	
2006	City of Milwaukee (1996)	3,100	
2006	North Shore (1996)	11,000	
2006	Mequon (1996)	2,300	
2006	Metropolitan Ring (1996)	4,700	
2006	Milwaukee (Milwaukee, eastern Waukesha, and southern Ozaukee Counties) Total (1996)		21,100
1997-2001	Oshkosh-Fond du Lac	170	
1997-2001	Racine (Racine County)	200	
1997-2001	Sheboygan	140	
1997-2001	Wausau-Antigo-Marshfield-Stevens Point	300	
1997-2001	Other places	300	
	Total Wisconsin	28,330	
WYOMING			
1997-2001	Casper	150	
1997-2001	Cheyenne-Laramie	230	
1997-2001	Other places	50	
	Total Wyoming	430	

TABLE 4: COMPARISON OF INFORMANT ESTIMATES TO SCIENTIFIC STUDY ESTIMATES

Community	Year of Study	Informant Estimate of Number of Jews in AJYB Prior to Study	Number of Jews Found by Scientific Study	Over or (Under) Estimate by Informant	Percentage Over or (Under) Estimate by Informant
Atlanta	1996	70,000	76,800	(6,800)	-8.9
Atlanta	2006	85,900	119,800	(33,900)	-28.3
Atlantic County	1984	12,000	14,700	(2,700)	-18.4
Atlantic County	2004	15,800	20,226	(4,426)	-21.9
Baltimore	1985	92,000	87,000	5,000	5.7
Baltimore	1999	94,500	91,400	3,100	3.4
Bergen	2001	83,700	83,700	0	0.0
Boston	1995	228,000	233,000	(5,000)	-2.1
Boston	2005	227,300	210,500	16,800	8.0
Broward	1997	237,000	219,600	17,400	7.9
Buffalo	1995	17,000	26,400	(9,400)	-35.6
Charlotte	1997	6,000	7,800	(1,800)	-23.1
Chicago	1990	248,000	261,000	(13,000)	-5.0
Chicago	2000	261,000	270,500	(9,500)	-3.5
Cleveland	1987	70,000	80,500	(10,500)	-13.0
Cleveland	1996	65,000	81,500	(16,500)	-20.2
Columbus	1990	15,000	15,600	(600)	-3.8
Columbus	2001	15,600	22,000	(6,400)	-29.1
Delaware	1995	10,150	15,100	(4,950)	-32.8
Denver	1981	30,000	38,600	(8,600)	-22.3
Denver	1997	46,000	63,300	(17,300)	-27.3
Denver	2007	72,400	81,500	(9,100)	-11.2
Detroit	1989	70,000	96,000	(26,000)	-27.1
Detroit	2005	94,000	72,000	22,000	30.6
Harrisburg	1994	6,500	7,100	(600)	-8.5
Hartford	1981	23,500	25,111	(1,611)	-6.4
Hartford	2000	25,200	32,800	(7,600)	-23.2
Howard County	1999	10,000	16,000	(6,000)	-37.5
Jacksonville	2002	7,300	12,900	(5,600)	-43.4
Las Vegas	1995	20,000	55,600	(35,600)	-64.0
Las Vegas	2005	75,000	67,500	7,500	11.1
Los Angeles	1979	455,000	503,000	(48,000)	-9.5
Los Angeles	1997	490,000	519,200	(29,200)	-5.6
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	3,000	6,650	(3,650)	-54.9
Miami	1994	145,000	153,600	(8,600)	-5.6
Miami	2004	118,000	113,300	4,700	4.1
Milwaukee	1983	23,900	30,000	(6,100)	-20.3
Milwaukee	1996	28,000	21,100	6,900	32.7
Minneapolis	2004	31,500	29,300	2,200	7.5

TABLE 4: CONTINUED

Community	Year of Study	Informant Estimate of Number of Jews in AJYB Prior to Study	Number of Jews Found by Scientific Study	Over or (Under) Estimate by Informant	Percentage Over or (Under) Estimate by Informant
Monmouth	1997	33,600	65,700	(32,100)	-48.9
New York	1991	1,671,000	1,420,000	251,000	17.7
New York	2002	1,450,000	1,412,000	38,000	2.7
Orlando	1993	18,000	19,200	(1,200)	-6.3
Palm Springs	1998	9,850	13,850	(4,000)	-28.9
Philadelphia	1984	295,000	252,364	42,636	16.9
Philadelphia	1997	250,000	206,100	43,900	21.3
Phoenix	1983	30,000	45,000	(15,000)	-33.3
Phoenix	2002	60,000	82,900	(22,900)	-27.6
Pittsburgh	2002	40,000	42,200	(2,200)	-5.2
Rhode Island	1987	17,500	16,000	1,500	9.4
Rhode Island	2002	16,000	18,750	(2,750)	-14.7
Richmond	1994	8,000	12,150	(4,150)	-34.2
Rochester	1986	19,600	25,800	(6,200)	-24.0
Rochester	1999	22,500	21,000	1,500	7.1
San Antonio	2007	11,000	10,200	800	7.8
San Diego	2003	70,000	89,000	(19,000)	-21.3
San Francisco	1986	80,000	119,000	(39,000)	-32.8
San Francisco	2004	122,500	208,600	(86,100)	-41.3
Sarasota	1992	10,000	12,200	(2,200)	-18.0
Sarasota	2001	17,500	15,500	2,000	12.9
Seattle	1990	19,500	29,300	(9,800)	-33.4
Seattle	2000	29,300	37,200	(7,900)	-21.2
South Palm Beach	1995	83,500	110,800	(27,300)	-24.6
South Palm Beach	2005	93,000	107,600	(14,600)	-13.6
Southern Maine	2007	6,000	8,350	(2,350)	-28.1
St. Louis	1995	53,500	54,000	(500)	-0.9
St. Paul	2004	9,200	10,940	(1,740)	-15.9
St. Petersburg	1994	9,500	25,700	(16,200)	-63.0
Tidewater	1988	15,000	18,850	(3,850)	-20.4
Tidewater	2001	11,000	10,950	50	0.5
Tucson	2002	20,000	22,400	(2,400)	-10.7
Washington (D.C.)	1983	160,000	157,334	2,666	1.7
Washington (D.C.)	2003	165,100	215,600	(50,500)	-23.4
West Palm Beach	1987	50,000	60,400	(10,400)	-17.2
West Palm Beach	1999	67,000	73,900	(6,900)	-9.3
West Palm Beach	2005	74,000	101,400	(27,400)	-27.0
Westport	2000	9,100	11,450	(2,350)	-20.5
York	1999	1,500	1,800	(300)	-16.7
Total		8,756,500	9,047,175	(290,675)	-3.2

TABLE 5: LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE LOCAL METROPOLITAN AREA
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS, PERCENTAGES

Community	Year	Base: Respondents			
		0-4	5-9	Years in Residence	
				10-19	20+
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	32	28	29	11
Orlando	1993	32	20	30	18
Charlotte	1997	31	21	20	29
Las Vegas	2005	29	21	30	21
Denver	1997	23	14	19	44
West Palm Beach	2005	21	23	33	23
Seattle	2000	21	16	22	40
Harrisburg	1994	21	11	19	50
Phoenix	2002	19	23	19	39
St. Petersburg	1994	19	20	35	26
South Palm Beach	2005	19	19	39	23
San Diego	2003	19	13	24	45
Sarasota	2001	18	24	33	26
Tucson	2002	18	20	21	41
Westport	2000	17	20	20	44
Washington	2003	17	11	20	54
Wilmington	1995	17	11	14	58
Broward	1997	16	17	37	31
Atlanta	2006	15	16	23	46
Richmond	1994	15	13	21	51
Jacksonville	2002	14	9	24	53
San Antonio	2007	13	7	18	62
Monmouth	1997	13	15	26	46
Bergen	2001	13	12	20	56
St. Paul	2004	13	6	21	60
Atlantic County	2004	12	15	23	50
Miami	2004	12	9	17	62
York	1999	11	17	25	47
Tidewater	2001	10	11	19	59
Milwaukee	1996	10	10	13	68
Rhode Island	2002	10	8	13	69
Hartford	2000	9	7	16	69
Pittsburgh	2002	9	7	11	73
Minneapolis	2004	9	5	18	68
Philadelphia	1997	8	8	10	75
St. Louis	1995	7	11	9	73
Los Angeles	1997	7	8	20	65
Baltimore	1999	7	8	11	74
Rochester	1999	6	9	15	70
Detroit	2005	3	2	7	88

TABLE 6: JEWISH IDENTIFICATION COMMUNITY COMPARISONS, PERCENTAGES

Community	Year	Base: Jewish Respondents				
		Orthodox	Conservative	Reconstructionist	Reform	Just Jewish
Las Vegas	2005	3	23	1	26	47
Tucson	2002	2	21	2	32	44
San Francisco	2004	3	17	2	38	40
Howard County	1999	2	17	1	40	40
St. Paul	2004	2	32	1	28	37
Sarasota	2001	2	22	1	38	37
Jacksonville	2002	2	38	1	24	36
St. Petersburg	1994	3	23	0	39	36
Minneapolis	2004	2	31	0	32	35
Rhode Island	2002	6	30	1	28	35
Seattle	2000	5	19	NA	41	35
Westport	2000	2	22	0	41	35
Orlando	1993	2	33	0	30	35
Washington	2003	2	30	3	31	34
Columbus	2001	5	22	1	39	34
Hartford	2000	4	31	0	31	34
Broward	1997	4	37	1	24	34
Milwaukee	1996	3	24	1	39	34
Wilmington	1995	6	28	4	29	33
San Diego	2003	3	22	3	40	32
Charlotte	1997	2	26	0	40	32
Harrisburg	1994	10	33	4	22	32
Miami	2004	9	32	1	27	31
San Antonio	2007	4	25	2	39	30
Bergen	2001	12	31	1	25	30
Denver ¹	1997	3	15	5	37	30
Richmond	1994	4	37	0	29	30
West Palm Beach	2005	2	32	4	37	29
Atlantic County	2004	1	32	1	37	29
Rochester	1999	6	24	0	41	29
Phoenix	2002	3	24	0	44	28
Tidewater	2001	3	39	1	29	28
Monmouth	1997	9	37	NA	26	28
South Palm Beach	2005	4	35	1	34	26
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	1	22	0	51	26
Los Angeles	1997	4	28	2	40	26
New York	2002	19	26	1	29	25
York	1999	1	24	1	49	25
Buffalo	1995	6	31	5	35	23
Philadelphia ²	1997	4	38	4	28	22
Essex-Morris	1998	3	27	NA	51	20
Atlanta	2006	9	26	0	46	18

TABLE 6: CONTINUED

Community	Year	Base: Jewish Respondents				Just Jewish
		Orthodox	Conservative	Reconstructionist	Reform	
Detroit ³	2005	11	28	3	36	18
Pittsburgh	2002	7	32	2	41	18
St. Louis	1995	3	21	1	60	15
Baltimore	1999	17	33	NA	36	14
Palm Springs ⁴	1998	6	31	NA	42	14
Cleveland	1996	10	29	1	49	11

¹10% of respondents reported that they identify as Traditional.

²5% of respondents reported that they identify as Traditional.

³3% of respondents reported that they identify as Jewish Humanist and 1%, Jewish Renewal.

⁴7% of respondents reported that they identify as Traditional.

TABLE 7: INTERMARRIAGE COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Year	Individual Rate:	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:			
		Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Inter-married	In-married ²		
				2 Born/Raised Jews	Conversionary	
Seattle	2000	36	55	35	10	
San Francisco	2004	38	55	40	5	
Atlanta	2006	33	50	50		
Essex-Morris	1998	33	50	50		
Las Vegas	2005	32	48	46	6	
Charlotte	1997	30	47	44	10	
York	1999	29	46	41	14	
Tucson	2002	30	46	46	8	
Boston	2005	30	46	54		
Howard County	1999	31	45	47	8	
Columbus	2001	29	45	55		
San Diego	2003	28	44	45	11	
Jacksonville	2002	28	44	45	11	
Tidewater	2001	28	43	45	12	
Washington	2003	26	41	52	6	
Phoenix	2002	27	40	51	9	

TABLE 7: CONTINUED

Community	Year	Individual Rate:	Couples Rate: Percentage of Married Couples Who Are:		
		Percentage of Married Jews Who Are Married to Non-Jews	Inter-married	In-married 2 Born/ Raised Jews	Conver- sionary
Denver	1997	26	39	48	14
St. Paul	2004	25	39	49	12
San Antonio	2007	23	37	50	13
Pittsburgh	2002	24	36	51	13
Richmond	1994	21	34	56	10
Rhode Island	2002	21	34	59	7
Harrisburg	1994	20	33	56	11
Minneapolis	2004	20	33	59	8
Wilmington	1995	19	33	60	7
Westport	2000	20	33	61	6
Orlando	1993	19	32	59	9
Rochester	1999	17	30	62	8
Chicago	2000	18	30		70
St. Petersburg	1994	17	29	58	14
Milwaukee	1996	16	28	68	4
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	15	27	62	12
Atlantic County	2004	15	26	68	6
Buffalo	1995	15	26	71	3
St. Louis	1995	15	25	64	11
Hartford	2000	13	23	69	8
Los Angeles	1997	13	23	71	6
Cleveland	1996	13	23	74	3
New York	2002	13	22	72	7
Philadelphia	1997	13	22	73	5
Sarasota	2001	11	20	76	4
Palm Springs	1998	10	19		81
Broward	1997	10	18	78	4
Baltimore	1999	10	17	75	8
Bergen	2001	10	17	78	5
Monmouth	1997	9	17	81	3
Miami	2004	9	16	75	9
Detroit	2005	9	16	76	8
West Palm Beach	2005	9	16	79	5
South Palm Beach	2005	5	9	88	3

TABLE 8: CHILDREN BEING RAISED JEWISH IN INTERMARRIED HOUSEHOLDS
COMMUNITY COMPARISONS

Community	Base: Children Age 0-17 in Intermarried Households	
	Year	Percentage
South Palm Beach	2005	75
Sarasota	2001	74
Cleveland	1996	66
St. Louis	1995	65
Baltimore	1999	62
Boston	2005	60
Atlantic County	2004	60
Hartford	2000	59
Bergen	2001	59
Harrisburg	1994	57
Westport	2000	56
Essex-Morris	1998	50
Jacksonville	2002	49
Howard County	1999	48
Philadelphia	1997	47
Tucson	2002	45
Washington	2003	45
Tidewater	2001	45
Broward	1997	43
York	1999	43
Los Angeles	1997	43
Miami	2004	42
Denver	1997	42
Las Vegas	2005	42
Columbus	2001	40
San Antonio	2007	39
Atlanta	2006	39
Orlando	1993	39
San Francisco	2004	38
Chicago	2000	38
St. Paul	2004	37
Pittsburgh	2002	36
Milwaukee	1996	36
Wilmington	1995	36
Richmond	1994	36
Rhode Island	2002	35
West Palm Beach	2005	34
Charlotte	1997	34
Rochester	1999	32
Monmouth	1997	31
Detroit	2005	31
Minneapolis	2004	30

TABLE 8: CONTINUED

New York	2002	30
St. Petersburg	1994	29
Phoenix	2002	26
Seattle	2000	23
San Diego	2003	21
Palm Springs	1998	19
Martin-St. Lucie	1999	18