

# World Jewish Population, 2003

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THE WORLD'S JEWISH POPULATION was estimated at 12.95 million at the beginning of 2003 — an increase of about 15,000 over the previous year's revised estimate.<sup>1</sup>

The new world Jewish population figure reflects a significant downward revision, mostly related to a new estimate of the Jewish population in the United States (see below). Moreover, new data on Jewish population have become available in several other countries with large Jewish populations, generally confirming our previous estimates but sometimes suggesting upward or downward revisions. New information emerging from national population censuses or special surveys makes it possible to improve and update the worldwide Jewish demographic picture.

Figures on population size, characteristics, and trends are a primary tool in the assessment of Jewish community needs and prospects at the local level and worldwide. The estimates for major regions and individual countries reported in this short overview reflect a prolonged and ongoing effort to study scientifically the demography of contemporary world Jewry.<sup>2</sup> Data collection and comparative research have benefited from the collaboration of scholars and institutions in many countries, including replies to direct inquiries regarding current estimates. It should be emphasized, however, that the elaboration of a worldwide set of estimates for the Jewish populations of the various countries is beset with difficulties and uncertainties.<sup>3</sup> Users of Jewish population estimates

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<sup>1</sup>The previous estimates, as of January 1, 2002, were published in AJYB 2002, vol. 102, pp. 601–42. See also Sergio DellaPergola, Uzi Rebhun, and Mark Tolts, "Prospecting the Jewish Future: Population Projections 2000–2080," AJYB 2000, vol. 100, pp. 103–46; and previous AJYB volumes for further details on earlier estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Many of these activities are carried out by, or in coordination with, the Division of Jewish Demography and Statistics at the A. Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry (ICJ), the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The collaboration of the many institutions and individuals in the different countries who have supplied information for this update is acknowledged with thanks.

<sup>3</sup>For overviews of the subject matter and technical issues see Paul Ritterband, Barry A. Kosmin, and Jeffrey Scheckner, "Counting Jewish Populations: Methods and Problems," AJYB 1988, vol. 88, pp. 204–21; and Sergio DellaPergola, "Demography" in Martin Goodman, ed., *The Oxford Handbook of Jewish Studies* (Oxford, 2002), pp. 797–823.

should be aware of these difficulties and of the inherent limitations of our estimates.

### *Main Problems in Jewish Population Research*

#### DETERMINANTS OF JEWISH POPULATION CHANGE

Major geopolitical and socioeconomic changes have affected the world scene since the end of the 1980s, particularly the political breakup of the Soviet Union, Germany's reunion, South Africa's change of regime, political and economic instability in several Latin American countries, and the volatile situation in Israel and the Middle East. Jewish population trends were most sensitive to these developments. Large-scale emigration from the former USSR (FSU) and rapid population growth in Israel were the most visible effects, accompanied by other significant Jewish population transfers. Geographical mobility and the increased fragmentation of the global system of nations notwithstanding, over 80 percent of world Jewry live in two countries, the United States and Israel, and 95 percent are concentrated in the ten largest country communities. Six of the G8 countries<sup>4</sup> (the United States, France, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Russian Republic, and Germany) comprise 87 percent of the total Jewish population outside of Israel. The aggregate of these major Jewish population centers virtually determines the assessment of world Jewry's total size and trends.

One fundamental aspect of population in general and of Jewish population in particular is its perpetual change. Population size and composition reflect a well-known array of determinants. Two of these are shared by all populations: (a) the balance of vital events (births and deaths); and (b) the balance of international migration (immigration and emigration). Both these factors affect increases or decreases in the physical presence of individuals in a given place. The third determinant consists of identificational changes (accessions and secessions) and only applies to populations defined by some cultural or symbolic peculiarity, as is the case with Jews. The latter type of change does not affect people's physical presence but rather their willingness to identify with a specific religious, ethnic or otherwise culturally defined group.

The country figures presented here for 2003 were updated from those

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<sup>4</sup>The eight leading economies in the world, also including Japan and Italy.

for 2002 in accordance with the known or estimated changes in the interval—vital events, migrations, and identificational changes. In our updating procedure, whether or not exact data on intervening changes are available, we consistently apply the known or assumed direction of change, and accordingly add to or subtract from previous Jewish population estimates. If there is evidence that intervening changes balanced each other off, Jewish population remains unchanged. This procedure proved highly accurate in the past. Whenever improved Jewish population figures became available reflecting a new census or survey, our annually updated estimates generally proved on target.

The more recent findings basically confirm the estimates we had reported in previous AJYB volumes and, perhaps more importantly, our interpretation of the trends now prevailing in the demography of world Jewry.<sup>5</sup> Concisely stated, these involve a positive balance of vital events among Jews in Israel and a negative one in nearly all other Jewish communities; a positive migration balance for Israel, the United States, Germany, Australia, and a few other Western countries, and a negative one in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Muslim countries, and some Western countries as well; a positive balance of accessions and secessions in Israel, and an often negative, or, in any event, rather uncertain one elsewhere. While allowing for improvements and corrections, the 2003 population estimates highlight the increasing complexity of the sociodemographic and identificational processes underlying the definition of Jewish populations, and hence the estimates of their sizes. This complexity is magnified at a time of enhanced international migration, often implying double counts of people on the move. Consequently, the analyst has to come to terms with the paradox of the *permanently provisional* character of Jewish population estimates.

#### SOURCES OF DATA

In general, the amount and quality of documentation on Jewish population size and characteristics is far from satisfactory. In recent years,

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<sup>5</sup>See Roberto Bachi, *Population Trends of World Jewry* (Jerusalem, 1976); U.O. Schmelz, "Jewish Survival: The Demographic Factors," AJYB 1981, vol. 81, pp. 61–117; U.O. Schmelz, *Aging of World Jewry* (Jerusalem, 1984); Sergio DellaPergola, "Changing Cores and Peripheries: Fifty Years in Socio-demographic Perspective," in Robert S. Wistrich, ed., *Terms of Survival: The Jewish World since 1945* (London, 1995), pp. 13–43; and Sergio DellaPergola, *World Jewry beyond 2000: Demographic Prospects* (Oxford, 1999).

however, important new data and estimates became available for several countries through official population censuses and Jewish-sponsored sociodemographic surveys. National censuses yielded results on Jewish populations in Ireland, the Czech Republic, and India (1991); Romania and Bulgaria (1992); the Russian Republic and Macedonia (1994); Israel (1995); Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand (1996 and 2001); Belarus, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan (1999); Brazil, Mexico, Switzerland, Estonia, Latvia, and Tajikistan (2000); the United Kingdom, Lithuania, and Ukraine (2001); and the Russian Republic (2002). Permanent national population registers, including information on the Jewish religious, ethnic or national group, exist in several European countries (Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) and in Israel.

In addition, independent sociodemographic studies have provided most valuable information on Jewish demography and socioeconomic stratification, as well as on Jewish identification. Surveys were conducted over the last several years in South Africa (1991 and 1998); Mexico (1991 and 2000); Lithuania (1993); the United Kingdom and Chile (1995); Venezuela (1998–99); Israel, Hungary, the Netherlands, and Guatemala (1999); Moldova and Sweden (2000); the United States (2000–01); and France and Turkey (2002). Several further Jewish population studies were separately conducted in major cities in the United States (notably New York City in 2002) and in other countries. Additional evidence on Jewish population trends can be obtained from the systematic monitoring of membership registers, vital statistics, and migration records available from Jewish communities and other Jewish organizations in many countries or cities, notably in the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Buenos Aires, and São Paulo. Detailed data on Jewish immigration routinely collected in Israel help assess changing Jewish population sizes in other countries. Some of this ongoing research is part of a coordinated effort constantly to update the profile of world Jewry.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>Following the International Conference on Jewish Population Problems held in Jerusalem in 1987, initiated by the late Roberto Bachi of the Hebrew University and sponsored by major Jewish organizations worldwide, an International Scientific Advisory Committee (ISAC) was established. See Sergio DellaPergola and Leah Cohen, eds., *World Jewish Population: Trends and Policies* (Jerusalem, 1992). A new project called the Initiative on Jewish Demography, sponsored by the Jewish Agency, resulted in an international conference in Jerusalem in 2002, and a plan of data collection and analysis. The newly established Jewish People Policy Planning Institute (JPPPI), chaired by Ambassador Dennis Ross,

## DEFINITIONS

A major problem in Jewish population estimates periodically circulated by individual scholars or Jewish organizations is a lack of coherence and uniformity in the definition criteria followed—when the issue of defining the Jewish population is addressed at all. Three operative concepts should be considered in order to put the study of Jewish demography on serious comparative ground.

The *core Jewish population*<sup>7</sup> includes all those who, when asked, identify themselves as Jews; or, if the respondent is a different person in the same household, are identified by him/her as Jews. This is an intentionally comprehensive and pragmatic approach reflecting the nature of most available sources of data on Jewish population. In countries other than Israel, such data often derive from population censuses or social surveys where the interviewees decide how to answer relevant questions on religious or ethnic preferences. Such definitions of a person as a Jew, reflecting subjective feelings, broadly overlap but do not necessarily coincide with Halakhah (rabbinic law) or other normatively binding definitions. They do not depend on any measure of that person's Jewish commitment or behavior in terms of religiosity, beliefs, knowledge, communal affiliation, or otherwise. The *core Jewish population* includes all converts to Judaism by any procedure, as well other people who declare themselves to be Jewish. Also included are persons of Jewish parentage who claim no current religious or ethnic belonging. Persons of Jewish parentage who adopted another religion are excluded, as are other individuals who did not convert out but explicitly identify with a non-Jewish group. In Israel, personal status is subject to the rulings of the Ministry of the Interior, which relies on rabbinical authorities. Therefore the *core Jewish population* in Israel does not simply express subjective identification but reflects definite legal rules, namely Halakhah.

The *enlarged Jewish population*<sup>8</sup> includes the sum of (a) the *core Jew-*

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provides a framework for policy suggestions in relation to population issues. See Sergio DellaPergola, *Jewish Demography: Facts, Outlook, Challenges*, JPPPI Alert Paper 2 (Jerusalem, 2003).

<sup>7</sup>The term *core Jewish population* was initially suggested by Barry A. Kosmin, Sidney Goldstein, Joseph Waksberg, Nava Lerer, Ariela Keysar, and Jeffrey Scheckner, *Highlights of the CJF 1990 National Jewish Population Survey* (New York, 1991).

<sup>8</sup>The term *enlarged Jewish population* was initially suggested by Sergio DellaPergola, "The Italian Jewish Population Study: Demographic Characteristics and Trends," in U.O. Schmelz, P. Glikson, and S.J. Gould, eds., *Studies in Jewish Demography: Survey for 1969–1971* (Jerusalem-London, 1975), pp. 60–97.

ish population; (b) all other persons of Jewish parentage who are not Jews currently (or at the time of investigation); and (c) all of the respective further non-Jewish household members (spouses, children, etc.). Non-Jews with Jewish background, as far as they can be ascertained, include: (a) persons who have themselves adopted another religion, even though they may claim still to be Jews by ethnicity or religion; and (b) other persons with Jewish parentage who disclaim being Jews. It is customary in sociodemographic surveys to consider the religioethnic identification of parents. Some censuses, however, do ask about more distant ancestry. For both conceptual and practical reasons, this enlarged definition does not include other non-Jewish relatives who lack a Jewish background and live in exclusively non-Jewish households.

The *Law of Return*, Israel's distinctive legal framework for the acceptance and absorption of new immigrants, awards Jewish new immigrants immediate citizenship and other civil rights. According to the current, amended version of the Law of Return, a Jew is any person born to a Jewish mother, or converted to Judaism (regardless of denomination—Orthodox, Conservative, or Reform), who does not have another religious identity. By ruling of Israel's Supreme Court, conversion from Judaism, as in the case of some ethnic Jews who currently identify with another religion, entails loss of eligibility for Law of Return purposes. The law per se does not affect a person's Jewish status, which, as noted, is adjudicated by Israel's Ministry of Interior and rabbinical authorities. The law extends its provisions to all current Jews, their children, and grandchildren, as well as to the respective Jewish or non-Jewish spouses. As a result of its three-generation and lateral extension, the Law of Return applies to a large population, one of significantly wider scope than *core* and *enlarged* Jewish populations defined above.<sup>9</sup> It is actually quite difficult to estimate what the total size of the *Law of Return* population could be. These higher estimates are not discussed below systematically, but some notion of their possible extent is given for the major countries.

The following estimates of Jewish population distribution in each continent (table 1 below), country (tables 2–9), and metropolitan area (table 10) consistently aim at the concept of *core* Jewish population.

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<sup>9</sup>For a concise review of the rules of attribution of Jewish personal status in rabbinic and Israeli law, including reference to Jewish sects, isolated communities, and apostates, see Michael Corinaldi, "Jewish Identity," chap. 2 in his *Jewish Identity: The Case of Ethiopian Jewry* (Jerusalem, 1998).

## PRESENTATION AND QUALITY OF DATA

Until 1999, Jewish population estimates presented in the *American Jewish Year Book* referred to December 31 of the year preceding by two the date of publication. Since 2000 our estimates refer to January 1 of the current year of publication. The effort to provide the most recent possible picture entails a short span of time for evaluation and correction of available information, hence a somewhat greater margin of inaccuracy. Indeed, where appropriate, we revised our previous estimates in the light of newly accrued information on Jewish populations (tables 1 and 2). Corrections were also applied retrospectively to the 2002 figures for major geographical regions so as to ensure a better base for comparisons with the 2003 estimates. Corrections of the latest estimates, if needed, will be presented in future volumes of the AJYB.

We provide separate figures for each country with approximately 100 or more resident *core* Jews. Residual estimates of Jews living in other smaller communities supplement some of the continental totals. For each of the reported countries, the four columns in tables 3–7 provide an estimate of midyear 2002 total population,<sup>10</sup> the estimated 1/1/2003 Jewish population, the proportion of Jews per 1,000 of total population, and a rating of the accuracy of the Jewish population estimate.

There is wide variation in the quality of the Jewish population estimates for different countries. For many diaspora countries it would be best to indicate a range (minimum–maximum) rather than a definite figure for the number of Jews. It would be confusing, however, for the reader to be confronted with a long list of ranges; this would also complicate the regional and world totals. The figures indicated for most of the diaspora communities should be understood as being the central value of the plausible range of the respective core Jewish populations. The relative magnitude of this range varies inversely to the estimate's accuracy.

The three main elements that affect the accuracy of each estimate are the nature and quality of the base data, how recent the base data are, and the method of updating. A simple code combining these elements is used to provide a general evaluation of the reliability of the Jewish population figures reported in the detailed tables below. The code indicates different quality levels of the reported estimates: (A) Base figure derived

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<sup>10</sup>Data and estimates derived from Population Research Bureau, *2002 World Population Data Sheet* (New York, 2003).

from countrywide census or relatively reliable Jewish population survey; updated on the basis of full or partial information on Jewish population movements in the respective country during the intervening period. (B) Base figure derived from less accurate but recent countrywide Jewish population data; partial information on population movements in the intervening period. (C) Base figure derived from less recent sources, and/or unsatisfactory or partial coverage of a country's Jewish population; updating according to demographic information illustrative of regional demographic trends. (D) Base figure essentially speculative; no reliable updating procedure. In categories (A), (B), and (C), the year in which the country's base figure or important partial updates were obtained is also stated. For countries whose Jewish population estimate for 2003 was not only updated but also revised in the light of improved information, the sign "X" is appended to the accuracy rating.

One additional tool for updating Jewish population estimates is provided by a recent set of demographic projections developed at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.<sup>11</sup> Such projections extrapolate the most likely observed or expected Jewish population trends over the first decades of the 21st century. Even where reliable information on the dynamics of Jewish population change is not immediately available, the powerful connection that generally exists between age composition of a population and the respective vital and migration movements helps provide plausible scenarios of the developments bound to occur in the short term. Where better data were lacking, we used indications from these projections to refine the 2003 estimates as against previous years. On the other hand, projections are clearly shaped by a comparatively limited set of assumptions, and need to be periodically updated in the light of actual demographic developments.

## *Global Overview*

### WORLD JEWISH POPULATION SIZE

The size of world Jewry at the beginning of 2003 is assessed at 12,950,000. World Jewry constitutes about 2.08 per 1,000 of the world's total population of 6,215 million. One in about 480 people in the world is a Jew. According to the revised figures, between the beginning of 2002

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<sup>11</sup>See DellaPergola, Rebhun, and Tolts, "Prospecting the Jewish Future."



and the beginning 2003, the Jewish population grew by an estimated 14,600 people, or about 0.1 percent. This compares with a total world population growth rate of 1.3 percent (0.1 percent in more developed countries, 1.6 percent in less developed countries). Despite all the imperfections in the estimates, world Jewry continued to be close to “zero population growth,” with increase in Israel (1.4 percent) slightly overcoming decline in the diaspora (–0.7 percent).

Table 1 gives an overall picture of Jewish population for the beginning of 2003 as compared to 2002. For 2002 the originally published estimates are presented along with somewhat revised figures that take into account, retrospectively, the corrections made in certain country estimates in the light of improved information. These corrections resulted in a net decrease of the 2002 world Jewry’s estimated size by 360,000. Explanations are given below of the reasons for these corrections.

The number of Jews in Israel rose from 5,025,000 at the beginning of 2002 to 5,094,000 at the beginning of 2003, an increase of 69,200 people, or 1.4 percent. In contrast, the estimated Jewish population in the diaspora diminished from 7,910,600 (according to the revised figures) to 7,856,000—a decrease of 54,600 people, or –0.7 percent. These changes reflect the continuing Jewish emigration from the FSU and other countries, and also the internal decrease typical of the aggregate of diaspora Jewry. In 2002, the estimated Israel-diaspora net migratory balance (immigration minus emigration) amounted to a minimum gain of Jews for Israel.<sup>12</sup> Internal demographic evolution (including vital events and conversions) produced nearly all of the growth among the Jewish population in Israel and nearly all of the decline in the diaspora. Recently, instances of accession or “return” to Judaism can be observed in connection with the emigration process from Eastern Europe and Ethiopia, and the comprehensive provisions of the Israeli Law of Return. The return or first-time access to Judaism of some of such previously unincluded or unidentified individuals contributed to slowing down the pace of decline of the relevant diaspora Jewish populations and some gains for the Jewish population in Israel.

As noted, corrections should be introduced in previously published Jewish population estimates in the light of new information that has become available. Table 2 provides a synopsis of the world Jewish population estimates relating to the period 1945–2002, as first published each

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<sup>12</sup>Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (Jerusalem, 2003).

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED CORE JEWISH POPULATION, BY CONTINENTS AND MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS, 2002 AND 2003<sup>a</sup>

Region	2002			2003		Yearly % Change 2002–2003
	Original Abs. N.	Revised Abs. N.	Percent <sup>b</sup>	Abs. N.	Percent <sup>b</sup>	
World	13,296,100	12,935,600	100.0	12,950,000	100.0	0.1
Diaspora	8,271,100	7,910,600	61.2	7,856,000	60.7	-0.7
Israel	5,025,000	5,025,000	38.8	5,094,200	39.3	1.4
America, Total	6,476,300	6,112,300	47.3	6,071,100	46.9	-0.7
North <sup>c</sup>	6,064,000	5,700,000	44.1	5,670,000	43.8	-0.5
Central	52,500	52,500	0.4	52,100	0.4	-0.8
South	359,800	359,800	2.8	349,000	2.7	-3.0
Europe, Total	1,558,500	1,564,500	12.1	1,550,800	12.0	-0.9
European Union	1,034,400	1,040,400	8.0	1,046,500	8.1	0.6
Other West Former USSR <sup>d</sup>	19,600	19,600	0.2	19,900	0.2	1.5
Other East and Balkans <sup>d</sup>	410,000	410,000	3.2	389,700	3.0	-5.0
and Balkans <sup>d</sup>	94,500	94,500	0.7	94,700	0.7	0.2
Asia, Total	5,069,900	5,069,900	39.2	5,137,800	39.7	1.3
Israel <sup>e</sup>	5,025,000	5,025,000	38.8	5,100,000	39.3	1.4
Former USSR <sup>d</sup>	25,000	25,000	0.2	23,300	0.2	-6.8
Other <sup>f</sup>	19,900	19,900	0.2	19,500	0.2	-2.0
Africa, Total	87,200	87,200	0.7	83,900	0.6	-0.9
North <sup>f</sup>	7,400	7,400	0.1	7,300	0.1	-1.4
South <sup>g</sup>	79,800	77,300	0.6	76,600	0.6	-0.9
Oceania <sup>h</sup>	104,200	104,200	0.8	106,900	0.8	2.6

<sup>a</sup>January 1.<sup>b</sup>Minor discrepancies due to rounding.<sup>c</sup>U.S.A. and Canada.<sup>d</sup>The Asian regions of Russia and Turkey are included in Europe.<sup>e</sup>Including West Bank and Gaza.<sup>f</sup>Including Ethiopia.<sup>g</sup>South Africa, Zimbabwe, and other sub-Saharan countries.<sup>h</sup>Australia, New Zealand.

TABLE 2. WORLD JEWISH POPULATION ESTIMATES: ORIGINAL AND CORRECTED, 1945–2003

Year	Original Estimate <sup>a</sup>	Corrected Estimate <sup>b</sup>	Yearly % Change <sup>c</sup>
1945, May 1	11,000,000	11,000,000	
1950, Jan. 1	11,303,400	11,297,000	0.57
1960, Jan. 1	12,792,800	12,079,000	0.67
1970, Jan. 1	13,950,900	12,585,000	0.41
1980, Jan. 1	14,527,100	12,819,000	0.18
1990, Jan. 1	12,810,300	12,868,000	0.04
2000, Jan. 1	13,191,500	12,900,000	0.02
2001, Jan. 1	13,254,100	12,914,000	0.11
2002, Jan. 1	13,296,100	12,935,600	0.17
2003, Jan. 1	12,950,000		0.11

<sup>a</sup>As published in *American Jewish Year Book*, various years. Estimates reported here as of Jan. 1 were originally published as of end of previous year.

<sup>b</sup>Based on updated, revised, or otherwise improved information. Original estimates for 1990 and after, and all corrected estimates: The A. Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

<sup>c</sup>Based on corrected estimates.

year in the *American Jewish Year Book* and as corrected retroactively, incorporating all subsequent revisions. These revised data correct, sometimes significantly, the figures published until 1980 by other authors, and since 1981 by ourselves. Thanks to the development over the years of an improved database, these new revisions are not necessarily the same revised estimates that we published year by year in the AJYB based on the information that was available at each date. It is expected that further retrospective revisions will be necessary reflecting ongoing and future research.

The revised figures in table 2 clearly portray the slowing down of Jewish population growth globally since World War II. Based on a post-Holocaust world Jewish population estimate of 11,000,000, a growth of 1,079,000 occurred between 1945 and 1960, followed by growths of 506,000 in the 1960s, 234,000 in the 1970s, 49,000 in the 1980s, and 32,000 in the 1990s. While it took 13 years to add one million to world Jewry's postwar size, the next 45 years have not been enough to add another million.

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES

About 47 percent of the world's Jews reside in the Americas, with about 44 percent in North America. About 40 percent live in Asia, including the Asian republics of the former USSR (but not the Asian parts of the Russian Republic and Turkey)—most of them in Israel. Europe, including the Asian territories of the Russian Republic and Turkey, accounts for 12 percent of the total. Fewer than 2 percent of the world's Jews live in Africa and Oceania. Among the major geographical regions listed in table 1, the number of Jews in Israel—and, consequently, in total Asia—increased in 2002. Moderate Jewish population gains were also estimated for the European Union (with its 15 member countries), and Oceania. North, Central, and South America, other regions in Europe, Asian countries outside of Israel, and Africa sustained decreases in Jewish population size. These regional changes reflect the trends apparent in the Jewish population in each of the major countries. We now turn to a review of recent trends in the 14 largest Jewish populations.

In the United States (table 3), following publication of the American Jewish Identity Survey (AJIS)<sup>13</sup> and the initial report of the 2000–01 National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS),<sup>14</sup> the total core Jewish population appeared to be in the range of 5.2–5.35 million. The revised estimate was around 400,000 short of the 5.7 million we had projected for 2002 based on the estimate of 5.515 million for mid-1990 from the previous NJPS.<sup>15</sup> The expected Jewish population increase was supposed to reflect the inflow over the 1990s of at least 200,000 new immigrants—from the former Soviet Union, Israel, Latin America, South Africa, Iran, and Western Europe. However—pending thorough analysis and possibly slight revisions in the new database—a continuing low Jewish fertility

<sup>13</sup>Egon Mayer, Barry Kosmin, and Ariela Keysar, *American Jewish Identity Survey 2001* (New York, 2002). See also Barry A. Kosmin, Egon Mayer, and Ariela Keysar, *American Religious Identification Survey 2001* (New York, 2001).

<sup>14</sup>Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz, Steven M. Cohen, Jonathon Ament, Vivian Klaff, Frank Mott, Danyelle Peckerman-Neuman, with Lorraine Blass, Debbie Bursztyn, and David Marker, *The National Jewish Population Survey 2000–01: Strength, Challenge, and Diversity in the American Jewish Population* (New York, 2003). See also “U.S. Jewish Population Fairly Stable over Decade, According to Results of National Jewish Population Survey 2000–01,” United Jewish Communities press release, Oct. 8, 2002. Following this press release, UJC management conducted a thorough technical check of the survey's methodology and results. The final checked database that was eventually released substantially confirmed the initial Jewish population estimate.

<sup>15</sup>See Kosmin et al., *Highlights of the CJF 1990 National Jewish Population Survey*.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED CORE JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE AMERICAS, 1/1/2003

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Canada	31,300,000	370,500	11.8	B 2001 X
United States	287,400,000	5,300,000	18.4	B 2001 X
<b>Total North America<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>318,827,000</b>	<b>5,670,000</b>	<b>17.8</b>	
Bahamas	300,000	300	1.0	D
Costa Rica	3,900,000	2,500	0.6	C 1993
Cuba	11,300,000	600	0.1	C 1990
Dominican Republic	8,800,000	100	0.0	D
El Salvador	6,600,000	100	0.0	C 1993
Guatemala	12,100,000	900	0.1	A 1999
Jamaica	2,600,000	300	0.1	A 1995
Mexico	101,700,000	40,000	0.4	B 2001
Netherlands Antilles	215,000	200	0.9	B 1998
Panama	2,900,000	5,000	1.7	C 1990
Puerto Rico	3,915,000	1,500	0.4	C 1990
Virgin Islands	114,000	300	2.6	C 1986
Other	22,556,000	300	0.0	D
<b>Total Central America</b>	<b>177,000,000</b>	<b>52,100</b>	<b>0.3</b>	
Argentina	36,500,000	187,000	5.1	C 2002
Bolivia	8,800,000	500	0.1	C 1999
Brazil	173,800,000	97,000	0.6	B 2001
Chile	15,600,000	20,900	1.3	C 1991
Colombia	43,800,000	3,400	0.1	C 1996
Ecuador	13,000,000	900	0.1	C 1985
Paraguay	6,000,000	900	0.2	B 1997
Peru	26,700,000	2,500	0.1	C 1993
Suriname	417,000	200	0.5	B 1986
Uruguay	3,400,000	20,000	5.9	C 2001 X
Venezuela	25,100,000	15,700	0.6	B 1999
<b>Total South America<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>354,043,000</b>	<b>349,000</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>849,870,000</b>	<b>6,071,600</b>	<b>7.1</b>	

<sup>a</sup>Including countries not listed separately.

rate, the consequent aging in population composition, and continuing erosion in the willingness to identify with Judaism among the younger age groups apparently led to a significantly lower total core population size. We choose an estimate of 5.3 million for U.S. Jewry, intermediate between the figures so far available from the two major surveys. On the other hand, the enlarged total—current Jews, former Jews, and their non-Jewish family members—was between 9.2 and 10 million individuals in 2001, significantly higher than the 8.2 million found in 1990. A 2002 study of the Jews in New York, the major U.S. metropolitan community,<sup>16</sup> pointed to a stable Jewish population of 1.4 million in the extended eight-borough area, but for the first time less than 1 million in New York City's five boroughs.

In Canada, the 2001 population census<sup>17</sup> indicated a decrease in the number of Jews according to ethnicity (including holders of a non-Jewish religion) from 369,565 in 1991 to 348,605 in 2001 (–20,960 or 5.7 percent). Of the latter, 186,475 indicated Jewish as their sole ethnicity, and 162,130 as one of their several ethnic identities. The percentage of single-ethnic Jews thus diminished to 53 percent in 2002, versus 66 percent in 1991. On the other hand, the number of Canada's Jews according to religion increased from 318,070 in 1991 to 329,995 in 2001 (+11,925 or 3.7 percent). Of the latter total, 22,365 Jews immigrated during the ten-year interval between the two censuses. Were it not for this immigration, the Jewish population would have decreased by 10,440 (3.3 percent). Keeping in mind that some ethnic Jews are not Jewish by religion, and that an even greater number of Jews by religion do not declare a Jewish ethnicity, we updated the estimate of Canada's Jewish population from 356,315 in 1991 to 370,520 in 2001. This included some for whom "Jewish" was only one among multiple ethnic identities.

In Latin America, the Jewish population was generally declining, reflecting economic and local security concerns. In Argentina, following a sharpening of the ongoing economic crisis, about 6,000 emigrated to Israel in 2002—the highest figure ever in a single year from that country.<sup>18</sup> While, based on the experience of previous years, 10–20 percent of these migrants were non-Jewish household members in the enlarged population, partial evidence from different sources indicated that less than half

<sup>16</sup>See <http://www.ujafedny.org/site/PageServer?pagename=jewishcommunitystudy>.

<sup>17</sup>See <http://www.statcan.ca>.

<sup>18</sup>See Israel Central Bureau of Statistics: <http://www.cbs.gov.il>.

of total Jewish emigration from Argentina went to Israel. We consequently assessed Argentina's Jewish population at 187,000.

The 2000 census of Brazil indicated a stable Jewish population of 86,828, versus 86,416 in 1991.<sup>19</sup> Considering the possible noninclusion of people who failed to indicate a religion, we assessed the total at 97,000. This appeared to be consistent with a systematic documentation effort undertaken by the Jewish Federation of São Paulo, and an assumption that about one half of Brazil's Jews live in that city.

In Mexico, the 2000 census indicated a Jewish population of 45,260 individuals aged five and over.<sup>20</sup> Of these, 32,464 lived in the capital's metropolitan area and, consistently with erratic figures in past censuses, a most unlikely 12,796 appeared to live in states other than the Federal District and Mexico State. Allocation of the 0–4 age group based on a 2000 Jewish survey determined a corrected estimate of about 35,000 Jews in Greater Mexico City, and 40,000 nationwide.

Jewish population in Europe (table 4) tended to be increasingly concentrated in the western part of the continent, and within the European Union particularly. The 15-country EU, bound for expansion to another ten countries in 2004, had an estimated total of 1,1046,500 Jews. The largest community was in France, where a new countrywide survey undertaken at the beginning of 2002 suggested a downward revision to 500,000 Jews and an additional 75,000 non-Jewish members of the enlarged households.<sup>21</sup> Our 2002 Jewish population estimate stood at 519,000. The difference, cumulated over several years, was primarily explained by a growing pace of emigration of French Jews not only to Israel, which received 2,000 in 2002, but also to Canada and other countries. This was due to a feeling of uneasiness about manifestations of anti-Jewish intolerance and physical violence.

In the United Kingdom, for the first time since the nineteenth century a population census provided detailed data about religion.<sup>22</sup> The total Jewish population of 266,741 for England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland closely approximated our 273,500 estimate for 2002. However, considering that 22.8 percent of the UK population stated no religion and

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<sup>19</sup>See <http://www.ibge.br>; and René D. Decol, "Brazilian Jews: a Demographic Profile," paper delivered at the International Conference of Jewish Demography, Jerusalem, 2002.

<sup>20</sup>See Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, *XII Censo General de Población y Vivienda 2000* (Mexico City, 2002).

<sup>21</sup>See Erik H. Cohen, *Les Juifs de France: Valeurs et identité* (Paris, 2002).

<sup>22</sup>See <http://statistics.gov.uk>; and Barry Kosmin and Stanley Waterman, *Commentary on Census Religion Question* (London, 2002).

another 7.3 percent did not answer the question—even though the organized Jewish community largely supported participation in the census—we suggest the estimate should be raised to 300,000. According to more detailed data on Scotland, 6,448 indicated a current Jewish religion but 7,446 said they were raised as Jews—a net loss of 13 percent.

In Germany, significant Jewish immigration continued. More particularly, in 2002 the enlarged total of Jews and non-Jewish family members who came from the former Soviet Union was 19,262, as against 18,878 who immigrated to Israel. The total number of core Jews registered with the central Jewish community grew to 98,335.<sup>23</sup> Of these, 14,732 were the survivors of the initial pool of 28,081 members that existed at the end of 1990, and the rest were recent immigrants. The age composition of the Jewish old-timers, and even more so of the newcomers, was disproportionately elderly. Allowing for delays in joining the organized community and a possible reluctance on the part of some new immigrants to affiliate, we assess Germany's core Jewish population at 108,000.

In the former Soviet Union, Jewish population continued to decrease rapidly, reflecting an overwhelming imbalance of Jewish births and Jewish deaths, and continuing emigration. Our assessment of the total core Jewish population in the aggregate of the former Soviet Republics was 413,000, of which 389,700 in Europe and 23,300 in Asia. At least as many non-Jewish family members were integrated into the respective enlarged households. In the Russian Republic—pending publication of the 2002 census—we estimated the core population at 252,000. The size of Jewry in Russia was comparatively more stable and resilient than in the other republics, partly as a consequence of Jewish migrations between the various republics, partly due to lower emigration propensities from Moscow and some of the other main urban areas.<sup>24</sup> Nevertheless, a striking imbalance of Jewish births and deaths determined continuing population decline even there.

In the Ukraine, the population census undertaken on December 5, 2001, yielded 103,600 Jews, whereas we had expected 100,000 on January 1, 2002. It should be noted that our baseline for the latter estimate were the 486,300 Jews counted in the previous census of January 1989

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<sup>23</sup>Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland, *Mitgliederstatistik; Der Einzelnen Jüdischen Gemeinden und Landesverbände in Deutschland* (Frankfurt, 2002).

<sup>24</sup>Mark Tolts, "Aliya from the Russian Federation: An Analysis of Recent Data," *Jews in Eastern Europe*, 1–2 (new series), Spring/Fall 2002, pp. 5–23.



TABLE 4. ESTIMATED CORE JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE, 1/1/2003

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Austria	8,100,000	9,000	1.1	B 2001
Belgium	10,300,000	31,400	3.0	C 2002
Denmark	5,400,000	6,400	1.2	C 2001
Finland	5,200,000	1,100	0.2	B 1999
France <sup>a</sup>	59,500,000	498,000	8.4	B 2002 X
Germany	82,400,000	108,000	1.3	B 2002
Greece	11,000,000	4,500	0.4	B 1995
Ireland	3,800,000	1,000	0.3	B 2001
Italy	58,100,000	29,000	0.5	B 2002
Luxembourg	450,000	600	1.3	B 2000
Netherlands	16,100,000	30,000	1.9	B 2000 X
Portugal	10,400,000	500	0.0	C 1999
Spain	41,300,000	12,000	0.3	D
Sweden	8,900,000	15,000	1.7	C 1990
United Kingdom	60,400,000	300,000	5.0	B 2001 X
<b>Total European Union</b>	<b>381,350,000</b>	<b>1,046,500</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
Gibraltar	25,000	600	24.0	B 1991
Norway	4,500,000	1,200	0.3	B 1995
Switzerland	7,300,000	18,000	2.5	A 2000
Other	860,000	100	0.1	D
<b>Total other West Europe</b>	<b>12,685,000</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
Belarus	9,900,000	23,000	2.3	B 1999
Estonia	1,400,000	1,800	1.3	B 2001
Latvia	2,300,000	9,200	4.0	B 2001
Lithuania	3,500,000	3,500	1.0	B 2001
Moldova	4,300,000	5,200	1.2	C 2000
Russia <sup>b</sup>	143,500,000	252,000	1.8	B 2001
Ukraine	48,200,000	95,000	2.0	B 2001
<b>Total former USSR in Europe</b>	<b>213,100,000</b>	<b>389,700</b>	<b>1.8</b>	

TABLE 4.—(Continued)

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,400,000	500	0.1	C 2001 X
Bulgaria	7,800,000	2,200	0.3	C 2001 X
Croatia	4,300,000	1,700	0.4	C 2001 X
Czech Republic	10,300,000	4,000	0.4	C 2001 X
Hungary	10,100,000	50,000	5.0	C 2001 X
Macedonia (FYR)	2,000,000	100	0.1	C 1996
Poland	38,600,000	3,300	0.1	C 2001 X
Romania	22,400,000	10,600	0.5	B 2001
Serbia and Montenegro	10,700,000	1,500	0.1	C 2001 X
Slovakia	5,400,000	2,700	0.5	C 2001 X
Slovenia	2,000,000	100	0.1	C 1996
Turkey <sup>b</sup>	67,300,000	18,000	0.3	B 2002 X
Total other East Europe and Balkans <sup>c</sup>	188,300,000	94,700	0.5	
Total	795,435,000	1,550,800	1.9	

<sup>a</sup>Including Monaco.

<sup>b</sup>Including Asian regions.

<sup>c</sup>Including Albania.

(not including a few “oriental” Jews).<sup>25</sup> Taking into account the dramatic pace of emigration since 1989, the other major intervening changes among Ukraine’s Jewry, and also the continuing emigration at the end of 2001, the census fully confirmed our previous assessment of ongoing demographic trends. Taking into account continuing emigration in 2002, we now assess the core Jewish population at 95,000.

The largest Jewish community in the rest of Central and Eastern Europe is that of Hungary. Our core estimate of 50,000 reflects the expectedly negative balance of Jewish births and deaths in a country whose total population, too, has for years incurred a negative vital balance. While a Jewish survey in 1999 indicated a conspicuously larger enlarged Jewish

<sup>25</sup>Ukraine Goskomstat, *Population Census 2001* (Kyiv, 2002); Mark Tolts, *Main Demographic Trends of the Jews in Russia and the FSU* (Jerusalem, 2002).

TABLE 5. ESTIMATED CORE JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN ASIA, 1/1/2003

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Israel <sup>a</sup>	6,631,000	4,879,100	735.8	A 2003
West Bank and Gaza	3,280,000	215,100	65.6	A 2003
Total Israel and Palestine	9,911,000	5,094,200	514.0	
Azerbaijan	8,200,000	7,500	0.9	C 1999
Georgia	4,400,000	4,700	1.1	C 2000
Kazakhstan	14,800,000	4,200	0.3	B 1999
Kyrgyzstan	5,000,000	800	0.2	B 1999
Tajikistan	6,300,000	100	0.0	B 2000
Turkmenistan	5,600,000	500	0.1	C 2000
Uzbekistan	25,400,000	5,500	0.2	C 2000
Total former USSR in Asia <sup>b</sup>	73,500,000	23,300	0.3	
China <sup>c</sup>	1,287,900,000	1,000	0.0	D
India	1,049,500,000	5,200	0.0	B 1996
Iran	65,600,000	11,000	0.2	C 1986
Japan	127,096,000	1,000	0.0	C 1993
Korea, South	48,400,000	100	0.0	C 1998
Philippines	80,000,000	100	0.0	D
Singapore	4,200,000	300	0.1	B 1990
Syria	17,200,000	100	0.0	C 1995
Thailand	62,600,000	200	0.0	C 1988
Yemen	18,600,000	200	0.0	B 1995
Other	853,293,000	300	0.0	D
Total other Asia	3,614,389,000	19,500	0.0	
Total	3,697,800,000	5,137,000	1.4	

<sup>a</sup>Total population of Israel 1/1/2003.

<sup>b</sup>Including Armenia. Not including Asian regions of Russian Republic.

<sup>c</sup>Including Hong Kong.

TABLE 6. ESTIMATED CORE JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN AFRICA, 1/1/2003

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Egypt	71,200,000	100	0.0	C 1998
Ethiopia	67,700,000	100	0.0	C 1998
Morocco	29,700,000	5,500	0.2	B 1995
Tunisia	9,800,000	1,500	0.2	B 1995
Other	69,700,000	100	0.0	D
<b>Total North Africa</b>	<b>248,100,000</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
Botswana	1,541,000	100	0.1	B 1993
Congo D.R.	50,948,000	100	0.0	B 1993
Kenya	31,100,000	400	0.0	B 1990
Namibia	1,800,000	100	0.1	B 1993
Nigeria	129,900,000	100	0.0	D
South Africa	43,600,000	75,000	1.8	B 2001
Zimbabwe	12,300,000	500	0.0	B 1993
Other	320,711,000	300	0.0	D
<b>Total other Africa</b>	<b>591,900,000</b>	<b>76,600</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>840,000,000</b>	<b>83,900</b>	<b>0.1</b>	

population, a demographic extrapolation based on the usually accepted number of post-Holocaust core Jewish survivors and accounting for the known or estimated numbers of births, deaths, and emigrants closely matches our assessment.<sup>26</sup>

As noted, Jewish population in Asia is mostly affected by the trends in Israel (table 5). Israel's core Jewish population reached 5,094,200, to which another 273,000 non-Jewish members of households can be added

<sup>26</sup>Andras Kovacs, ed., *Jews and Jewry in Contemporary Hungary: Results of a Sociological Survey* (Budapest, 2002).

TABLE 7. ESTIMATED CORE JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN OCEANIA, 1/1/2003

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Australia	19,700,000	100,000	5.1	B 2001
New Zealand	3,900,000	6,800	1.7	A 2001 X
Other	8,400,000	100	0.0	D
Total	32,000,000	106,900	3.3	

TABLE 8. COUNTRIES WITH LARGEST JEWISH POPULATIONS, 1/1/2003

Rank	Country	Jewish Population	% of Total Jewish Population			
			In the World		In the Diaspora	
			%	Cumulative %	%	Cumulative %
1	United States	5,300,000	40.9	40.9	67.5	67.5
2	Israel	5,094,200	39.3	80.3	=	=
3	France	498,000	3.8	84.1	6.3	73.8
4	Canada	370,500	2.9	87.0	4.6	78.5
5	United Kingdom	300,000	2.3	89.3	3.8	82.3
6	Russia	252,000	1.9	91.2	3.2	85.5
7	Argentina	187,000	1.4	92.7	2.4	87.9
8	Germany	108,000	0.8	93.5	1.4	89.3
9	Australia	100,000	0.8	94.3	1.3	90.6
10	Brazil	97,000	0.7	95.0	1.2	91.8
11	Ukraine	95,000	0.7	95.8	1.2	93.0
12	South Africa	75,000	0.6	96.3	1.0	94.0
13	Hungary	50,000	0.4	96.7	0.6	94.6
14	Mexico	40,000	0.3	97.0	0.5	95.1
15	Belgium	31,400	0.2	97.3	0.4	95.5

TABLE 9. WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CORE JEWISH POPULATION, BY NUMBER, AND PROPORTION (PER 1,000 POPULATION) IN EACH COUNTRY, 1/1/2003

Number of Jews in Country	Jews per 1,000 Population					
	Total	0.0-0.9	1.0-4.9	5.0-9.9	10.0-24.9	25.0+
	Number of Countries					
Total <sup>a</sup>	93	61	22	6	3	1
100-900	35	31	3		1	
1,000-4,900	21	18	3			
5,000-9,900	10	4	6			
10,000-49,900	14	7	6	1		
50,000-99,900	4	1	1	2		
100,000-999,900	7		3	3	1	
1,000,000 or more	2				1	1
	Jewish Population Distribution (Absolute Numbers)					
Total <sup>a</sup>	12,950,200	307,600	721,100	1,155,000	5,671,100	5,094,200
100-900	11,600	9,800	1,200		600	
1,000-4,900	50,800	40,800	10,000			
5,000-9,900	65,300	23,700	41,600			
10,000-49,900	294,600	136,300	138,300	20,000		
50,000-99,900	324,000	97,000	75,000	150,000		
100,000-999,900	1,810,500		455,000	985,000	370,500	
1,000,000 or more	10,394,200				5,300,000	5,094,200
	Jewish Population Distribution (Percent of World's Jews)					
Total <sup>a</sup>	100.0	2.4	5.6	8.9	43.8	39.3
100-900	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,000-4,900	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5,000-9,900	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
10,000-49,900	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
50,000-99,900	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0
100,000-999,900	14.0	0.0	3.5	7.6	2.9	0.0
1,000,000 or more	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	39.3

<sup>a</sup>Grand total includes countries with fewer than 100 Jews, for a total of 1,200 Jews. Minor discrepancies due to rounding. Israel includes West Bank and Gaza.

to reach an enlarged Jewish population of 5,367,200.<sup>27</sup> Israel's Jewish fertility rate continued to be stable, at 2.6 children per woman, above that of all other developed countries, and probably twice or more as high as that of most Jewish communities in the diaspora. In 2002, 36,700 new immigrants arrived in Israel, 21,800 of them Jewish.<sup>28</sup> Current Jewish emigration reduced this to a net migration balance of 9,300. Some 4,500 new immigrants underwent conversion to Judaism—half of them arrived from Ethiopia. Of the 5,095,200 core Jews in 2003, 4,879,100 lived within the pre-1967 borders plus East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and 215,100 lived in the West Bank and Gaza.

Jewish population in Africa is mostly concentrated in South Africa (table 6). Emigration continued at a moderate pace.<sup>29</sup> According to the 2001 census results, the white Jewish population was 61,675. Allowing for non-response and Jews reported among non-whites, we assess the community size at 75,000.

Continuing immigration produced some increase in the size of Jewish populations in Oceania (table 7). Australia's 2001 census indicated a Jewish population of 83,500, up about 4,000 from 1996.<sup>30</sup> Taking into account nonresponse, but also the community's aging composition, we estimate the core Jewish population at 100,000.

#### DISPERSION AND CONCENTRATION

Reflecting global Jewish population stagnation along with growing concentration in a few countries, 97.3 percent of world Jewry live in the largest 15 communities, and 95.5 percent live in the 14 largest communities of the diaspora—i.e., excluding Israel from the count (table 8). Only nine communities beside Israel constitute at least 5 per 1,000 (or 0.5 percent) of their country's total population (table 9). In descending order by the relative weight (not size) of their Jewish population they were Gibraltar (24.0 Jews per 1,000 inhabitants), the United States (18.4), Canada (11.8), France (8.4), Uruguay (5.9), Australia (5.1), Argentina (5.1), the United Kingdom (5.0), and Hungary (5.0). Jews represented 735.8 per

<sup>27</sup>See Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Abstract of Israel*, 54,2003. See also <http://www.cbs.gov.il>.

<sup>28</sup>Not including foreign workers and illegal residents.

<sup>29</sup>See the initial analysis by David Saks, *Jewish Report*, 2003. See also Barry A. Kosmin, Jaqueline Goldberg, Milton Shain, and Shirley Bruk, *Jews of the New South Africa: Highlights of the 1998 National Survey of South African Jews* (London, 1999).

<sup>30</sup>Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population Census 2001* (Canberra, 2002).

TABLE 10. METROPOLITAN AREAS WITH LARGEST CORE JEWISH POPULATIONS, 1/1/2003

Rank	Metro Area <sup>a</sup>	Country	Jewish Population	Share of World's Jews	
				%	Cumulative %
1	Tel Aviv <sup>b,c</sup>	Israel	2,626,100	20.3	20.3
2	New York <sup>d</sup>	U.S.	2,051,000	15.8	36.1
3	Los Angeles <sup>d</sup>	U.S.	668,000	5.2	41.3
4	Haifa <sup>b</sup>	Israel	653,800	5.0	46.3
5	Jerusalem <sup>c</sup>	Israel	638,000	4.9	51.2
6	Southeast Florida <sup>d,f</sup>	U.S.	498,000	3.8	55.1
7	Be'er Sheva <sup>b</sup>	Israel	342,800	2.6	57.7
7	Philadelphia <sup>d</sup>	U.S.	285,000	2.2	59.9
9	Paris <sup>g</sup>	France	284,000	2.2	62.1
10	Chicago <sup>d</sup>	U.S.	265,000	2.0	64.2
11	Boston <sup>d</sup>	U.S.	254,000	2.0	66.1
12	San Francisco <sup>d</sup>	U.S.	218,000	1.7	67.8
13	London <sup>h</sup>	United Kingdom	195,000	1.5	69.3
14	Toronto <sup>i</sup>	Canada	175,000	1.4	70.7
15	Buenos Aires <sup>j</sup>	Argentina	168,000	1.3	72.0
16	Washington <sup>k</sup>	U.S.	166,000	1.3	73.3
17	Moscow <sup>l</sup>	Russia	108,000	0.8	74.1
18	Baltimore <sup>k</sup>	U.S.	106,000	0.8	74.9
19	Detroit <sup>d</sup>	U.S.	103,000	0.8	75.7
20	Montreal <sup>i</sup>	Canada	90,000	0.7	76.4
21	Cleveland <sup>d</sup>	U.S.	86,000	0.7	76.4
22	Atlanta <sup>k</sup>	U.S.	86,000	0.7	77.0

<sup>a</sup>Most metropolitan areas include extended inhabited territory and several municipal authorities around central city. Definitions vary by country. Some of the estimates may include non-core Jews.

<sup>b</sup>As newly defined in the 1995 Census.

<sup>c</sup>Includes Ramat Gan, Bene Beraq, Petach Tikwa, Bat Yam, Holon, Rishon Lezion, Netanya and Ashdod, each with a Jewish population above 100,000.

<sup>d</sup>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA).

<sup>e</sup>Revised estimate. Includes the whole Jerusalem District and parts of Judea and Samaria District.

<sup>f</sup>Miami-Ft. Lauderdale and West Palm Beach-Boca Raton CMSA.

<sup>g</sup>Departments 75, 77, 78, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95.

<sup>h</sup>Greater London and contiguous postcode areas.

<sup>i</sup>Census Metropolitan Area.

<sup>j</sup>Capital Federal and Partidos del Gran Buenos Aires.

<sup>k</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

<sup>l</sup>Territory administered by city council.



1,000 inhabitants in the State of Israel, including East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and 65.6 per 1,000 inhabitants in the West Bank and Gaza. The overwhelming urban location of Jewish populations globally is evinced by the fact that 51.2 percent of total world Jewry live in only five metropolitan areas—Tel Aviv, New York, Los Angeles, Haifa, and Jerusalem—and another 25 percent live in the next 15 largest metropolitan concentrations (table 10).

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